

LUNACY—IRELAND.

THE FIFTY-FIRST REPORT

(WITH APPENDICE

OF THE

INSPECTORS OF LUNATICS (IRELAND),

For the Year ending 31st December, 1901.

(Presented in compliance with the Acts

7 Geo. IV., cap. 74, sec. 55;

5 & 6 Vic., cap. 123, sec. 35;

and 8 & 9 Vic., cap. 107, sec. 23.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.



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THE

FIFTY-FIRST REPORT

(WITH APPENDICES)

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INSPECTORS OF LUNATICS (IRELAND),

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1901.

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No. 18,353.

DUBLIN CASTLE,

7th August, 1902.

GENTLEMEN,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date, forwarding, for submission to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, the Fifty-first Annual Report on the condition and management of Lunatics and Lunatic Asylums throughout Ireland for the year 1901.

I am,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. B. DOUGHERTY

The Inspectors of Lunatics,

FIFTY-FIRST REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS OF LUNATICS

ON THE

DISTRICT, CRIMINAL,

AND

PRIVATE LUNATIC ASYLUMS

IN IRELAND.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY GEORGE HENRY, EARL
CADOGAN, K.G.,
LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

Lunacy Office,
Dublin Castle, 6th August, 1902.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We have the honour to lay before you the Fifty-first Annual Report on the condition and management of Lunatics and Lunatic Asylums throughout Ireland during the year 1901.

The following Summary shows the number and distribution of the insane in Establishments on the 1st January, 1902, as compared with the number and distribution on 1st January, 1901 :—

	On 1st January, 1901.			On 1st January, 1902.		
	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.
In District Asylums,	8,562	7,492	16,054	9,133	7,747	*16,880
„ Central Asylum, Dundrum, . .	140	22	162	146	24	170
„ Private Asylums,	325	334	709	323	409	732
„ Workhouses,	1,560	2,215	3,805	1,560	2,182	13,746
Single Chancery Patients in un- licensed Houses,	47	42	89	55	47	102
Total,	11,644	10,355	21,161	11,317	10,413	21,630

These numbers, as pointed out in former reports, do not take

* One hundred and twenty-three of these patients were boarded out in Workhouses from Antrim, Belfast, Ennis, and Londonderry Asylums, under the provisions of the Act 38 & 39 Vic., c. 67, s. 9.

† Not including 123 patients, as above.

into account two Government patients residing at the Stewart Institution, nor are the numbers of the insane residing in private dwellings—save Chancery patients—or those wandering at large included.

Increased
numbers.

From this summary it will be seen that there was a total increase of 461 during the year, the corresponding increase for the previous year having been 306. An increase took place in all the Institutions save the Workhouses, which continue to show a decrease.

The numbers in District Asylums increased by 476; those in the Central Asylum by 8; those in Private Asylums by 23; the single Chancery patients in unlicensed houses by 13; while in Workhouses there was a decrease of 59.

The total increase for the year, which fell considerably in the previous year, has again risen, although it is 33 below the average for the past ten years, which was 494.

Table I. (page liv.), giving the number and distribution of all lunatics under care on the 31st December of each year from 1880 to 1901, shows that in this interval of time an increase of 8,648 has taken place in the total number; the inmates of District Asylums have increased by 8,213; the criminal lunatics in Dundrum Asylum have decreased by 7; the patients in private Asylums and Institutions have increased by 110; and the pauper lunatics in Workhouses by 233. These numbers show that the main increase has been in the population of District Asylums, the patients in Private Asylums and Institutions having only increased by 110 in a period of twenty-one years, or an average of slightly over 5 per annum. Thus, in 1880, the ratio of the insane in District Asylums to the total number under care was 67 per cent., and in Workhouses 27 per cent. In 1901 the ratio in District Asylums had risen to 78 per cent., while in Workhouses it had fallen to 17 per cent. In the corresponding period, the ratio in Private Asylums and other Institutions fell from 6 to 5 per cent.

The following table shows the progressive ratios for each quinquennial period since 1880, and also in 1901:—

YEAR.	Proportion per cent. of total number under care.		
	In District Asylums.	In Workhouses.	In Private Asylums, &c.
1880.	67	27	6
1885.	69	25	6
1890.	71	24	5
1895.	73	22	5
1900.	75	18	5
1901.	78	17	5

Admissions.

Table II. (page lv.) shows the admissions to District and Private Asylums each year since 1881. From this table it will be seen that the total admissions for 1901 showed an increase of 27 over

the numbers for the previous year, the admissions to District Asylums having increased by 26, and those to Private Asylums by 1.

The admissions to District Asylums in 1881 numbered 2,502; in 1901 they had increased to 3,572. Similarly, in Private Asylums, the numbers for 1881 were 145, and for 1901 they had increased to 209. It will thus be seen that in the District Asylums the figures for 1901 show an increase of over 42 per cent. as compared with 1881, while in the Private Asylums the corresponding increase was slightly over 44 per cent. During the same period the numbers actually resident in the District Asylums have increased by almost 95 per cent., while in the Private Asylums and Institutions they have increased by less than 18 per cent. The average annual admissions to District Asylums for the decade 1881 to 1890 numbered 2,792—1,493 males and 1,299 females, while for the decade 1891 to 1900 they numbered 3,302—1,796 males and 1,506 females. For the 1881 to 1890 decade, the average number in the case of the Private Asylums was 157—77 males and 80 females, and for the decade from 1891 to 1900, it was 184—95 males and 89 females.

As pointed out in previous Reports, a considerable number of admissions to District Asylums consists of transfers from Workhouses, and of these transfers the great majority of those shown in the Asylum books as first admissions had been for many years resident in the lunatic wards of the Workhouses.

The following return of the numbers transferred from Workhouses to Asylums from 1890 to 1901 shows that 16 per cent. of the admissions during that period came from the former institutions.

TABLE showing the admissions to District Asylums during each of the years from 1890 to 1901, and of these the numbers admitted and re-admitted from Workhouses.

Year.	Total Number of Admissions.	Admissions from Workhouses.			Percentage of Workhouse Admissions to total Admissions.
		1st Admissions.	Re-Admissions.	Total.	
1890, . . .	3,026	306	90	396	12.79
1891, . . .	3,010	297	84	381	12.66
1892, . . .	3,181	329	94	423	13.30
1893, . . .	3,207	349	89	438	13.66
1894, . . .	3,229	376	84	460	14.25
1895, . . .	3,216	413	75	488	15.17
1896, . . .	3,325	459	89	548	16.45
1897, . . .	3,385	485	111	596	17.62
1898, . . .	3,469	500	134	634	18.28
1899, . . .	3,549	542	125	667	18.79
1900, . . .	3,546	621	105	726	20.47
1901, . . .	3,572	692	117	739	20.13
Total, . . .	30,683	5,229	1,197	6,426	16.19

Census
Returns.

The following statement, taken from the General Report of the Commissioners for the Census of 1901, shows the number of lunatics and idiots in Ireland in 1851, 1861, 1871, 1881, 1891, and 1901, at large; in asylums, in prisons, and in workhouses, as returned in the Census Forms:—

Years.	Lunatics.					Idiots.					Total Lunatics and Idiots.
	At large.	In Asy- lums.	In Prisons.	In Work- houses.	Total.	At large.	In Asy- lums.	In Prisons.	In Work- houses.	Total.	
1851.	1,973	3,234	273	491	5,074	3,082	202	13	1,129	4,996	9,580
1861.	1,602	4,613	273	577	7,065	5,675	493	21	924	7,033	14,098
1871.	1,313	7,141	5	1,271	9,763	5,147	410	2	1,153	6,742	16,506
1881.	943	7,547	.	1,284	9,774	4,548	1,496	.	2,195	8,039	18,613
1891.	893	11,295	.	2,787	14,945	4,077	994	.	1,170	6,243	21,188
1901.	395	16,587	.	2,651	19,834	3,272	783	.	1,181	5,216	25,050

The Census Commissioners proceed to state:—

"From the foregoing it will be observed that the number of lunatics returned in 1901 was nearly quadruple the number in 1851, and that the increase between 1891 and 1901 was from 14,945 to 19,834—there having been an increase of 5,322 in the number of lunatics in asylums, but a decrease of 297 in the number of those at large, and of 136 in the number in workhouses. There was a decrease of 1,027 in the number of idiots returned in 1901 compared with the number in 1891; a decrease of 805 appears to have occurred in the number at large; a decrease of 233 in the number in asylums, but an increase of 11 in the number in workhouses."

"The total number of lunatics and idiots returned in 1851 was equal to a ratio of 1 in 657 of the population; in 1861, to 1 in 411; in 1871, to 1 in 328; in 1881, to 1 in 281; in 1891, to 1 in 232; and on the present occasion to 1 in 178—the ratio in the Province of Leinster being 1 in 187; in Munster, 1 in 152; in Ulster, 1 in 226; and in Connaught, 1 in 184.

"The Counties having the highest ratios were—Waterford County and City, 1 in 104; Meath, 1 in 127; Clare, 1 in 137; Kilkenny, 1 in 141; King's, 1 in 144; Carlow, 1 in 146; and Tipperary and Wexford each 1 in 147. The following Counties had the lowest ratios—Antrim County and Belfast City, 1 in 336; Dublin County and City, 1 in 289; Londonderry County and City, 1 in 233; Down, 1 in 216; Wicklow, 1 in 209; Mayo, 1 in 208; Fermanagh, 1 in 205; and Donegal, 1 in 200."

It may be pointed out that the difference in the numbers as given in the Table at the beginning of this Report, and those shown in the Census Return, is owing to the fact that the former are made up to the 1st January, 1902, whereas the latter are

shown for the date on which the Census was taken, viz., 31st March, 1901.

The number of lunatics and idiots at large shows a decrease of 1,102 as compared with the number at the time of the Census of 1891. In previous Reports we expressed the opinion that such a decrease was taking place, and to us it is satisfactory to note that it amounted to over 22 per cent. in the decade from 1891 to 1901.

The following Table shows the Proportion of Lunatics *under care* per 100,000 of the Population *estimated to the middle of each Year from 1880 to 1901* :—

Proportion of
Lunatics to
general
population.

Years.	Estimated Population.	Number of Lunatics under care.	Proportion per 100,000 of Estimated Population.
1880, . . .	5,302,668	12,932	250
1881, . . .	5,145,779	12,325	239
1882, . . .	5,101,018	13,704	269
1883, . . .	5,023,811	13,931	278
1884, . . .	4,974,661	14,178	285
1885, . . .	4,938,688	14,307	290
1886, . . .	4,905,895	14,690	297
1887, . . .	4,857,119	15,147	312
1888, . . .	4,801,312	15,551	324
1889, . . .	4,787,285	16,026	337
1890, . . .	4,717,809	16,281	344
1891, . . .	4,680,317	16,688	357
1892, . . .	4,633,515	17,124	370
1893, . . .	4,606,938	17,276	375
1894, . . .	4,585,829	17,625	385
1895, . . .	4,558,941	18,357	403
1896, . . .	4,540,832	18,903	418
1897, . . .	4,528,454	19,600	433
1898, . . .	4,516,781	20,504	456
1899, . . .	4,500,470	20,863	464
1900, . . .	4,466,225	21,169	474
1901, . . .	4,463,870	21,639	487

NOTE.—The figures in this Table vary in some instances from those given in former Reports, as the population is estimated officially for the years between those in which the Census is taken, and is afterwards subject to revision.

From this Table it will be seen that the number of the insane under care has increased from 250 per 100,000 of the population in 1880, to 487 per 100,000 in 1901.

If to the number of the insane under care on the 31st December last, be added the number of lunatics and idiots at large, according to the last census, the total (25,498) represents 574 per 100,000 of the population.

The lunatic inmates resident in the various institutions throughout Ireland on 31st December, 1901, were supported from the following sources :—Of the 16,880 patients resident in District Asylums, Sources of maintenance

478 contributed wholly or partly to their support; the remainder were maintained partly out of the Government Grant and partly out of the Local Rates. The 732 patients in Private Licensed Houses and Institutions for the insane were supported entirely out of private funds; 170 inmates of Dundrum Asylum were maintained at Government expense; whilst the 3,746 insane residents in Workhouses were supported entirely by the Poor Rate.

DISTRICT ASYLUMS.

DISTRICT ASYLUMS.

LEGISLATIVE CHANGES.

Legislative changes.

In previous Reports we referred in detail to the changes in the administration and management of District Asylums which had been effected by the provisions of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, 61 & 62 Vic., cap. 37.

The new system may now be said to be in working order in all respects, save that the new Regulations for the government and management of the Asylums, for which provision is made by the 9th Section (Sub-Section 6) of the Act referred to, have up to the present only been drawn up and approved in the cases of the following Asylums:—Armagh, Clonmel, Cork, Downpatrick, Ennis, Enniscorthy, Killarney, Londonderry, Maryborough, and Waterford.

The Regulations in the case of Richmond Asylum, which were referred to in our last Report as having been submitted for approval, are still under consideration.

The additional members of the first Committees of Management who were appointed by Your Excellency in 1899, in pursuance of the 118th Sec. (Sub-Sec. 2) of the Act mentioned, have now retired from office under the provisions of 4th Sub-Section of the Section quoted, so that the Committees of Management for these Institutions are now appointed in their entirety by the various County Councils.

The structural works for the conversion of the Industrial School buildings at Youghal into an Auxiliary Asylum under the 76th Section of the Act are progressing. No other schemes for the establishment of Auxiliary Asylums under this Section have yet been undertaken.

During the year 1901 a very important measure was introduced by Lord Ashbourne, Lord High Chancellor, and received the Royal assent, viz., the Lunacy (Ireland) Act, 1901, 1 Edw. 7, ch. 17, which is given *in extenso* in Appendix F. This Act, part of which came into operation on the 17th August, 1901, and part (the financial clauses) on 1st April last, *inter alia* extended to Ireland certain sections of the Lunacy Act, 1890, with regard to the ill-treatment of lunatics and the abuse of female lunatics.

Further, it confers a substantial boon on the ratepayers, by providing for the payment, out of Imperial funds, of the full cost of maintenance of all "criminal" lunatics in District Asylums. By the definition clauses its provisions embrace soldiers and sailors discharged from the Army and Navy, respectively, on account of insanity, and in consequence of these provisions the local ratepayers are relieved of the burden of the maintenance of such soldiers and sailors, so long as they are in a District Asylum.

The Act also extends the provisions of the Act 38 and 39 Vic., cap. 67, sec. 16, to cases committed as dangerous lunatics or idiots under the 10th Sec. of the Act 30 and 31 Vic., cap. 118 so that if any such lunatic or idiot has an estate applicable to his maintenance, and more than sufficient to maintain his family—if any—or a relative legally liable for his maintenance, the Committee may enforce payment of the cost of such lunatic's maintenance in the Asylum out of his estate, or by the relative liable for his support, as the case may be.

Hitherto it was held that payment of the cost of maintenance of cases committed under the Act 30 and 31 Vic., cap. 118, sec. 10, could not legally be enforced.

The Act also gives Your Excellency power to discharge criminal lunatics conditionally—a very useful provision, which has been for many years in existence in England and Scotland, and the extension of which to Ireland we have frequently advocated.

The exercise of this power will, however, be principally confined to cases in the Central Criminal Lunatic Asylum, in the Report relating to which institution the matter is hereafter referred to.

The 5th Section of the Act gives the Committees for any two or more District Asylums power to unite in providing and maintaining a laboratory for pathological research in connection with insanity and nervous diseases, and to defray the expenses thereof by contributions from the funds at their disposal for the maintenance of the Asylums.

Steps have already been taken by a Central Committee with the view of inducing the various Asylum Committees to contribute towards the establishment and maintenance of a central laboratory under this section.

STATISTICS, &c.

The permanent Asylum at Portrane, Co. Dublin, is now practically completed, and is being gradually occupied by patients drafted from the Richmond Asylum. There are already 715 patients in residence in the permanent and temporary buildings.

Statistics, &c.

DISTRICT
ASYLUM.

The number of District Asylums is, therefore, now 24, but as Portrane is a second Asylum for the same District as the Richmond, it is included under the statistics for the latter. A list of the District Asylums, giving the name of the Resident Medical Superintendent in each case, will be found in Appendix G.

A full report on the condition and management of each institution, and the treatment of the patients therein, will be found in Appendix E.

On the 31st December, 1901, there were in these institutions 16,880 patients (9,133 males and 7,747 females). The numbers remaining on the 31st December, 1900, were:—males, 8,912; females, 7,492; total, 16,404; showing a total increase of 476 during the year 1901.

Table No. I. (Appendix A) shows the population of each District Asylum on the 31st December, 1901, and the number remaining on 31st December of each year since 1880.

Table II. (Appendix A) shows the population of each Asylum on the 31st December last, as compared with the 31st December, 1900, and also the average number resident during the year 1901.

The average number resident in all these institutions during 1901 amounted to 16,669 (9,040 men and 7,629 women).

Table III. (Appendix A) shows for each of the Asylums the admissions, discharges, deaths, and escapes, and the number remaining at the end of the year.

ADMISSIONS.

Admissions.

The admissions amounted to 3,572 (1,956 men and 1,616 women). Of these 2,821 (1,525 men and 1,296 women) were admitted for the first time; whilst 751 (431 men and 320 women) had previously been under care.

The average number of admissions for the twenty years from 1881 to 1900 was 3,047.

The admissions and re-admissions to the District Asylums for each year from 1880 to the present are as follow :—

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Years.	First Admissions.	Re-Admissions.	Total Admitted.
1880, . . .	1,925	441	2,366
1881, . . .	2,044	458	2,502
1882, . . .	2,137	506	2,643
1883, . . .	2,185	519	2,704
1884, . . .	2,209	527	2,736
1885, . . .	2,240	610	2,850
1886, . . .	2,140	606	2,746
1887, . . .	2,243	620	2,863
1888, . . .	2,190	631	2,821
1889, . . .	2,329	627	2,956
1890, . . .	2,451	644	3,095
1891, . . .	2,350	600	2,950
1892, . . .	2,415	763	3,178
1893, . . .	2,458	740	3,207
1894, . . .	2,443	781	3,229
1895, . . .	2,458	768	3,216
1896, . . .	2,604	765	3,369
1897, . . .	2,651	734	3,385
1898, . . .	2,676	793	3,469
1899, . . .	2,856	693	3,549
1900, . . .	2,771	776	3,546
1901, . . .	2,821	751	3,572

From this Table it will be seen that the first admissions, which decreased in 1900, again show an increase, the numbers for 1901 being 50 in excess of those for 1900.

On the other hand, the re-admissions, which increased in 1900, show a decrease of 24 in 1901 on the numbers for the previous year. The net increase, therefore, amounts to 26.

In 12 of the 24 District Asylums there was an increase in the number of admissions as compared with those for 1900, but in the remaining twelve the numbers decreased.

Table X. (Appendix A) shows the authority for admission to District Asylums during the year. Of the total (3,572), 1,050 were admitted under the forms prescribed by the Statutory Rules; 7 were transferred from Dundrum to the Asylums of their districts, and 57 were transferred from Prisons by Your Excellency's Order; while 2,442 were admitted under the provisions of the Act 30 and 31 Vic., c. 118, s. 10; the Army Act, 1881, sec. 91; and the Naval Enlistment Act, 1884, sec. 3, as

Authority for
admission.

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dangerous lunatics. Sixteen were admitted from Scotland under warrants, in pursuance of the 6th Section of the Poor-Law (Scotland) Act, 1898.

DISCHARGES.

Discharges.

The total number of patients discharged during the year was 1,834, viz., 1,007 males and 827 females. Of these 1,303 (713 males and 590 females) were discharged recovered; which shows an increase of 15 on the number for the previous year. The percentage of recoveries on the admissions was 36·5, which is practically the same as that for the previous year, viz., 36·3

The numbers removed by friends or sent to Workhouses amounted to 531 (294 males and 237 females), an increase of 46 on the numbers for the previous year.

DEATHS.

Deaths.

The number of deaths during the year was 1,257, of whom 724 were males and 533 females. This shows an increase of 72 on the numbers for the previous year in the case of the males, and a decrease of 89 in the case of the females, the net decrease being 17. The death-rate per cent. of the daily average number resident was 7·5, viz., 8·0 amongst the males, and 7·0 amongst the females—that for the preceding year being 7·9. Four of the deaths were by suicide; seven resulted from misadventure; and, in two cases, a male patient was killed by a fellow-patient.

The percentage of deaths on the daily average number resident in each District Asylum during the years from 1891 to 1901 will be found in Table IX. (Appendix A). From this Table it will be seen that the highest death-rate during 1901 was 10·6 per cent. in Maryborough, and the lowest, 4·6 per cent., in Armagh Asylum. The highest rate was considerably less than the corresponding rate in the previous year, which was 15·2 in the Limerick Asylum, while the lowest rate was practically the same—that for the previous year having been 4·7 in Letterkenny.

Autopsies.

In 325 cases the cause of death was verified by *post-mortem* examination, as against 327 for the previous year. The number of these examinations, which showed a yearly increase for several years past, made no advance in 1901.

Causes of
deaths.

Table XVI. (Appendix A) shows the causes of death in the District Asylums, with the average ages at death, and the number of cases in which the cause of death was verified by *post-mortem* examination.

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ASYLUM.

The following Table shows the number of deaths from consumption, general paralysis of the insane, dysentery or colitis and diarrhoea, and also the total number of deaths in each District Asylum during the year 1901:—

ASYLUM.	NUMBER OF DEATHS DURING 1901.				
	From Consumption.	From General Paralysis of the Insane.	From Dysentery or Colitis and Diarrhoea.	From other Causes.	Total.
Antrim, . . .	2	-	5	27	34
Armagh, . . .	5	-	1	16	22
Ballinasloe, . .	24	1	4	37	66
Belfast, . . .	8	13	-	50	71
Carlow, . . .	8	1	-	15	24
Castlebar, . . .	12	1	20	27	60
Cloamell, . . .	20	2	1	36	59
Cork, . . .	37	1	5	76	119
Downpatrick, . .	13	4	7	31	55
Ennis, . . .	3	-	-	18	21
Enniscorthy, . .	10	1	-	18	29
Kilkenny, . . .	11	-	-	26	37
Killarney, . . .	18	-	1	35	54
Lettickenny, . .	4	-	-	26	30
Limerick, . . .	12	-	-	23	45
Londonderry, . .	9	-	-	31	40
Maryborough, . .	10	-	2	41	53
Monaghan, . . .	19	-	-	20	39
Mullingar, . . .	14	2	-	41	57
Omagh, . . .	12	1	2	55	70
Richmond and Portrane, . .	41	19	6	115	181
Sligo, . . .	10	-	-	33	43
Waterford, . . .	11	1	-	17	29
Total, . . .	313	47	54	543	1,267

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ASYLUMS.

The following Table shows the total number of deaths each year from 1890 to 1901, and of these the number which resulted from consumption, general paralysis of the insane, and epilepsy:—

Year.	Cause of Death.			Other Causes.	Total Number of Deaths.
	Consumption.	General Paralysis of the Insane.	Epilepsy.		
1890, . .	255	26	65	690	936
1891, . .	215	22	43	608	888
1892, . .	209	21	72	643	945
1893, . .	306	27	62	691	1,086
1894, . .	324	28	64	692	1,108
1895, . .	267	39	68	679	953
1896, . .	256	34	69	678	937
1897, . .	343	42	61	655	1,091
1898, . .	339	41	49	676	1,105
1899, . .	321	60	44	717	1,132
1900, . .	349	40	63	829	1,271
1901, . .	303	47	64	863	1,277
	3,636	477	657	8,111	12,721

Recovery and
death rates.

Table VII. (Appendix A) shows the percentage of the recoveries on the admissions, and of the deaths on the daily average number resident in each of the District Asylums during 1901, while Table VIII. gives similar percentages, and also the percentage of recoveries on the daily average number in all the Asylums from 1893 to 1901.

From these Tables it will be seen that the percentage of recoveries on admissions during 1901 was 36.5 for both males and females, while the percentage of the recoveries on the daily average number resident during the year was 7.8, viz.:—7.9 amongst the males, and 7.7 amongst the females.

Table V. (Appendix A) shows the duration of disease on admission in the admissions, discharges, and deaths during 1901; Table VI. the length of residence in Asylums of the patients who recovered, and of those who died during the year; Table XI. gives the ages of patients in quinquennial periods; Table XII. their educational condition; and Table XIII. their social condition as to marriage.

Table XIV. gives the probable causes of insanity amongst those admitted in 1901, and Table XV. the forms of mental disease in the admissions, recoveries, and deaths during the year.

SUICIDES AND DEATHS FROM MISADVENTURE IN DISTRICT
ASYLUMS.Suicides and
fatal accidents.

The number of deaths under this heading during the year was 13, viz.:—Four from suicide, seven from misadventure, and two from homicide.

These figures show a considerable increase on those for the previous year, which were :—Two deaths from suicide, three from misadventure, and two from homicide.

One of the patients (a female) included under the suicides was suffering on her admission to the Limerick Asylum from mercurial poisoning, caused by swallowing corrosive sublimate with suicidal intent, and from the effects of which she died after nine days' residence in the Asylum.

The particulars of the remaining twelve cases which occurred in the Asylums are as follow :—

SUICIDES.

At MULLINGAR ASYLUM, on the 25th April, a male patient (J. S.), aged about 70 years, committed suicide by bending down over an earthenware closet pan, and scraping his throat against the sharp lower edge of one of the projecting flanges, thus causing a rent in the tissues of his throat, which he enlarged with his finger, and so made a wound which resulted in his death from hemorrhage less than two hours afterwards. This case is an illustration of the ingenuity and determination which patients afflicted with suicidal mania often exhibit in carrying out their impulse of self-destruction.

The patient, whose history showed a strong suicidal tendency, had been admitted to the Asylum for the fourth time on the 18th April, 1901, his first admission having taken place so far back as 1886.

A coroner's inquest was held, and the jury found that the patient committed suicide. They exonerated the attendants from all blame in connection with the matter, but suggested that a special ward should be set apart for the treatment of such patients, and also expressed the opinion that the staff was insufficient.

We held an inquiry on oath with regard to the circumstances of the case, and, in our report thereon to the Committee, we pointed out that the number of patients in the division where he was located was too large, and that the division is structurally unsuited for the treatment of such cases. We further called attention to the necessity for increasing the staff, and the importance of offering such inducements to the attendants as would encourage them to remain in the service, and qualify themselves for the Medico-Psychological Association's certificate of proficiency in mental nursing. We also made some suggestions for the better protection of suicidal patients.

At SLIGO ASYLUM, a male patient (T. D.), aged 24 years, on the 8th November, committed suicide by hanging himself with his braces tied to a thin rope, which he fastened to a hot-water pipe in a lavatory adjacent to the dormitory in which he slept. A coroner's inquest was held, and the jury returned a verdict that death resulted from strangulation, adding a rider that a suggestion made by the Medical Superintendent some

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SUICIDES.
Mullingar.

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—

time previously should he carried out forthwith. This suggestion was to the effect that all pipes similar to that from which the patient suspended himself should be covered.

The patient, who was admitted to the Asylum on the 6th July, 1901, was reported to be quiet, reserved, and had neither threatened nor attempted to commit suicide previously while in the Asylum, although in his admission form it was stated that he was bent on self-destruction. On the morning of the 8th November, he was seen by the night attendants in bed at 4 o'clock, but when they next visited the dormitory, shortly after 5 o'clock, his bed was found empty, and on search being made his dead body was, as already stated, discovered hanging from a pipe in the lavatory. We held an inquiry on oath into the circumstances of the case, and in our report thereon we pointed out to the Committee that the hot-water pipes, which had only recently been put up in the sanitary annexes, were fixed contrary to all the recognised canons of Asylum construction, inasmuch as they afforded an absolutely perfect facility for suicide, in addition to being an eyesore. It is right to state that the Medical Superintendent fully recognised the danger, and had directed the attention of the Committee to the matter four months previously.

They had ordered the necessary steps to be taken to remedy the defect, but a fatal delay was allowed to take place in carrying out their instructions.

We also made some suggestions for the better supervision of suicidal patients, and recommended the introduction of a system of tell-tale clocks, with the view of having the hours at which the night attendants visit the various wards duly recorded.

Further, we called attention to the risk attending the system of allowing the patients to keep their clothes at or under their beds, and also to the urgent necessity for the provision of additional accommodation, with the view of relieving the overcrowding which has frequently been commented on in our periodical reports on the institution.

Waterford.

AT WATERFORD ASYLUM, on the 1st April, a male patient (P.C.), aged 30 years, committed suicide by hanging. This patient was admitted to the Asylum on 3rd June, 1900, and was then stated to be suicidal.

The usual precautions were, therefore, taken for his special supervision, but as he made no attempt to commit suicide and did not show any tendency to do so, after being under observation for some time, the special instructions were withdrawn, and he was treated as an ordinary patient. From that time up to the date of his death, there was no evidence of his having exhibited any recurrence of a suicidal tendency. On the morning of 1st April, he was allowed to remain in bed—at his own request, as had been done on previous occasions. He was seen by the Assistant Medical Officer at 11 o'clock, a.m., to whom he promised that he would get up next day, and he was therefore allowed to remain in his room with the shutter closed, but the door open.

An attendant saw him in bed about 11.30 o'clock. Another attendant, who was directed to visit all the patients in bed, shortly after, on reaching the room where C—— was, a few minutes before 12 o'clock, found him suspended by a rope formed of strips torn off his sheet and twisted. This had been fastened to the window shutter by passing it through two of the small holes left to admit light and air.

The suicide was a most determined one, as not only had the patient fastened his hands behind his back by another strip torn off his sheet, which was tied tightly to one thumb, and fastened by a slip knot to the other, but, had he wished to do so, he could have reached the ground in the position in which his body was found. A coroner's inquest was held, and the jury returned a verdict that the patient died from strangulation self-inflicted, and they expressed the opinion that different treatment should have been adopted in the case; that the confinement of the patient from five to seven hours for four days in succession was unnecessary; that the system of bringing excited patients from one room to another in the morning and confining them in rooms with the shutters closed, and with little or no light, is most depressing and most detrimental to their health; and that there was not a sufficient number of attendants. We duly held an inquiry on oath into the circumstances of the case, and in our report we pointed out that, as regards the question of secluding the patient, and also allowing him to remain voluntarily in bed with the door of his room unlocked, which was condemned by the coroner's jury as unnecessary, there appeared to have been some misapprehension, as this method of treatment was not adopted with the object of punishing the patient, but for his own safety and that of others, as he was considered homicidal—being apt to attack those around him—and it was judged that to force him to get up when he wished to remain in bed, would only tend to irritate and excite him.

As regards the closing of the window shutter, the effect of darkness is generally to induce sleep and mental calm, and the Medical Superintendent stated that it was also kept closed in this case for the patient's own safety, as he might at any moment have broken the glass if exposed, and thus have injured himself severely before he could be prevented.

We concurred in the jury's opinion that the number of attendants was insufficient, and in our periodical reports on the institution we frequently called attention to the necessity for increasing the staff, and effecting a redistribution of the staff and patients throughout the various wards. There is no doubt that if a sufficiently strong staff were provided to enable troublesome patients to be taken charge of individually, there would be no necessity to resort to seclusion, as was done in this case; but, without such a staff, it is very questionable whether it is not safer to remove such cases, when passing through periods of excitement, from association with their quieter fellow-patients. With regard to the jury's animadversion on the system of bringing patients from one room to another in the morning, we

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expressed the opinion that the Medical Superintendent's explanation that this was done in order to ventilate the room in which the patient had passed the night, and also to bring him nearer the day-room, where it was thought he would be under better supervision, was satisfactory. We also expressed the opinion that no blame could be attached to any of the staff in connection with the occurrence, but we impressed on the Committee the necessity for extending and improving the accommodation in the institution.

DEATHS FROM
MISADVENTURE.

Armagh.

DEATHS FROM MISADVENTURE.

At ARMAGH ASYLUM a female patient (M.S.), aged 47 years, on the 20th September accidentally fell down a flight of stone steps, and sustained a fracture of the base of the skull, from which she died in about two hours. The patient had been an inmate of the Asylum from 19th February, 1897. A coroner's inquest was held, and the jury returned a verdict in accordance with the facts, adding that no one was to blame in the matter.

Carlow.

At CARLOW ASYLUM, on the 17th June, a male patient (J.G.), aged 42 years, died after a day's illness. A *post-mortem* examination of the body was made, and it was discovered that there were two rents in the intestines, such as would be caused by an external injury. There were also several foreign bodies in the intestines. A coroner's inquest was held, and the jury returned a verdict that death was due to intestinal perforation, caused by peritonitis.

We also held an inquiry on oath into the circumstances of the case. The patient, who was admitted to the Asylum on 11th February, 1891, was a very low type of imbecile, whose animal cravings prompted him to eat filth and to swallow inedible articles of every description, and his sudden illness on the 16th June was, as on previous occasions, at first attributed to his having swallowed tobacco or something else which had brought on an attack of nausea. As the result of our investigation, however, we arrived at the conclusion that there were reasonable grounds for believing that the patient was kicked in the abdomen by an attendant on the morning before his death, of which the kick was, in our opinion, the determining cause. Although we did not consider the evidence sufficient to justify the prosecution of the attendant with a reasonable hope of securing a conviction, we expressed the opinion to the Committee, that the charge that the attendant ill-treated the patient was sufficiently substantiated to justify them in dispensing with his services, and they accordingly dismissed him.

Castlebar.

At the CASTLEBAR ASYLUM, on the 7th April, a male patient (A.C.), aged 32 years, who had been in the Institution from 10th March, 1891, died from asphyxia caused by portion of the contents of his stomach getting into the trachea, during an attack of vomiting. A coroner's inquest was held, and the jury returned a verdict in accordance with the facts.

At KILLARNEY ASYLUM, on the 13th December, a male patient (T. H.), aged 54 years, died as the result of the fracture of three ribs on the left side, and the dislocation of a fourth rib from its cartilage—the broken ends of two of the ribs having penetrated the lung. A coroner's inquest was held, and the jury returned a verdict that the patient's death resulted from shock, broken ribs, and injuries to the lung caused by a fall against a coal box on the 11th December. They added a rider that they attached no blame to anybody. We held an Inquiry on oath into the circumstances of the case. The patient, a powerful man, who had only been in the Asylum for 13 days, viz:—from 28th November, on the evening of 11th December made an attack on another patient, and the attendant in charge immediately went to the latter's assistance. T. H. then turned on the attendant, who called for help. Another attendant came, and the two attendants, in order to remove the patient's shoes, endeavoured to place him in a sitting position on a rectangular box which is used as a receptacle for coal. A struggle took place, during which the patient fell against the edge of the coal box, and from that to the floor. Meanwhile a third attendant arrived, and the patient was overcome and his shoes removed. He was then put to bed, and was shortly after examined by one of the Medical Officers, who administered suitable surgical treatment. He appeared to be progressing favourably next day, but, on the day following, he got rapidly worse, and died.

DISTRICT
ASYLUM,
Killarney.

In our report we expressed ourselves unable to concur in the verdict of the coroner's jury, that the injuries were caused by the fall against the coal box, and gave it as our opinion that there was more violence used than was necessary to restrain the patient, and that the injuries were more likely caused by his being kicked or knelt on while on the ground. We also called attention to the fact that the staff of attendants in the ward was insufficient; that, as frequently pointed out in our reports, the wards generally are bare and comfortless; and that there is a great deficiency of those articles of furniture which are considered necessary for the protection of the feeble and helpless classes of the insane against injury.

Easy chairs, couches, &c., not only tend to soothe excitable patients by conducing to their comfort, but also prevent them from irritating one another through wandering restlessly about, with its resultant hustling. In this case, if there had been a low, upholstered couch in the room, to which the attendants could have taken the patient, and against which he could not have been seriously injured, the unfortunate accident which took place might have been averted.

At MULLINGAR ASYLUM, on the 9th February, a male patient (J. H.), aged 51 years, who had been in the Institution from 8th July, 1895, died from a fracture of the base of the skull, which he had sustained on the 28th January, as the result of a fall during an epileptic fit.

At the same Asylum, on the 29th April, a male patient (F. Q.),

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aged 29 years, who had been in the Institution from 9th April, 1898, died from a succession of epileptic fits, accelerated by eating yew leaves. A coroner's inquest was held, and the jury returned a verdict accordingly, and added a recommendation that steps be taken to so secure all poisonous trees on the grounds as to prevent the occurrence of such a case in future.

Richmond.

At RICHMOND ASYLUM, on the 12th August, a male patient (J. M.), aged 45 years, died from heart disease and fracture of the skull. This man was admitted to the Asylum on 20th February, 1901, and, as he was in frail health and suffering from advanced heart disease, he was treated in the Infirmary practically during all the time he was in the Institution. On 7th July, he fell in the day-room of the Infirmary in an apparent faint, and bruised his forehead, but the bruising was accompanied by external swelling, which, owing to its showing no signs of abating, engaged the continued attention of the medical staff. After his death, on the 12th of August, an examination of the body was made, and it was then discovered that in addition to well marked disease of the heart and kidney, there was a fracture of the frontal bone without depression or displacement, which, judging from its condition, had apparently been caused by the fall above-mentioned. A coroner's inquest was held, and the jury returned a verdict that the patient died from hæmorrhage, the result of a fracture of the skull from a fall accidentally received.

**DEATHS FROM
HOMICIDE.****DEATHS FROM HOMICIDE.****Castlebar.**

At THE CASTLEBAR ASYLUM, on the 23rd June, a male patient (M. D.), aged 37 years, who had been in the Asylum from 10th October, 1896, died from peritonitis, the result of being kicked in the abdomen three days previously by another patient (J. T.) A coroner's inquest was held, and the jury returned a verdict accordingly, adding that they were fully satisfied that no blame was attachable to any of the staff, but that they considered the staff of attendants insufficient.

In a communication which we addressed to the Committee on the subject, we directed attention to our reports from time to time, in which we had pointed out to them the insufficiency of the staff, and in one of which we had predicted that accidents such as took place in this case must sooner or later occur. We also stated that having regard to this warning, which had been emphasized in such a striking manner by the case in question, we hoped that the Committee would no longer delay making the necessary additions to the staff. The patient who inflicted the injury which caused M. D.'s death was brought up for trial, and, being found insane on arraignment, was in due course removed to the Dundrum Criminal Lunatic Asylum, to be there detained during your Excellency's pleasure.

At DOWNPATRICK ASYLUM, on the 1st October, a male patient (J. M.), aged fifty-one years, was so severely injured by a fellow patient that he died on the 2nd idem.

Downpatrick,
District
Asylums.

J. M., who was admitted to the Institution on the 7th February, 1899, was under special supervision, as he was considered suicidal, and was located in a ward containing a number of such special cases.

On the morning of 1st October, when this ward, which has a normal staff of four attendants, was for a few minutes in charge of only two, a patient became excited, and required the efforts of the two attendants to restrain him. One of these attendants was in special charge of another patient (J. C.), from whom his attention was drawn for a few minutes during the struggle with the other patient. J. C., taking advantage of this opportunity, made a sudden attack on J. M., upon whose head he trampled. J. M. immediately received every attention which medical skill could give, but he succumbed to his injuries next morning.

A Coroner's inquest was held, and the jury returned a verdict that J. M. "died from hæmorrhage of the brain through the violence of a lunatic," and they added a rider that they attached no blame to any of the attendants or the discipline of the Asylum.

We also held an Inquiry on oath into the circumstances of the case, and in our report thereon, while we pointed out the great difficulty of guarding completely against the risk of such accidents, and recognised the efficient administration of the Institution by the Medical Superintendent, as brought out by the evidence, we expressed the opinion that the Senior Attendant of the Division had not exhibited sufficient care in leaving the ward for a few minutes in charge of only two attendants. We also suggested the advisability of increasing the staff of the ward by one attendant, a suggestion which has since been carried out. J. C. was duly brought up for trial, found insane on arraignment, and removed to the Dundrum Central Criminal Lunatic Asylum, to be there detained during your Excellency's pleasure.

INSANITARY CONDITIONS AND OUTBREAKS OF ZYMOTIC DISEASE.

INSANITARY
CONDITIONS
AND ZYMOTIC
DISEASE.

The following are the particulars of the insanitary conditions and outbreaks of zymotic disease which were reported in the various District Asylums during the year :—

One case of erysipelas and 1 of dysentery occurred in ANTRIM ASYLUM. The latter proved fatal.

We have again to record that cases of zymotic disease occurred in BALLINASLOE ASYLUM in every month of the year. Twenty-six cases of dysentery were reported—24 amongst the patients and 2 amongst the staff. Four of the former ended fatally, but these were the only cases of zymotic disease which had a fatal termination. Thirteen patients and 11 of the staff were attacked by febricula; 9 patients by erysipelas; 8 by enteric fever,

Ballinasloe.

**DISTRICT
ASYLUMS.**

and a nurse was also attacked by the latter; while 1 patient and 4 members of the staff suffered from influenza.

The greater number of cases of zymotic disease occurred on the male side of the Institution.

Belfast.

Two female patients were attacked by erysipelas in BELFAST ASYLUM, and there were also 21 cases of influenza—19 amongst the patients and 2 amongst the staff. All of the cases occurred in the old Asylum, but none of them proved fatal.

Castlebar.

In CASTLEBAR ASYLUM, which we were able to report as being entirely free from zymotic disease in 1900, there was, unfortunately, a recrudescence of dysentery last year. No less than 41 males and 7 females and a male attendant were attacked, and the disease proved fatal in the cases of 18 of the male patients and 1 of the females.

There were also 6 cases of enteric fever amongst the males, 1 of which proved fatal.

We expressed the opinion to the Committee that the outbreak resulted from the discharge of the Asylum sewage into a marsh close to the Institution. In summer the odour from this marsh is most offensive, and in winter, when a stream which runs through it overflows, the low ground at the back of the Asylum becomes a small lake impregnated with the sewage of the Institution; which is thus brought close to the building.

We, therefore, recommended the Committee to acquire a tract of land which is contiguous to the Asylum estate, with the view of carrying the sewage further from the building, and then subjecting it to a system of purification, before discharging it on the land or into the neighbouring river.

The Committee had already taken steps to move the District Drainage Authority to clean the bed of the river, with the object of preventing the flooding of the low land already referred to. This has since been done, and it is hoped that the Committee will adopt our suggestions for the further improvement of the sanitary surroundings of the Institution.

Clonmel.

In CLONMEL ASYLUM a male patient, a male and a female attendant, were attacked by enteric fever, and the 3 cases, unfortunately, proved fatal.

There were also 58 cases of influenza, viz., 48 amongst the patients and 10 amongst the staff. All, however, recovered.

Cork.

In CORK ASYLUM dysentery was again prevalent, but was confined entirely to the male side. There were 3 cases in January, and 32 between July and November, and 5 of the latter proved fatal.

There were also 9 cases of erysipelas, all on the male side, 1 of which ended fatally.

Scarlatina attacked 1 male and 5 female patients and 2 nurses; all of whom recovered.

Downpatrick.

Cases of dysentery still continue to occur on the male side in DOWNPATRICK ASYLUM. There were in all 26 cases, one of them amongst the staff, and seven proved fatal, the latter being the same

as the number for the previous year. One male suffered from erysipelas, but recovered. Three male patients were attacked by acute pneumonia, which in the opinion of the Medical Superintendent was of a zymotic character, and of these two succumbed to the disease.

DISTRICT
ASYLUMS.

IN ENNISCORTHY ASYLUM two males suffered from dysentery, and one female from erysipelas, all of whom recovered. Six females were attacked by influenza, and two of the cases ended fatally. The number of cases of the latter disease was considerably less than in previous years. Enniscorthy.

IN KILKENNY ASYLUM there were 21 cases of influenza and pneumonia following this disease among the male patients, and one amongst the females. Nine of the cases on the male side proved fatal. Kilkenny.

IN KILLARNEY ASYLUM a fatal case of erysipelas occurred amongst the males. A male patient and a male attendant suffered from typhoid, and a female patient from scarlatina. The three latter, however, recovered. Killarney.

IN LETTERKENNY ASYLUM there were six cases of erysipelas, one of which ended fatally, amongst the females. Three cases of influenza—one of them fatal—occurred amongst the males. There were also on the male side a case of typhoid fever, one of measles, and one of tonsillitis, all of which recovered. One male and two females, and four nurses suffered from diarrhoea. Letterkenny.

The only zymotic diseases reported in LIMERICK ASYLUM during the year were two cases of scarlatina in April, and one of dysentery in May, all amongst the males. None of these cases proved fatal. The death rate in the Asylum was only one-half of that recorded in the previous year. Limerick.

IN LONDONDERRY ASYLUM the only cases of zymotic disease occurred on the female side, viz.:—one case of facial erysipelas, and four of typhoid fever—three amongst the patients, and one amongst the staff. All of these cases recovered. Londonderry.

IN MARYBOROUGH ASYLUM four cases of dysentery, two of which proved fatal, and two of enteric fever, one of which also ended fatally, were reported. These cases all occurred on the male side. Two males suffered from erysipelas, and one female from influenza, while, although none of the patients were attacked, six nurses suffered from measles. None of the cases of erysipelas, influenza, or measles proved fatal. Maryborough.

The death rate in this Asylum was 10·6 per cent. of the daily average number resident, as compared with 8·9 in the preceding year.

IN MONAGHAN ASYLUM there were 12 cases of erysipelas; two on the male; and 10 on the female side, none of which ended fatally. Ten males, three females, and two male attendants suffered from influenza, but all recovered. Monaghan.

**District
Asylums.**
Mullingar.

IN MULLINGAR ASYLUM six female patients, and seven nurses were attacked by typhoid fever, which proved fatal in the cases of two of the nurses. There were also 66 cases of influenza, two of them fatal, amongst the patients, and 2½ amongst the staff.

Omagh.

The death rate in OMAGH ASYLUM showed some reduction—being 10·5 per cent. of the daily average number resident, as compared with 11·8 in the previous year. Six male patients and a male attendant were attacked by enteric fever, which proved fatal in the cases of three of the patients. Four males and a female suffered from erysipelas, which ended fatally in the case of the female.

**Richmond
and Portrane.**

The death rate in the RICHMOND and PORTRANE ASYLUMS remained practically stationary, being 7·9 per cent. of the daily average number resident, as compared with 7·8 in the previous year. The cases of zymotic diseases reported during the year were as follow:—Dysentery attacked 10 female patients and a nurse, and is reported as the cause of death in five cases. Forty-one females suffered from diarrhoea, which ended fatally in one case. Five female patients (one of whom died), and two of the staff were attacked by enteric fever, and two females (both of whom died), and ten nurses by influenza.

Two cases of erysipelas occurred amongst the female patients, and one case of scarlatina, and three of measles amongst the males, none of which proved fatal. Four of the staff were also attacked by measles and recovered.

Thirteen male and six female patients were attacked by pneumonia, which the Medical Superintendent reported as being of a zymotic character. Eight of the males and three of the females succumbed to the disease.

Sixty-five freshly occurring cases of phthisis, viz.:—26 amongst the males, and 39 amongst the females, were reported during the year, and this disease proved fatal in the cases of 16 males and 25 females.

Sligo.

IN SLIGO ASYLUM two males and four females, and a nurse were attacked by enteric fever, which proved fatal in the case of one of the females. Two males, five females, and a male attendant suffered from "continued" fever, which resulted in the death of one of the males and one of the females. A female patient was attacked by erysipelas, but recovered.

Waterford.

IN WATERFORD ASYLUM the only form of zymotic disease which occurred during the year was typhoid fever, of which there were seven cases in all, viz.:—three amongst the patients, and four amongst the staff. None of the cases, however, ended fatally.

No cases of zymotic disease occurred in ARMAGH, CARLOW, or ENNIS ASYLUMS.

DISTRICT SYSTEMS

Armagh,
Carlow, and
Kendal

COST OF MAINTENANCE

The expenditure incurred in the maintenance of the patients in District Asylums during the financial year ending 31st March, 1902, is shown in Table XVIII. (Appendix A).

From this Table it will be seen that for the maintenance of an average number of 16,796 lunatics a sum of £518,256 17s. 6d. was expended during the year.

This sum includes repayments in respect of loans for building works, purchase of land, &c., amounting to £85,596 8s. 3d., which, prior to the passing of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, were made direct by the Grand Juries, and did not appear in the Accounts of the Asylums. In pursuance of the provisions of the Orders made under the authority of the above Act, loan repayments are now made by the Asylum Committees, and, therefore, appear as part of the Asylum expenditure. Excluding such repayments, the gross amount expended on the actual maintenance of the patients was £427,660 9s. 3d., which is £7,843 2s. 11d. less than the amount for the previous year.

The receipts during the year towards meeting the gross expenditure were as follow:—£360,056 1s. 9d. was paid out of Local Rates; the Imperial Government paid £165,826 7s. 3d. out of the Local Taxation Account, by way of Capitation Grant, in pursuance of the 58th section (sub-section (2), (c.)) of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898. Miscellaneous receipts, such as sales of farm and garden produce, sales of offal and old stores, fines on attendants, interest allowed by Bank, &c., produced £8,858 17s. 2d., while sums amounting to £7,394 16s. 2d. were contributed by the relatives of patients, or out of their private property.

The receipts from the last named source were £10 11s. 7d. less than the amount for the previous year.

DISTRICT
ASYLUMS.

The Imperial contributions for each of the years from 1875 to 1901-1902, during which the Government Grant has been in operation, are shown in the following Table, together with the amounts paid out of local rates:—

Contributions
from Imperial
sources and
Local Rates.

Year.	Amount of the Contribution towards the maintenance of Lunatics in the District Asylums of Ireland.			Daily Average Number Resident.
	From Imperial Sources.	From Local Rates.	Total.	
1875.	£ 56,948	£ 140,469	£ 197,417	7,592
1876.	77,907	100,615	184,522	7,943
1877.	80,380	130,005	210,385	8,102
1878.	82,054	*	*	8,306
1879.	84,810	103,484	188,294	8,423
1880.	85,841	108,964	194,805	8,545
1881.	87,250	122,679	209,929	8,794
1882.	89,425	114,953	204,378	9,170
1883.	92,867	122,379	215,246	9,495
1884.	94,500	121,221	215,721	9,619
1885.	98,698	110,008	208,706	9,781
1886.	98,609	93,788	192,397	9,998
1887.	101,806	104,326	206,132	10,263
1888.	108,996	101,076	205,072	10,691
1889.	109,118	121,158	230,276	11,019
1890.	112,211	122,358	235,569	11,297
1891.	111,990	146,351	258,341	11,644
1892.	112,050	148,042	260,092	11,958
1893.	119,721	152,838	272,559	12,307
1894.	129,449	153,001	282,450	12,605
1895.	126,266	164,880	291,146	13,082
1896.	130,658	176,585	307,243	13,735
1897.	127,511	183,815	311,326	14,340
1898.	143,653	216,742	360,395	15,019
1899, from 1st Jan. to 31st March.	516	110,249	110,765	—
1899-1900.	153,467	211,902	365,369	15,785
1900-1901.	160,282	300,000	460,282	16,283
1901-1902.	165,826	300,056	525,882	16,796

* The exact amount for this year cannot be ascertained.

As already stated, the Asylum accounts hitherto did not include loan repayments and, therefore, prior to the year 1900-1, the amount shown in the third column of above Table only represents the amount paid out of local rates towards the actual maintenance of the patients, excluding the cost of land, buildings, &c.

The amounts paid out of local rates do not, however, afford an exact indication of the actual expenditure from year to year, as the sum required to be levied in any one year, is affected by the balance in hand or deficit, as the case may be, at the beginning thereof.

DISTRICT
ASYLUMS.

Table XIX. (Appendix A.) shows the average cost per patient under the different heads of expenditure, in each of the Asylums. From this Table it will be seen that the averages per patient for the year were as follow:—

1. Average cost, including charges in respect of buildings, land, &c.—

(a.) Calculated on the gross expenditure,	£30 11 2
(b.) Calculated on the gross expenditure, less receipts from paying patients and other miscellaneous receipts,	29 11 10

2. Average cost, excluding charges in respect of buildings, land, &c, i.e., cost of maintenance only—

(a.) Calculated on the gross expenditure, less loan repayments,	£25 9 3
(b.) Calculated on the gross expenditure, less loan repayments and receipts from miscellaneous sources,	24 18 8
(c.) Calculated on the gross expenditure, less loan repayments, receipts from miscellaneous sources, and receipts on behalf of paying patients,	24 9 11

These figures show a considerable reduction on those for the previous year, which were as follow:—

1 (a.),	£32 13 7
(b.),	31 12 2
2 (a.),	26 14 11
(b.),	26 2 7
(c.),	25 13 6

The reduction in the gross cost (1 (a.)) amounted to £2 2s. 5d., and in the net cost (2 (c.)) to £1 3s. 7d. per patient.

This substantial reduction was mainly due to the fall in prices of provisions, &c., which had advanced considerably in the previous year.

DISTRICT
ASYLUMS

The following are the details of the average annual cost per head for all the Asylums, calculated on the gross expenditure during the year 1901-1902 as compared with 1900-1901:—

Heads under which the Expenditure is Classified.	Average cost per Patient per Annum, calculated on the Gross Expenditure.	
	Year 1900-1901.	Year 1901-1902.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Loans repayments,	5 19 7	5 2 8
Salaries and wages,	5 2 6	5 3 7
Superannuation,	0 17 2	0 16 2
Provisions and groceries,	9 16 4	9 9 0
Wines, Spirits, and Beer,	0 3 4	0 2 8
Tobacco and snuff,	0 5 11	0 5 7
Medicines and Medical and surgical appliances,	0 4 2	0 3 6
Clothing,	2 7 3	2 3 7
Bedding,	0 11 6	0 11 2
Furniture,	0 13 2	0 12 11
Fuel and Light,	3 2 7	3 14 7
Washing materials,	0 6 6	0 6 4
Water supply,	0 5 4	0 4 10
Farm and garden expenses,	0 15 11	0 15 9
Repairs and alterations,	1 6 8	1 4 4
Stationery, printing, and advertising,	0 7 7	0 0 8
Rents, Rates, Taxes, and Insurance,	0 2 8	0 2 8
Incidental expenses (including postage),	0 7 9	0 6 11
Total average cost of patients maintained in work-houses under Act 38 & 39 Vic., cap. 67, sec. 9,	13 3 11	13 5 4
Gross Total,	32 13 7	30 11 2
Total excluding Loan Repayments,	26 14 11	25 9 3
Deduct average sum per head received as contributions on behalf of paying patients and as casual receipts,	1 1 5	0 19 4
Net annual cost per head to Public Funds, including Loan Repayments,	31 12 2	29 11 10
Do., excluding do.,	25 13 6	24 9 11

The following Table shows the growth of expenditure on the maintenance of pauper lunatics in District Asylums, not including loan repayments in respect of buildings, lands, &c., since 1890:—

District
Asylums.
—
Increased
expenditure.

Year.	Total Expenditure for the year.	Gross average expenditure per patient for the year.	Daily average number resident.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1890, . . .	255,885 12 11	23 7 8	11,297
1891, . . .	265,557 3 6	23 13 2	11,544
1892, . . .	275,405 14 4	23 0 8	11,908
1893, . . .	272,370 16 8	22 2 8	12,307
1894, . . .	280,401 0 8	22 13 9	12,605
1895, . . .	304,555 3 8	23 5 9	13,022
1896, . . .	321,915 12 5	23 8 9	13,735
1897, . . .	339,037 17 9	23 12 11	14,360
1898, . . .	330,724 1 4	25 7 0	15,019
1899-1900, . . .	336,306 0 11	24 9 6	15,725
1900-1901, . . .	455,508 12 2	25 14 11	16,233
1901-1902, . . .	427,586 9 3	25 9 3	16,796

This Table shows a great increase in the total outlay, and also an increase in the yearly expenditure per head; but the advance in the former case has been greatly in excess of that in the latter, thus showing that, as stated in previous Reports, the increased total expenditure has not been to any great extent due to more lavish outlay in the method of treating and caring for the insane, but rather to the increase in the number under care. Mainly in consequence of the reduction of the average cost, the total expenditure in 1901-2 was £7,843 2s. 11d. less than the amount for the previous year, notwithstanding the *contra* fact that the daily average number resident was 513 greater than in 1900-1901.

It must be remembered that the foregoing figures only show the actual cost of maintenance as distinguished from the cost of buildings, &c.

Table XXI. (Appendix A) shows the total cost of District Asylums on the local rates; and also the estimated poundage of the total sum paid during the year, on the rateable property in the district.

ASYLUM FARMS.

Table XVII. (Appendix A) shows the quantity of land in con-
 section with each asylum, and how it was utilized in the year ^{Asylum} ^{farms.}
 1901.

During the year the Antrim Asylum estate, which had been previously estimated to contain 150 acres, was carefully surveyed.

**DISTRICT
ASYLUMS.**

and mapped, and the exact area was found to be 166A. 1R. and 8P. Additions amounting to 62A. 1R. and 6P., 152A. 2R. 39P., and 12A. 3R. and 10P., were made to the farms at Downpatrick, Letterkenny, and Mullingar Asylums respectively, thus increasing the total area shown as attached to all the asylums by 244A. 0R. 23P.

In previous reports we pointed out the great increase which had taken place in recent years in the area of land attached to the different asylums, and we are glad to record that the farms are still being extended, as, not only does their extension increase the facilities for the employment and recreation of the patients, but it also tends to economy and the improvement of the dietary, by securing a pure supply of milk, potatoes, and other vegetables, &c., at first cost.

The actual receipts and expenditure in connection with the farms during the year 1901-2, which are given in Table XX. (Appendix A), continue to show a substantial profit.

ACCOMMODATION.**Accommoda-
tion.**

The accommodation for the insane poor in Ireland still continues in many districts insufficient. In the greater number of these districts, the Asylum Committees of the County Councils are fully alive to the necessity for providing further accommodation for the lunatic poor requiring care and treatment, either by additions to the existing asylums, or by erecting new buildings. In twelve out of the twenty-four asylums, steps have been or are about to be taken to provide additional accommodation. In two districts only, viz.:—Monaghan (embracing the Counties of Monaghan and Cavan) and Sligo (embracing the Counties of Sligo and Leitrim) have the County Councils failed, notwithstanding our repeated representations on the subject, to take definite action towards fulfilling the duty of providing and maintaining sufficient accommodation for the lunatic poor of the district, which is imposed on them by the 9th section of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898.

**Case and
training of
idiot and
imbecile
children.**

In last year's report we again referred specially to the necessity for an institution for the care and training of the idiot and imbecile children who are scattered through the workhouses of the country, or reside in the houses of the poor, and we regret to state that as yet no steps have been taken to meet this want, which becomes more pressing every year. In our reports on many of the workhouses we have to call attention to cases of imbecile children whose surroundings in these institutions must be most detrimental to their improvement, and who, if removed to some place where they could receive suitable training, might become, at least to some extent, useful members of society.

The following are the particulars as regards accommodation for the lunatic poor in each district:—

Antrim.

ANTRIM ASYLUM.—At the Antrim Asylum the water supply, taken from a well in close proximity to the institution, was found insufficient

to meet the requirements of the population, and, under the advice of Mr. James Barton, C.E., a scheme has been devised and is being carried out which will afford an ample supply of water from a reservoir constructed in the hilly district above the asylum.

DISTRICT
ASYLUMS.

The Committee have also had under consideration the heating of the asylum. The existing heating apparatus was found to entail a heavy expenditure, and, acting on the advice of a Belfast Engineer, Mr. A. Basil Wilson, certain alterations were made, by which a very substantial saving in the consumption of coal has been effected.

Bacteria beds for the treatment of the sewage from the asylum have also been formed.

ARMAGH ASYLUM.—The Committee are about to carry out certain alterations in the old buildings, by which some additional accommodation will be obtained. Armagh.

BALLINASLOE ASYLUM.—At this asylum the new hospital has been completed and occupied by patients. It affords excellent accommodation for acute cases requiring constant care and supervision. It is to be hoped that the remodelling of the old buildings will now be taken in hand. Ballinasloe.

BELFAST ASYLUM.—Plans and specifications have been prepared and contracts entered into, for the erection of the new villas at Purdysburn. These villas are intended to provide accommodation for female patients of the quiet and harmless class. A serious objection has been raised to the use of this very beautiful estate for asylum purposes by the erection of small-pox sheds in close proximity to it. Belfast.

CARLOW ASYLUM.—The alterations and additions to this asylum are now completed, with the exception of the general bathrooms. Hopes are entertained that some additional land may be obtained so as to render the farm better capable of affording employment for the patients. Carlow.

CASTLEBAR ASYLUM.—This institution continues to be greatly over-crowded. It can only properly accommodate 419, whereas there were resident on the 31st December last, 610 patients. To meet the requirements of the district, the Committee have decided to provide additional accommodation for 280 patients, and, with this view, plans are being prepared for additions to the wards, and for a detached house for the Medical Superintendent, which will set free his quarters in the asylum for the use of the staff. Some improvement has been made in the sanitary condition of the institution by the lowering of the bed of the stream, which runs through the grounds and receives the drainage. A large extension has been made to the farm by the purchase of a plot of ground in the vicinity. This will prove a great boon to the patients by providing them with increased means of employment, and with a more plentiful and purer supply of milk, butter, and vegetables. Castlebar.

CLONMEL ASYLUM.—For some years past we have pointed out the drawbacks under which this institution labours, in that it is so much overcrowded; that the area of land attached is too small; and that the building appropriated to the use of the male patients is ill-suited. Clonmel.

**DISTRICT
ASYLUMS.**

for the treatment of acute cases. The Committee, who take a deep interest in the welfare of the insane under their care, have decided to remove these drawbacks by erecting three blocks of buildings—one in connection with the female block, for the use of the female patients, and the two others to be occupied by male patients of the acute and curable class. The latter are to be built on high land at the south-west of the existing asylum. This ground is to be purchased, and the remaining portion added to the existing farm. By these means the institution will obtain the essentials of a modern asylum, viz., accommodation sufficient for the requirements of those under care, and suitable for the treatment of acute and curable cases. Furthermore, land sufficient for the employment and recreation of the inmates will also be obtained.

Cork.

CORK ASYLUM.—The plans for the conversion of the Youghal Industrial School into an auxiliary asylum are completed, and the building works are now considerably advanced. As pointed out in former reports, this additional accommodation will fall far short of the requirements of this large district, as not only is the asylum much overcrowded, but the workhouses throughout the county contain many lunatic inmates whose condition calls loudly for amelioration. Not only is the asylum overcrowded, but better provision for the treatment of the acute and sick amongst the female patients is much needed.

Downpatrick.

DOWNPATRICK ASYLUM.—At this asylum the Committee have decided, after giving the matter very careful consideration, to provide further accommodation for the insane, and with this object in view have directed that plans be prepared for two additional blocks, one for males and one for females.

At the present time an isolation hospital is being erected, and it is proposed to provide new and modern cooking appliances for the kitchen.

Ennis.

ENNIS ASYLUM.—The question of the inadequacy of the accommodation in this asylum for the requirements of the district has for many years past been under consideration. The Committee, with the approval of the County Council, have now decided to provide the buildings required to meet the demands both of the present inmates of the institution, and of the large number of insane scattered through the various workhouses of the county. Owing to the inability of the asylum to accommodate the insane requiring care in the district, these institutions have had to afford shelter to many who should properly have been under care in an establishment for the insane. The result is that now it is found necessary to extend the accommodation in the asylum, which is only sufficient for 314, so as to provide for 700, with a corresponding enlargement of the laundry, kitchen, and dining-rooms. Plans for the erection of these additional buildings are at present under consideration.

Enniscorthy.

ENNISCORTHY ASYLUM.—No new building works have been taken in hands during the past year, nor has any scheme been proposed for the housing of the insane scattered throughout the workhouses of the County Wexford. The Committee have had under consideration the lighting of the institution, and, after much deliberation, have decided to adopt electricity as the illuminant.

KILKENNY ASYLUM.—No steps have been taken to make provision for the workhouse insane in the county. Although no increase in the number of patients has taken place in the asylum, the building contains its full complement of inmates.

DISTRICT
ASYLUMS.
Kilkenny.

KILLARNEY ASYLUM.—The additions and alterations at this Killarney. asylum, undertaken with a view of extending the accommodation, are still in progress.

LETTERKENNY ASYLUM.—The population of this asylum still continues to increase, so that the overcrowding described in last year's report is more acute than ever. The Committee, however, have taken steps to afford the necessary accommodation by the erection of additional buildings, and have directed plans to be prepared for a block to contain 200 males, and some additions to the existing buildings on the female side. When these structural additions have been carried out, the accommodation for the housing of the insane in the County Donegal ought to be sufficient, at any rate, for the present. In addition, a considerable area of land has been added to the farm, and plans are being prepared for the erection of farm buildings, and for the housing of cattle.

Letterkenny.

LIMERICK ASYLUM.—Last year we reported that plans were being prepared for the enlargement and remodelling of the executive departments, kitchen, laundry, and stores. Since then, owing to a strike amongst the artisan classes, the work has been delayed, and it is only now that contracts are being entered into for carrying it out. Steps are also being taken to connect the new farm with the asylum grounds by a tunnel under the railway.

Limerick.

LONDONDERRY ASYLUM.—This old asylum still continues greatly overcrowded and, from its environment, ill-suited as a habitation for the insane. The Committee have, however, decided to erect an additional block at Gransha, to contain 100 males, and plans are being prepared to carry out the work. The additional accommodation to be thus provided will, for some time at least, mitigate the over-crowding at the main building. This, however, is only a step towards meeting the requirements of the insane poor of the district.

Londonderry.

MARYBOROUGH ASYLUM.—As previously stated, the asylum accommodation in this district is sufficient for the immediate wants of those requiring care, as there were vacancies for fifteen men and fifty-six women on the 31st December last. The pumping appliances for the disposal of the sewage have been found insufficient, and the Committee have the matter at present under consideration.

Maryborough.

MONAGHAN ASYLUM.—The overcrowded condition of this institution continues to call for our unfavourable criticism. The wooden buildings recently erected were, when completed, insufficient to raise the accommodation to the required standard. Since their erection a rapid increase in the number of patients has taken place, so that all parts of the building are full to overflowing, and the admissions continue to increase. Each year we have called the attention of the Committee to the very disgraceful condition of overcrowding, but so far without avail. Various projects connected with the transfer

Monaghan.

**DISTRICT
ASYLUMS.**

of chronic patients to the workhouses of the County Cavan have been put forward, but none of these schemes would appear to afford any practical measure of relief.

Mullingar.

MULLINGAR ASYLUM.—The condition of this asylum as regards accommodation still continues unchanged, as, although the detached male block for farm workers has been a long time completed, it has not as yet been occupied, owing to delay in obtaining the water supply. The electric lighting and steam appliances are also still incomplete.

In the absence of further accommodation, the overcrowded condition of the wards and dormitories still continues.

Omagh.

OMAGH ASYLUM.—The only new works undertaken at this asylum have been the erection of cottages for the male attendants, and a detached chapel for the use of the Protestant patients, both of which are in progress.

Richmond.

RICHMOND (Duhlin) ASYLUM.—No new works have been taken in hands at this asylum. Pending the transfer of patients to Portrane, it is considered advisable to postpone any building operations.

Portrane.

PORTRANE ASYLUM.—This asylum is nearly completed, and is already occupied by about 700 patients, including those located in the temporary buildings. Some questions have been raised as to the sufficiency of the water supply, and the matter is at present under the consideration of the Local Government Board. The fitting up and furnishing of the wards is well advanced, and the leveling and laying out of the grounds is being carried out by the help of the patients. The heating system is also nearly completed, and is at present being tested.

Sligo.

SLIGO ASYLUM.—During the past year very little additional work has been done at this asylum, with the exception of the completion of the heating system. The building of the two chapels is still progressing. The overcrowding which has existed for some years past, has been commented on by us, from time to time, in our reports on the institution. The Committee, in compliance with our suggestions, consented to add to the existing building, and plans were prepared for the purpose, but the County Councils of Leitrim and Sligo refused to supply the funds for carrying out the work.

Waterford.

WATERFORD ASYLUM.—Although very large structural additions have been made to this institution from time to time, the existing accommodation is found quite insufficient for the number of patients. Further, the provision for the housing of the staff is utterly inadequate, as a large number of the male and female staff have to sleep in the dormitories with the patients, and the quarters for the Assistant Medical Officer are unsuitable. The residence for the Medical Superintendent is also very inferior to that generally allocated for the purpose in modern asylums. The Committee have had these requirements for some time under consideration, and have had before them reports from the Medical Superintendent and architect. Acting on these, the Committee have decided to erect two separate

blocks for infirm patients; to make some alterations in the wards, which will increase and improve the accommodation; to build a separate house for the Medical Superintendent; and to give his quarters for the use of the Assistant Medical Officer and the female staff, whilst the male staff will be accommodated in a detached house formerly occupied by the land steward, for whom another residence will be provided.

DISTRICT
ASYLUM.

THE STATE CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM, DUNDRUM.

DUNDRUM
CRIMINAL
LUNATIC
ASYLUM.

We have again to record an uneventful year in this Institution, no suicide, escape, or other misadventure having occurred.

No casualties.

The new heating system is reported as having worked satisfactorily during the winter, while the introduction of the new laundry machinery has resulted in a more adequate supply of clean linen being provided.

Heating and
laundry works.

Telephonic communication to the Gate Lodge has been installed, and some improvements have been carried out in the sanitary annexes.

Telephonic
communication.

Since the date of our last report, by the passing of the Lunacy (Ireland) Act, 1901, 1 Edw. VII, Cap. 17, the power of conditional discharge of Criminal Lunatics, to which we have referred in previous reports, has been conferred upon Your Excellency.

Power of
conditional
discharge.

Under the provisions of the 1st Section of this Act, which is given *in extenso* in Appendix F, a criminal lunatic may be discharged on such conditions as to the duration of such discharge and otherwise as Your Excellency may think fit.

When a criminal lunatic has been conditionally discharged, reports as to his condition must be made by such person, at such times, and containing such particulars as may be required by the warrant of discharge or by Your Excellency; and, if any of the conditions are broken, the discharge may be revoked, and the lunatic brought back to the asylum. This most useful enactment enables cases which would otherwise be detained indefinitely to be released when there is a reasonable prospect of recovery or improvement being permanent, and its provisions have already been availed of in several cases.

DUNDUM
CRIMINAL
LUNATIC
ASYLUM.

Statistics.

The following changes have taken place amongst the inmates of the institution during the year:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remaining on 1st January, 1904,	149	22	169
Admitted during the Year 1904,	21	3	24
Total under treatment during Year,	161	25	186
Discharged recovered,	4	1	5
" improved,	7	—	7
" unimproved,	—	—	—
Died,	4	—	4
Escaped,	—	—	—
Remaining on 1st January, 1905,	165	24	170

This table shows that the number under detention increased from 162 at the beginning, to 170 at the end of the year—the males having increased by 6, and the females by 2.

Of the 24 cases admitted, 14 were found insane on arraignment; 4 were acquitted of the offences with which they were charged on the ground of insanity; and 6 convicts, having become insane whilst undergoing sentences of penal servitude, were transferred to the Asylum.

The inmates remaining on the 31st December last were classified as follow:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Found insane on arraignment, and incapable of pleading,	89	16	105
Acquitted on the ground of insanity, or special verdict of guilty but insane,	26	5	31
Certified to be insane while undergoing sentence of imprisonment or penal servitude,	21	3	24
Total,	146	24	170

The general health of the patients was excellent throughout the year, and no epidemic disease of any kind appeared.

DUNDRUM
ORIGINAL
LUNATIC
ASYLUM.

Two of the four deaths, were due to consumption and two to heart disease. A coroner's inquest was held in each of these cases, and the cause in every case was verified by *post mortem* examination.

Health.
Deaths.

The net average cost of maintenance was £37 17s. 5d. per patient, which is 6s. 1d. less than the amount for the previous year.

Cost of
maintenance.

Table II. (Appendix B) shows the various offences with which the patients under detention were charged; Table III. shows the previous mental history of the patients; Table IV., the forms of their mental disease; Table V., the manner in which the patients discharged during the year were disposed of; Table VI., the ages of patients; Table VII., their educational condition; Table VIII., their social condition as to marriage; Table IX., their previous occupations; Table XI., the daily average number employed; Table XII., the numbers attending Divine Service, &c.; and Tables XIII., XIV., and XV. give details of the finances of the Institution.

The statistics relating to the Asylum, together with the annual report of the Resident Physician and Governor, and the report on the inspection of the institution, will be found in Appendix B.

PERSONS OF UNSOUND MIND IN IRISH WORKHOUSES.

WORKHOUSES,
Statistics.

On the 1st January, 1902, the pauper lunatics in Irish Workhouses (exclusive of those maintained under the 9th sec. of the Act 38 and 39 Viet., cap. 67, who are included in the population of the District Asylums), numbered 3,746, viz.:—1,560 males and 2,186 females.

On the 1st January, 1901, the numbers were:—males, 1,590; females, 2,215; total, 3,805—showing a decrease of 59 (30 males and 29 females) in the twelve months. This decrease was considerably less than that for the previous year, which was 184, viz., 44 males and 140 females.

The number in each of the Unions throughout Ireland is shown in Appendix D, which also includes 123 lunatics maintained by contract with Committees of District Asylums under the section above referred to.

WORKHOUSES.

The following Table shows the number of persons of unsound mind resident in workhouses on the 1st January of each year since 1889 :—

YEAR.	Number of Lunatics and Imbeciles resident on 1st January in Irish Workhouses.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
1889,	1,683	2,374	3,957
1890,	1,600	2,438	4,038
1891,	1,592	2,366	3,951
1892,	1,656	2,524	4,180
1893,	1,704	2,497	4,193
1894,	1,718	2,326	4,044
1895,	1,686	2,200	4,076
1896,	1,724	2,388	4,112
1897,	1,636	2,336	3,992
1898,	1,637	2,373	4,030
1899,	1,674	2,365	4,039
1900,	1,634	2,356	3,989
1901,	1,560	2,315	3,865
1902,	1,560	2,386	3,946

Condition.

As pointed out in our last Report, in most of the workhouses the wards set apart for these inmates, commonly denominated the lunatic wards, are overcrowded, dark, and dreary, almost devoid of furniture and of articles of comfort or interest. In very few workhouses are special baths or means of ablution supplied for the insane inmates, and, even where baths are provided, there is, as a rule, no hot water laid on. In some of the larger workhouses paid attendants are appointed; in the smaller the lunatics and imbeciles are left to the care of pauper inmates, or, where the person in charge receives remuneration, it is so small as only to secure the services of persons who are themselves practically paupers, and are entirely ignorant of nursing.

**Auxiliary
asylums.**

No steps have yet been taken for the conversion of any workhouses into Auxiliary Asylums, under the provisions of the 76th Sec., of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898.

The structural works for the conversion of the Youghal Industrial School buildings into such an Asylum, which was referred to in previous Reports, are, however, in progress.

Operation of
88 & 39 Vic.,
cap. 67, sec. 9.

The following Table shows the number of the Insane boarded out in Workhouses under the 9th section of the Act 38 & 39

Viz, cap. 67, under contract between the Committees of their ^{WORKHOUSES.} respective asylums and the Poor Law Guardians:—

Contracting Asylum.	Workhouse.	Number of Patients maintained on 31st December, 1901.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.
Antrim, . . .	Ballymena, . . .	43	5	48
Belfast, . . .	Ballymena, . . .	11	51	62
Ennis, . . .	Ennis, . . .	9	—	9
Londonderry, . . .	Londonderry, . . .	1	—	1
	Limavady, . . .	—	3	3
Total, . . .	. . .	64	59	123

As pointed out in previous reports, the provisions of this section have not proved of much practical utility in affording accommodation for the insane poor, and, consequently, the numbers so treated have decreased from year to year. This failure was almost inevitable, owing to the division of responsibility between the local authorities, viz.:—the Asylum Boards and the Boards of Guardians, which led to a lack of interest in the care of these inmates, and a desire to shift responsibility for their proper treatment from one authority to another.

Our reports on the lunatic wards of some of the workhouses visited by us during the year will be found in Appendix E.

We have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's obedient servants,

GEORGE PLUNKETT O'FARRELL,
E. MAZIERE COURTENAY,

Inspectors of Lunatics.

THE REPORT
OF THE
INSPECTORS OF LUNATICS (IRELAND)

ON

THE HOUSES LICENSED UNDER THE ACT 5 AND 6 VIC,
CAP. 123, AND LUNATIC HOSPITALS,

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1901.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY GEORGE HENRY, EARL
CADOGAN, K.G.,

LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND,

AND

TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE EDWARD, BARON
ASHBOURNE,

LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND.

PRIVATE
ASYLUMS.

The 35th section of the Act 5 and 6 Vict., cap. 123, requires the Inspectors-General of Prisons, as Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums, to report annually to the Lord Lieutenant, and to the Lord Chancellor, on the state and condition of the Private Asylums. This duty was transferred to the Inspectors of Lunatics by the 23rd section of the Act 8 and 9 Vict., cap. 107. Your Lordship, as Lord Chancellor, has signified Your approval that our report under that section dealing with the state and condition of the several houses licensed under the Private Asylums Act, and the care of the patients therein, shall be accepted as a fulfilment of the requirements just referred to. We have, therefore, the honour of addressing this portion of our Report, together with Appendix C, and the latter part of Appendix E, to both Your Excellency and Your Lordship.

Classification.

In Ireland accommodation for the insane who are able to contribute towards their maintenance is provided:—

(1.) In licensed houses, of which there are now eleven.

- (2) In establishments, which may be denominated lunatic hospitals. These establishments are not kept for profit, and were originally endowed by private individuals. Of these there are four, viz:—Bloomfield; St. Patrick's Hospital, including St. Edmundshury; St. Vincent's; and the Stewart Institution.
- (3) A certain number of private patients who are able to contribute only small sums towards their maintenance are received into District Asylums.

PRIVATE
ASYLUMS.

We have again to record a reduction of one in the number of licensed houses, as Course Lodge Asylum, near Richhill, County Armagh, which for so many years was kept by the Messrs. Orr, has been closed, and the patients transferred to other Asylums.

As it was only closed on 30th June, of the present year, however, the statistics and reports relating to it for the year 1901 are shown in the Appendices.

On 1st January, 1902, the number of patients resident in licensed houses and lunatic hospitals was 732, of whom 323 were males, and 409 females, showing an increase of 23 patients during the year.

This increase was considerably in excess of that for the previous year, which was only 10.

The following changes have taken place amongst the inmates of these institutions:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number resident on the 1st January, 1901,	325	384	709
Admitted during 1901,	100	109	208
Discharged, do.	74	69	143
Died, do.	28	15	43
Escaped, do.	—	—	—
Remaining on the 1st January, 1902, .	325	409	732

Table No. 1 (Appendix C), shows the number resident on 31st December of each year from 1880 to 1901. From this Table it will be seen that in 1880 the number was 622, while in 1901 it had increased to 732—an increase of 110 in twenty-one years, or an average increase of slightly over 5 per annum.

The number of admissions during 1901 was only one in excess of the number for the previous year—the male admissions having decreased by 4, while the females increased by 5. The total for 1901 was the highest of any of the series of years from 1880 to 1901.

PRIVATE
ASYLUMS.

The following Table shows the admissions each year since 1880, distinguishing cases of first attack from relapsed cases:—

YEARS.	First Admission.	Not First Admission.	Total Admitted.
1880,	130	36	166
1881,	122	33	145
1882,	127	45	173
1883,	103	32	135
1884,	126	36	162
1885,	136	36	172
1886,	101	40	141
1887,	139	48	187
1888,	108	38	146
1889,	129	36	165
1890,	118	39	157
1891,	123	33	157
1892,	115	45	160
1893,	122	38	160
1894,	123	39	162
1895,	137	41	178
1896,	134	40	174
1897,	143	50	193
1898,	140	42	182
1899,	146	46	192
1900,	129	49	178
1901,	128	56	184

This Table shows that in 1901 the first admissions decreased by 6, while the re-admissions increased by 7.

Table No. II. (Appendix C) shows the number under treatment during the year 1901, and the number remaining at the end of the year, and also, in the case of the licensed houses, the number for which each was licensed; Table No. III. shows the admissions, discharges, deaths and escapes during the year; Table No. IV. the probable causes of insanity in the patients remaining at the end of the year; Table No. V. the forms of mental disorder in the cases admitted, recovered and died, and also in those remaining; Table No. VI. the ages of the patients; Table No. VII. their social condition as to marriage; and Table No. VIII. their previous professions or occupations.

Recovery and death rates. The percentage of recoveries on admissions during the year was 36.4, while the percentage of deaths on the approximate average number resident was 6.

Suicide. In last year's report we referred to the infrequency in the past of suicides in these institutions, and expressed our regret at having to record a case during 1900. Unfortunately, another case occurred in 1901, of which the following are the particulars:—

At Bloomfield Institution on the morning of the 8th June a male patient (J.R.) was found by an attendant at 7.30 a.m. suspended by a piece of cord attached to a gas bracket, and, although his feet were on the ground, he was then dead.

This patient, who had been admitted on the 12th March, 1901, was a quiet, harmless, hypochondriac, and, as he had never exhibited any evidence of a suicidal tendency, he did not apparently require special supervision.

A Coroner's Inquest was held, and the Jury returned a verdict that the patient had committed suicide whilst insane, and expressed the opinion that no person was to blame in connection with the matter. We duly investigated the circumstances of the case and although we concurred in the opinion of the Jury that no blame could be attached to the staff, we made some suggestions for the better supervision of the patients during the night.

Although some attempts to escape were made, the patients were in all cases brought back, and no serious accident, or other misadventure, save the suicide above referred to, occurred during the year.

The Lunacy (Ireland) Act, 1901—1 Edward VII, ch. 17— which was passed last Session, and which is given *in extenso* in Appendix F, extended to Ireland the provisions of Section 322 (which relates to the ill-treatment of lunatics) and Section 324 (which relates to abuse of female lunatics) of the Lunacy Act, 1890—53 and 54 Vic., cap. 5. These sections have been framed for the better protection of the insane against ill-treatment or abuse, and are an evidence of the advance in the humane methods of dealing with this afflicted class, but, we are glad to be able to state that in recent years, we have found it necessary to investigate very few cases of cruelty or harshness in the treatment of the insane in the Private Asylums and Hospitals of this country—to which, *inter alia*, the sections apply. The extension to Ireland of the Sections referred to is, however, of importance, as affording an effective means of dealing with cases of ill-treatment, should such arise.

The following are some points of interest or importance, with reference to each Hospital or Licensed House:—

LICENSED HOUSES.

ARMAGH RETREAT.—As stated in last year's report, this house continues to be maintained in good order.

BELMONT PARK.—A padded room has been provided in the ward for acute cases, and building operations for the extension and improvement of the accommodation, have been undertaken. Improvements have been made in the beds and bedrooms for the more troublesome patients, and we have suggested that the floors of these rooms should be polished, while some further improvements in the sanitary arrangements are also called for.

COURSE LODGE.—As already stated, this Asylum has now been closed.

ELM LAWN.—The rooms in this house are well kept, and the Elm Lawn house generally is in good order.

PRIVATE
ASYLUMS.

No other
casualties.

Enactments
relative to
ill-treatment
of lunatics,
and abuse of
female lunatics

Licensed
Houses.

Armagh
Retreat.

Belmont Park.

**Licensed
Houses.**Faruham
House and
Maryville.

FARNHAM HOUSE AND MARYVILLE.—The cottage occupied by the more troublesome patients has been greatly improved, and a commodious dayroom has been added to it. The houses, generally, are in excellent order—many improvements having been carried out, such as the relaying of the drainage; the provision of new sanitary appliances; the removal of old walls; and the laying out of the grounds.

Hampstead
and Highfield.

HAMPSTEAD AND HIGHFIELD.—These houses continue to be maintained in excellent order. Some painting and renewal of flooring were carried out during the year at Hampstead.

Hartfield and
Verville.

HARTFIELD AND VERVILLE.—Some improvements have been carried out in the bedrooms, and in the sanitary accommodation at Hartfield, but further improvements are required. The flooring in many places requires to be renewed. The water supply has been improved, but some means for dealing with fire, such as indoor hydrants or hand engines should be provided. In our reports on Hartfield we deemed it necessary to call attention to the conditions under which the residence of voluntary boarders is permitted.

The sitting-rooms and bed-rooms in Verville are tidy and well kept. New sanitary accommodation has been provided, and a fire-escape stairs from the upper story has been erected, but it is constructed of wood, which is not the most suitable material for the purpose. Some appliances for dealing with an outbreak of fire, such as hydrants, hose, and hand-pumps are required.

Lindville.

LINDVILLE.—This house continues to be maintained in good order. The wards are bright with flowers, even in mid-winter, and the heating arrangements are excellent.

House of St.
John of God.

HOUSE OF ST. JOHN OF GOD.—This house provides accommodation for a large number of patients, 78 having been resident on 31st December last. An additional bathroom is in course of erection, and the swimming bath continues to be greatly appreciated.

Woodbine
Lodge.

WOODBINE LODGE.—There are now only four ladies resident in this house, which continues to be kept in good order.

**LUNATIC
HOSPITALS,
&c.**

Bloomfield.

Lunatic Hospitals and Institutions for the Insane.

BLOOMFIELD.—A great improvement has now been effected in the service of the meals in this Institution. A number of the rooms and corridors have been painted and papered. Many of the baths have been renovated, and the floors have been stained and varnished. We have suggested that some of the windows should be lowered and enlarged, and the old fire-guards removed or reduced in size, with the view of making the rooms more cheerful.

ST. PATRICK'S HOSPITAL.—The improvement of this historic Institution continues. The work of lowering and enlarging the windows is being proceeded with. New locks have been fitted to all the doors, and lifts to the various corridors have been provided. Improvements have been carried out in the laundry; the old beds with straw ticks have been replaced by modern bedsteads with wire bottoms and hair mattresses; and the entire sanitary accommodation is being re-constructed.

LUNATIC
HOSPITALS,
&c.
St. Patrick's
Hospital.

ST. EDMUNDSBURY.—No change has taken place in this establishment, which continues to afford excellent accommodation for a number of ladies of the wealthier classes.

St.
Edmundsbury

ST. VINCENT'S.—The extensive additions referred to in last report are now completed, and the new dayrooms are very bright and cheerful. We have suggested the extension of the hot water system of heating to those parts of the old building which are not so heated.

St. Vincent's

STEWART INSTITUTION.—A great deal of painting has been done in this Institution, and the dayrooms and dormitories are bright and cheerful. New fire grates have been provided in the principal sitting rooms; the iron bars in single rooms have been replaced by wooden shutters; telephonic communication has been installed between the Institution and the Medical Superintendent's house; and an alternative water supply from the river has been obtained, with the view of increasing the efficiency of the means for dealing with an outbreak of fire. We have suggested the desirability of renewing or restoring the heating system and of improving the entrance to the male division.

Stewart
Institution.

Our reports on the inspection of these licensed houses and other institutions will be found in Appendix E.

We have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's and Your Lordship's

Obedient Servants,

GEORGE PLUNKETT O'FARRELL.

E. MAZIERE COURTENAY.

Inspectors of Lunatics.

TABLE I.—Showing the Number and Distribution of Lunatics under care in Ireland on the 31st December of each Year from 1880 to 1901.

Years	District Asylums.			Central Asylum, Dundrum.			Private Asylums and Institutions for the Insane.*			Workhouses.†			Prisons.			Single Chancery Patients in Voluntary Private Houses.‡			Total.*	
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.
1880.	4,253	2,932	8,657	140	37	177	256	266	625	1,614	3,099	3,213	2	—	—	—	—	—	6,877	12,002
1881.	4,360	3,116	8,978	168	39	173	258	297	625	1,380	3,160	3,469	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,823	12,258
1882.	5,072	3,549	9,271	168	39	173	254	396	620	1,380	2,220	3,615	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,830	12,794
1883.	5,196	3,616	9,545	139	33	173	247	639	626	1,458	2,563	3,621	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,030	12,982
1884.	5,322	3,565	9,687	146	32	178	244	391	629	1,457	2,216	3,672	1	—	—	—	—	—	7,170	14,178
1885.	5,602	4,070	9,872	144	39	173	513	289	623	1,423	2,162	3,630	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,297	14,307
1886.	5,692	4,334	10,077	129	31	173	523	249	608	1,471	2,287	3,723	1	—	—	—	—	—	7,337	14,493
1887.	5,734	4,769	10,499	140	28	168	329	386	625	1,501	3,353	3,653	1	—	—	—	—	—	7,618	15,147
1888.	5,858	4,927	10,825	140	26	168	240	381	601	1,422	2,274	3,657	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,481	15,531
1889.	6,027	5,142	11,189	146	20	176	258	372	531	1,360	5,428	4,021	1	—	—	—	—	—	8,642	16,056
1890.	6,154	5,294	11,438	120	26	179	323	368	631	1,466	5,126	3,961	2	—	—	—	—	—	8,168	16,551
1891.	6,320	5,474	11,712	124	19	143	346	355	629	1,650	5,456	4,180	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,408	16,688
1892.	6,601	5,422	12,113	128	21	149	376	349	644	1,701	5,497	4,198	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,708	17,124
1893.	6,618	5,616	12,424	120	26	166	361	361	642	1,713	5,200	4,644	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,947	17,278
1894.	7,093	5,709	12,771	140	21	161	593	350	646	1,694	5,290	4,673	1	—	—	—	—	—	9,121	17,635
1895.	7,237	6,045	13,282	140	23	163	305	326	633	1,724	5,211	4,112	1	—	—	—	—	—	9,264	18,237
1896.	7,689	6,331	14,011	145	26	163	313	328	676	1,626	5,255	5,092	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,143	18,965
1897.	7,945	6,653	14,598	120	26	179	395	365	661	1,617	5,272	4,699	1	—	—	—	—	—	10,327	19,480
1898.	8,212	6,982	15,239	148	21	169	397	367	714	1,674	5,265	4,603	2	—	—	—	—	—	10,622	20,394
1899.	8,667	7,892	16,999	141	21	162	381	699	723	1,624	5,232	5,360	1	—	—	—	—	—	10,467	20,863
1900.	8,212	7,482	15,694	140	22	165	385	374	709	1,590	5,213	5,806	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,014	21,169
1901.	9,122	7,747	16,859	146	24	170	352	459	722	1,599	5,136	5,716	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,917	21,840

* Exclusive of a gradually diminishing number (vide Table III.) of "Government Patients" located in the Stewart Institution.

† The numbers under this heading are exclusive of certain prisoners located (under sec. 9 of 38 & 39 Vm. c. 67) in Workhouses, but who belong to and are included in the population of the District Asylum.

‡ These cases were not included prior to 1895.

TABLE II.—Showing admissions to District and Private Asylums in each of the years from 1881 to 1901.

YEARS.	DISTRICT ASYLUMS			PRIVATE ASYLUMS AND INSTITUTIONS FOR THE INSANE		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1881, . . .	1,306	1,196	2,502	61	84	145
1882, . . .	1,437	1,208	2,645	89	84	173
1883, . . .	1,455	1,249	2,704	58	77	135
1884, . . .	1,519	1,217	2,736	76	86	162
1885, . . .	1,476	1,374	2,850	91	81	172
1886, . . .	1,531	1,215	2,746	69	72	141
1887, . . .	1,558	1,305	2,863	85	102	187
1888, . . .	1,518	1,308	2,821	75	71	146
1889, . . .	1,491	1,465	2,956	86	79	165
1890, . . .	1,643	1,452	3,095	77	70	147
AVERAGE NUMBER of admissions during the 10 YEARS from 1881 to 1890, }	1,493	1,299	2,792	77	80	157
1891, . . .	1,658	1,352	3,010	92	75	167
1892, . . .	1,733	1,448	3,181	81	79	160
1893, . . .	1,735	1,472	3,207	77	83	160
1894, . . .	1,726	1,503	3,229	91	71	162
1895, . . .	1,754	1,462	3,216	97	81	178
1896, . . .	1,815	1,514	3,329	104	96	194
1897, . . .	1,796	1,489	3,285	108	105	207
1898, . . .	1,877	1,592	3,469	96	106	202
1899, . . .	1,930	1,629	3,559	106	97	202
1900, . . .	1,945	1,601	3,546	104	104	208
AVERAGE NUMBER of admissions during the 10 YEARS from 1891 to 1900, }	1,796	1,506	3,302	95	89	184
1901, . . .	1,956	1,616	3,572	100	109	209

TABLE III.—Showing the number of "Government Patients" in the Stewart Institution on the 31st December of each year, from 1880 to 1901.

YEARS.	Males.	Females.	Total.	YEARS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1880, . . .	4	16	20	1891, . . .	1	4	5
1881, . . .	4	14	18	1892, . . .	1	4	5
1882, . . .	4	12	16	1893, . . .	1	4	5
1883, . . .	3	9	12	1894, . . .	1	3	4
1884, . . .	3	9	12	1895, . . .	1	3	4
1885, . . .	3	6	9	1896, . . .	1	3	4
1886, . . .	3	6	9	1897, . . .	1	3	3
1887, . . .	3	5	8	1898, . . .	1	1	2
1888, . . .	3	5	8	1899, . . .	1	1	2
1889, . . .	2	5	7	1900, . . .	1	1	2
1890, . . .	1	5	6	1901, . . .	1	1	2

[illegible]

TABLE II.—Showing for each District Asylum the Number of Patients remaining on 31st December, 1900, and also the Number remaining on 31st December, 1901, together with the Daily Average Number resident during the Year 1901.

ASYLUM.	Counties comprised in present Districts.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING ON 31st DECEMBER, 1900.			Number of Patients remaining on 31st December, 1901.			Daily Average Number resident during 1901.		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Antrim, . . .	Antrim, . . .	277	160	437	295	206	501	283	200	483
Armagh, . . .	Armagh, . . .	229	220	449	243	242	485	242	236	478
Bahmaslee, . .	{ Galway, . . Roscommon, }	667	482	1,149	720	460	1,180	709	469	1,168
Belfast, . . .	Belfast Co. Borough.	428	402	830	452	471	923	481	446	896
Carlow, . . .	{ Carlow, . . Kildare, . . }	198	162	360	198	172	370	197	166	363
Castlebar, . .	Mayo, . . .	370	240	610	368	232	600	366	246	610
Clonmel, . . .	Tipperary, North and South Ridings.	264	345	719	280	380	780	248	371	719
Cork, . . .	Cork, Co. and Co. Borough.	627	735	1,362	661	732	1,393	644	744	1,388
Downpatrick, .	Down, . . .	361	287	648	292	286	578	295	284	579
Ennis, . . .	Clare, . . .	207	180	387	212	180	392	210	180	390
Enniscorthy, .	Wexford, . .	242	260	502	261	212	473	248	208	456
Kilkenny, . . .	Kilkenny, . .	228	218	446	211	205	416	216	211	427
Killarney, . .	Kerry, . . .	297	266	563	301	269	570	300	268	568
Lakeview, . . .	Donegal, . .	387	209	596	397	233	630	305	217	522
Limerick, . . .	Limerick, Co. and County Borough.	306	294	600	314	284	598	316	282	600
Londonderry, .	Londonderry, Co. and Co. Borough.	240	221	461	266	220	486	262	226	488
Maryborough, .	King's and Queen's.	265	226	491	266	224	490	264	224	488
Monaghan, . .	Monaghan, Carron, .	440	361	801	462	369	831	452	367	819
Mullingar, . .	{ Longford, . . Menth, . . Westmeath, }	467	364	831	494	364	858	474	360	834
Omagh, . . .	{ Fermanagh, . . Tyrone, . . }	249	307	556	247	293	540	250	217	467
Richmond and Portlaine.	{ Dublin, Co. and Co. Borough. Wicklow, . . Louth, . . }	1,175	1,679	2,854	1,204	1,129	2,333	1,186	1,062	2,248
Sligo, . . .	{ Letterfrim, . . Sligo, . . }	271	267	538	294	272	566	278	273	551
Waterford, . .	Waterford, Co. and County Borough.	284	224	508	266	244	510	265	239	504
Total, . . .		8,012	7,492	15,504	8,122	7,767	15,889	8,040	7,659	15,699

NOTE.—The figures in this and the following Tables of Appendix A include, in the cases of Antrim, Belfast, Ennis, and Londonderry, Patients maintained in Workhouses under the 9th sec. of the Act 38 and 39 Vic., c. 67.

TABLE III.—Showing for each District Asylum the Number of
and also the Number remaining

ASYLUM.	ADMISSIONS.									DISCHARGES.											
	First Admissions.			Not First Admissions.			Total Admitted.			Received.		Relieved.		Not Improved, not Insane, and Incurably Idiotical.		Total Discharged.					
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Antrim,	52	44	96	18	4	22	70	48	118	49	17	57	-	1	1	2	-	2	42	18	60
Armagh,	36	39	75	9	8	17	39	47	86	18	15	33	9	4	13	-	2	2	23	32	46
Bellinthead,	90	77	167	10	18	28	119	92	211	41	41	82	18	6	24	3	1	4	57	48	105
Belfast,	98	118	216	21	26	47	119	154	273	81	38	119	16	35	51	1	2	3	43	66	109
Carlow,	34	31	65	11	6	17	45	37	82	22	20	42	-	1	1	1	1	2	23	22	45
Castlebar,	15	24	39	14	8	22	47	42	102	27	13	40	5	-	5	2	2	4	24	15	39
Clongmel,	60	44	104	11	19	30	81	94	175	28	13	41	-	3	3	1	-	1	29	19	48
Cork,	154	97	251	32	19	51	177	116	293	60	46	106	24	19	43	4	1	5	80	61	141
Downpatrick,	51	60	111	7	7	14	68	67	135	24	20	44	4	9	13	1	1	2	29	40	69
Drogheda,	34	26	60	26	27	53	70	82	152	21	23	44	3	1	4	21	17	48	55	41	96
Dunseath,	27	22	49	23	27	50	60	80	140	23	17	40	7	13	20	-	-	-	40	29	69
Kilkenney,	24	16	40	7	6	13	31	16	47	29	8	37	8	-	5	1	1	2	26	9	35
Killarny,	88	66	154	23	11	34	81	77	158	32	30	62	16	15	31	-	-	-	41	48	89
Letterkenny,	57	41	98	19	13	32	78	64	142	32	22	54	14	7	21	1	-	1	47	29	76
Limerick,	66	42	108	14	18	32	80	57	137	32	29	61	11	17	28	1	2	3	45	48	93
Londonderry,	53	41	94	7	9	16	60	50	110	16	16	32	7	4	11	-	-	-	23	20	43
Maryborough,	69	38	107	21	11	32	61	49	109	26	12	38	4	14	18	1	-	1	31	27	58
Monaghan,	64	49	113	21	8	29	88	80	168	21	26	47	4	2	6	-	2	2	25	32	57
Mullingar,	76	63	139	17	9	26	87	82	169	20	20	40	10	9	19	1	1	2	21	33	54
Omagh,	73	68	141	26	20	46	99	78	177	57	24	81	7	3	10	1	1	2	68	38	106
Richmond and Portlaine,	111	125	236	48	25	73	189	160	349	93	76	169	42	33	75	11	3	14	147	122	269
Sligo,	74	34	108	21	10	31	95	44	139	23	10	33	16	10	26	4	2	7	43	22	65
Waterford,	32	44	76	5	16	21	37	60	97	14	28	42	6	6	12	-	3	3	20	27	47
Total,	1856	1296	3152	431	329	761	1905	1616	3521	712	590	1302	196	195	421	63	42	110	1067	827	1894

Admissions, Discharges, Deaths, and Escapes during the Year 1901,
at the close thereof.

Deaths.															Escapes.			Number of Patients remaining on 31st Dec, 1901.			Asylums.
Ordinary.		By Accident.			By Suicide.			By Hemiplegia.			Total Deaths.										
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.				
19	15	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	15	34	-	-	-	Antrim.			
9	12	21	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	13	22	1	-	1	Armagh.			
29	27	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	27	56	-	-	-	Ballinasloe.			
44	27	71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	27	71	-	-	-	Belfast.			
18	5	23	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	5	24	-	-	-	Carlow.			
43	15	58	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	45	15	60	-	-	-	Castlebar.			
36	23	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	23	59	-	-	-	Clonmel.			
72	46	118	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72	46	118	-	-	-	Cork.			
26	18	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	27	18	45	-	-	-	Downpatrick.			
10	11	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	11	21	-	-	-	Dunelm.			
18	11	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	11	29	-	-	-	Dunmoorthy.			
17	20	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	20	37	-	-	-	Kilkenny.			
25	18	43	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	18	44	-	-	-	Killarney.			
19	11	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	11	30	-	-	-	Letterkenny.			
26	18	44	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	28	19	47	-	-	-	Limerick.			
19	21	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	21	40	-	-	-	Londonderry.			
39	14	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	14	53	1	-	1	Maryborough.			
38	29	67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	29	67	-	-	-	Monaghan.			
26	29	54	2	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	29	29	57	1	-	1	Mullingar.			
26	24	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	24	50	-	-	-	Omagh.			
42	28	70	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	28	71	-	-	-	Richmond and Portlano.			
27	15	42	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	28	15	43	1	1	2	Sligo.			
16	13	29	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	17	13	30	-	-	-	Waterford.			
712	531	1243	4	1	5	2	1	3	-	2	724	532	1257	4	1	5	9,122	7,747	16,869	Total.	

TABLE IV.—Showing for each District Asylum the Number of CASES admitted, recovered, and under treatment during the Year 1901, as compared with the Number of PERSONS admitted, recovered, and under treatment.

ASYLUM.	ADMISSIONS.						RECOVERIES.						UNDER TREATMENT.					
	Cases.			Persons.			Cases.			Persons.			Cases.			Persons.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Antrim, . . .	70	48	118	54	48	112	40	17	57	28	27	55	347	238	585	343	238	579
Armagh, . . .	29	47	96	28	46	84	16	15	31	16	15	31	278	277	555	277	276	553
Ballinasloe, . .	119	95	211	117	91	208	41	41	82	41	41	82	896	545	1,351	500	545	1,045
Belfast, . . .	119	154	273	117	145	262	31	38	69	31	38	69	882	556	1,198	650	664	1,104
Carlow, . . .	45	27	82	45	27	82	22	20	42	22	20	42	240	196	436	260	199	459
Castlebar, . . .	97	42	139	65	49	107	27	12	40	27	12	40	437	262	719	428	292	717
Cloamell, . . .	41	54	116	40	62	112	22	13	41	26	12	41	415	419	834	414	417	831
Cork, . . .	177	114	293	174	115	289	26	46	96	26	46	96	1,004	651	1,325	959	656	1,345
Downpatrick, . .	88	87	115	87	86	113	24	20	44	24	20	44	352	344	700	358	343	700
Ennis, . . .	70	32	122	69	49	114	21	23	44	21	22	43	277	222	509	276	226	505
Enniscorthy, . .	60	80	139	57	46	106	23	17	40	23	17	40	369	258	663	300	262	568
Kilkenny, . . .	21	16	47	29	15	44	20	6	26	26	5	29	264	234	498	263	253	485
Killarney, . . .	81	77	158	79	77	156	25	20	55	25	20	55	278	232	710	371	232	707
Letterkenny, . .	75	64	140	75	62	138	22	22	54	22	22	54	462	273	736	462	272	734
Limerick, . . .	86	57	137	90	57	137	22	29	62	22	29	62	335	351	726	282	349	732
Londonderry, . .	60	59	119	58	49	107	16	20	42	16	25	41	306	291	591	298	290	578
Maryborough, . .	81	46	130	77	46	123	26	12	38	22	12	34	326	279	611	322	274	606
Moonghan, . . .	83	80	128	83	80	133	21	26	49	21	28	49	555	412	930	694	411	925
Mullingar, . . .	37	62	145	36	61	147	20	22	42	20	22	42	284	426	960	652	426	978
Omagh, . . .	39	73	177	37	76	172	27	24	61	26	24	70	445	268	812	444	261	825
Richmond and Portrane.	228	260	510	246	248	494	92	79	169	90	74	164	1,436	1,229	2,773	1,411	1,227	2,738
Silgo, . . .	56	44	120	54	42	126	22	16	33	22	16	33	405	311	777	401	307	768
Waterford, . . .	27	69	97	25	56	91	14	28	62	12	26	57	301	294	595	299	290	589
Total, . . .	1,946	1,616	3,572	1,803	1,679	3,482	712	586	1,298	700	581	1,281	10,666	9,108	19,670	10,790	9,942	19,632

TABLE V.—Showing, for the District Asylums, the Duration of the Disease on Admission in the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, during the Year 1901.

CLASS	DURATION OF DISEASE ON ADMISSION IN FIVE CLASSES.									
	The Admissions.			The Discharges.				The Deaths.		
				Recovered.		Relieved, or Otherwise (not including Escapes).				
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Total.
FIRST CLASS :— First Attack, and within Three Months on Admission,	840	738	1,578	255	250	505	92	104	196	437
SECOND CLASS :— First Attack, above Three, and within Twelve Months on Admission,	371	235	606	106	96	202	49	35	85	211
THIRD CLASS :— Not First Attack, and within Twelve Months on Admission,	379	223	602	141	113	253	30	26	56	124
FOURTH CLASS :— First Attack or not, but of more than Twelve Months duration on Admission,	370	352	722	46	51	97	68	46	114	264
FIFTH CLASS :— Congenital,	72	32	124	—	—	—	13	8	21	26
UNKNOWN, NOT INSANE ON ADMISSION, AND INSANITY DOUBTFUL,	354	85	439	44	28	72	64	10	74	88
Total,	1,886	1,516	3,402	713	560	1,273	294	207	501	1,297

TABLE VI.—Showing length of Residence in District Asylums of the Patients who were discharged Recovered during the Year 1901, and also of those who Died.

Length of Residence.	Recovered.			Died.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month,	20	16	44	47	88	108
From 1 to 3 months,	203	124	327	20	48	84
Over 3 " 6 "	200	163	363	22	30	82
" 6 " 9 "	104	111	215	46	27	73
" 9 " 12 "	63	48	111	26	28	64
" 1 " 3 years,	86	63	149	84	66	180
" 3 " 5 "	24	19	43	64	44	108
" 5 " 8 "	21	17	38	25	66	129
" 8 " 7 "	4	8	12	44	41	85
" 7 " 10 "	2	6	8	51	32	84
" 10 " 12 "	1	3	4	26	14	60
" 12 " 16 "	1	1	2	22	17	49
" 15 " 20 "	—	—	—	21	26	47
" 20 " 25 "	—	1	1	19	16	35
" 25 " 30 "	—	—	—	25	12	37
" 30 " 35 "	—	—	—	13	4	17
" 35 " 40 "	—	—	—	6	1	7
Upwards of 40 "	—	—	—	8	5	10
Total.	713	820	1,503	724	833	1,567

TABLE VII.—Showing for each District Asylum the Percentage of Recoveries on the Admissions, and also the Percentage of Deaths on the Daily Average Number Resident during the Year 1901.

Asylums.	Percentage of Recoveries on Admissions.			Percentage of Deaths on Daily Average Number Resident.		
	N.	P.	T.	N.	P.	T.
Antrim,	571	25.4	483	67	7.8	70
Armagh,	419	21.5	340	37	8.8	44
Ballinasloe,	343	44.9	359	41	8.1	57
Belfast,	361	24.7	313	98	4.1	79
Carlow,	489	34.1	319	96	2.0	66
Castlebar,	403	21.0	36.7	123	4.1	98
Clonsilla,	459	24.1	33.7	103	6.2	82
Cork,	283	29.7	32.8	86	6.2	73
Downpatrick,	414	22.6	47.0	123	6.2	93
Ennis,	390	44.2	36.1	46	6.1	34
Enniscorthy,	380	24.0	48.9	72	5.3	63
Kilkenny,	643	30.0	50.6	79	9.8	37
Killarney,	399	29.0	24.8	120	6.7	93
Letterkenny,	421	24.4	38.6	48	8.1	49
Limerick,	413	20.9	48.3	82	6.8	74
Londonderry,	267	25.0	38.2	73	8.9	82
Maryborough,	321	26.3	39.0	148	6.6	106
Monaghan,	247	26.0	36.3	84	8.8	72
Mullingar,	230	27.1	38.9	39	4.1	48
Omagh,	376	29.8	48.8	193	10.7	103
Richmond and Portrane,	389	29.3	25.6	70	9.6	79
Sligo,	362	22.7	22.7	74	8.8	63
Waterford,	278	46.7	43.3	60	8.4	88
Total,	363	22.6	36.5	80	7.0	74

TABLE VIII.—Showing for all the District Asylums the proportion (per cent.) of Recoveries to Admissions; of Deaths to Daily Average Number Resident; and of Recoveries to Daily Average Number Resident, in the Five-year period from 1893 to 1897 inclusive, and in 1898, 1899, 1900, and 1901.

YEAR.	Proportion (per cent.) of Recoveries to Admissions.			Average of the Five-year Period.			Proportion (per cent.) of Deaths to Daily average number Resident.			Average of the Five-year Period.			Proportion (per cent.) of Recoveries to Daily average number Resident.			Average of the Five-year Period.		
	M.	P.	T.	M.	P.	T.	M.	P.	T.	M.	P.	T.	M.	P.	T.	M.	P.	T.
1893.	35.9	39.1	38.6	39.4	37.2	38.4	76	100	87	74	83	78	101	100	101	97	93	95
1894.	42.6	35.3	40.5															
1895.	38.6	35.9	39.3															
1896.	35.5	35.0	37.2	38.0	73	67	63	73	71	74	78	93	93	97	90	87	85	85
1897.	37.9	34.3	36.3															
1898.	38.0	37.5	38.9															
1899.	38.3	36.1	37.7	36.3	84	79	75	70	72	88	88	86	88	88	86	82	78	80
1900.	36.3	35.7	36.5															
1901.	36.5	36.5	36.5															

TABLE IX.—Showing for each District Asylum the proportion (per cent.) of Deaths to the Daily Average Number Resident during the years from 1891 to 1901.

ASYLUM	Percentage of Deaths on Daily Average Number Resident.										
	YEARS.										
	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.
Antrim, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70
Armagh, . . .	69	94	68	82	76	47	57	53	65	79	46
Ballinasloe, . .	72	93	75	71	56	69	56	48	57	70	57
Belfast, . . .	48	69	64	62	56	53	59	79	76	75	79
Carlow, . . .	52	60	64	53	65	78	101	66	54	80	66
Castlebar, . . .	114	103	85	90	111	84	43	56	61	80	78
Clonmel, . . .	71	50	63	69	41	36	84	52	81	85	62
Cork, . . .	65	63	94	65	85	64	69	74	92	93	75
Downpatrick, .	95	69	92	104	52	66	91	94	83	106	95
Ennis, . . .	53	56	63	84	46	56	77	56	39	62	54
Enniscorthy, .	44	46	62	76	53	45	64	109	64	52	64
Kilkenney, . . .	55	79	47	76	60	47	41	58	67	51	87
Kilbarney, . . .	94	131	81	109	98	89	79	99	64	76	96
Letterkenny, .	112	85	114	94	122	103	118	90	56	47	49
Limerick, . . .	83	72	83	85	69	57	81	70	110	152	74
Londonderry, .	87	68	119	81	68	75	72	95	73	74	82
Maryborough, .	46	66	118	88	80	72	82	66	55	89	100
Meenaghna, . .	80	66	85	58	53	60	58	73	63	51	72
Mullingar, . . .	88	98	87	84	60	52	99	59	57	69	68
Omagh, . . .	64	95	87	105	132	104	162	111	119	118	105
Richmond (in- cluding Port- rane from 1895), Sligo, . . .	87	125	125	165	71	78	71	78	79	78	79
Waterford, . . .	64	49	91	57	82	85	71	84	65	55	53
Total, . . .	76	83	87	88	71	67	76	74	72	79	75

TABLE X.—Showing the Authority for the Admission of
during the year ended

ASSEMBLY.	ADMITTED UNDER THE STATUTORY RULES.															
	Ordinary cases admitted by Order of the Committee.			Admitted as urgent by the Medical Officers.			Admitted by Order of the Lord Chancellor or County Court Judge.			Admitted by Order of the Inspectors of Lunatics.			Soldiers on Active Service admitted temporarily and paid for by the War Office.	Fying Patients.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Antrim,	-	-	-	17	21	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Armagh,	-	-	-	8	28	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ballinasloe,	-	-	-	7	12	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belfast,	-	-	-	88	145	231	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Carlow,	-	-	-	15	19	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	2
Castlebar,	-	-	-	5	5	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Clenmel,	16	16	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cork,	-	-	-	29	30	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	-
Downpatrick,	-	-	-	20	20	49	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	3
Ennis,	4	2	6	24	24	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enniscorthy,	-	-	-	24	43	67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Kilkeasy,	-	1	1	2	5	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kilbarney,	-	-	-	4	7	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lottorkenny,	-	-	-	4	3	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Limerick,	-	-	-	23	17	40	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Londonderry,	-	-	-	21	26	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maryborough,	-	-	-	20	20	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Monaghan,	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mullingar,	5	1	6	3	7	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Omagh,	-	-	-	6	11	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Richmond and Portrane,	-	4	4	53	62	95	-	-	-	2	-	2	12	4	3	7
Sligo,	-	1	1	2	6	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waterford,	-	-	-	18	28	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total,	28	34	57	382	449	941	2	-	2	2	-	2	20	10	9	19

Patients into each District Asylum, and also the Number Admitted,
31st December, 1901.

ADMITTED BY ORDER OF LORD LIEUTENANT.						DANGEROUS LUNATICS.						Total Admitted during Year	ASYLUM.					
Trans- ferred from Central Criminal Lunatic Asylum, Dundrum.			Inmate Prisoners transferred from Prisons.			Admitted under Sheriff's Warrant in pursuance of the 4th sec. of the Poor Law (Scotland) Act, 1898												
						Committed by Justices under the Act 35 & 36 Vic., c. 118, sec. 10			Committed under the Arvey Act, 1881, sec. 91.			Com- mitted under the Naval Ex- emption Act, 1884, sec. 3.						
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.				
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	62	35	77	-	-	-	70	43	116	Antrim.
-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	28	18	46	1	-	1	29	47	94	Armagh.
-	-	-	6	1	7	-	-	-	104	79	182	-	-	-	110	82	211	Ballinasloe.
2	-	2	4	-	4	1	-	1	22	9	31	2	-	2	119	184	273	Belfast.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	14	44	1	-	1	45	37	82	Carlow.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64	34	100	-	-	-	67	42	109	Castlebar.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	44	29	73	2	-	2	61	84	145	Clonmel.
-	-	-	7	1	8	-	-	-	125	68	210	1	-	1	177	116	293	Cork.
1	-	1	-	-	-	2	2	4	33	28	83	1	-	1	53	67	114	Downpatrick.
-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	1	49	28	65	1	-	1	79	62	112	Ennis.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	34	7	41	-	-	-	60	50	110	Enniscorthy.
-	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	25	10	36	-	-	-	31	18	47	Kilkenny.
-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	2	72	70	142	2	-	2	82	77	166	Killarnney.
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	79	41	121	-	-	1	76	44	140	Lettistkenny.
-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	63	49	53	1	-	1	80	57	137	Limerick.
1	-	1	5	2	7	2	-	2	21	27	52	-	-	-	60	59	110	Londonderry.
-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	48	18	66	-	-	-	61	43	120	Maryborough.
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	61	40	121	-	-	-	65	59	125	Meenaghan.
1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	72	44	124	2	-	2	87	62	149	Mullingar.
1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	90	66	156	1	-	1	90	78	177	Omagh.
1	-	1	11	1	12	1	-	1	126	169	335	-	-	-	259	260	519	Richmond and Fowlsbane.
-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	90	26	123	2	-	2	95	44	139	Sligo.
-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	18	29	47	-	-	1	37	60	97	Waterford.
7	-	7	46	11	87	12	3	16	1,421	1,000	2,421	13	-	13	1,566	1,616	3,573	Total.

TABLE XI.—Showing in Quinquennial Periods the Ages of the Patients who were Admitted, and who Recovered during the Year 1901; and also of those who were Remaining in the District Asylums on the 31st December, 1901.

Ages.	Admissions.			Recoveries.			Remaining on 31st December, 1901.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
From 5 to 10 Years,	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	2
Over 10 „ 15 „	9	12	21	1	2	3	15	12	27
„ 15 „ 20 „	94	92	186	29	45	84	172	184	356
„ 20 „ 25 „	278	212	490	195	82	287	632	481	1,114
„ 25 „ 30 „	534	500	1,034	122	165	287	1,028	709	1,747
„ 30 „ 35 „	530	505	1,035	77	69	146	1,178	902	1,999
„ 35 „ 40 „	516	470	986	81	64	145	1,177	857	2,034
„ 40 „ 45 „	479	481	960	64	71	135	1,079	960	2,038
„ 45 „ 50 „	444	472	916	60	64	124	964	877	1,841
„ 50 „ 55 „	414	424	838	32	64	77	812	867	1,679
„ 55 „ 60 „	409	402	811	49	21	70	714	744	1,458
„ 60 „ 65 „	36	63	99	28	18	46	604	552	1,156
„ 65 „ 70 „	86	57	143	17	11	28	333	355	689
„ 70 „ 75 „	29	21	50	11	5	16	167	168	335
„ 75 „ 80 „	20	18	38	1	1	2	76	84	160
„ 80 „ 85 „	4	7	11	—	1	1	56	23	87
„ 85 „ 90 „	1	1	2	—	—	—	7	10	17
„ 90 Years,	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	1	3
Unknown,	29	18	47	15	7	22	156	93	249
Total	1,866	1,816	3,682	713	800	1,513	8,133	7,747	15,880

TABLE XII.—Showing the Educational Condition of Patients remaining in District Asylums on 31st December, 1901.

Educational Condition.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Well Educated,	756	998	1,354
Can Read and Write well,	2,306	1,697	3,813
“ “ Indifferently,	2,904	2,133	6,127
Can Read only,	1,842	1,354	2,396
Cannot Read or Write,	1,569	1,486	3,055
Unascertained,	566	639	1,225
Total,	9,133	7,747	16,880

TABLE XIII.—Showing the Social Condition as to Marriage of the Patients in District Asylums, who were Admitted, who Recovered, and who Died during the Year 1901.

—	Admissions.			Recoveries.			Deaths.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Married,	547	477	1,024	217	215	432	133	129	262
Single,	1,370	948	2,218	447	324	771	428	324	752
Widowed,	72	143	215	25	39	64	41	72	113
Unascertained,	40	28	68	24	12	36	22	8	30
Total,	1,956	1,616	3,572	713	590	1,303	724	533	1,257

TABLE XIV.—Showing the probable Causes of Insanity in the Patients who were admitted into District Asylums during the Year 1901.

CAUSES.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
MORAL CAUSES:—			
Domestic trouble,	19	67	86
Adverse circumstances,	15	12	27
Mental anxiety and worry,	30	26	56
Religious excitement,	19	17	36
Love affairs,	4	16	19
Fright and nervous shock,	14	26	50
PHYSICAL CAUSES:—			
Intemperance in drink,	286	74	360
" sexual,	6	4	9
Veneral disease,	15	3	18
Self-abuse (sexual),	25	—	25
Over-exertion,	10	1	11
Stroke,	24	6	31
Accident or injury,	29	10	39
Pregnancy,	—	6	6
Parturition and the puerperal state,	—	45	45
Lactation,	—	13	13
Uterine and ovarian disorders,	—	14	14
Puberty,	9	11	20
Change of life,	—	14	14
Fevers,	7	11	18
Privation and starvation,	7	14	21
Old age,	48	62	110
Other bodily disease or disorders,	88	71	159
Previous attacks,	142	69	232
Hereditary influences,	507	398	905
Congenital defect,	64	51	115
Other ascertained causes,	56	48	102
Unknown,	321	515	1,036
NOT INSANE ON ADMISSION, OR INSANITY DOUBTFUL,	9	4	13
Total,	1,956	1,616	3,572

TABLE XV.—Showing the Forms of Mental Disease in the Patients who were Admitted, who Recovered, and who Died in the District Asylums during the year 1901.

FORMS OF MENTAL DISEASE.		Admissions.			Recoveries.			Deaths.		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Congenital or Infantile Mental Deficiency,	{ with Epilepsy,	14	17	31	-	-	-	3	6	14
	{ without „	48	58	126	-	-	-	24	20	44
Epilepsy acquired,		79	52	123	8	6	14	49	21	70
General Paralysis of the Insane, .		37	1	38	-	-	-	44	1	45
Mania,	{ Acute,	457	423	880	228	199	427	75	79	145
	{ Chronic,	260	191	451	41	30	71	177	141	318
	{ Recurrent,	206	174	380	113	96	210	32	32	64
	{ <i>A Poja</i> ,	140	36	176	86	24	110	6	1	7
	{ Puerperal,	-	34	34	-	24	24	-	1	1
	{ Senile,	26	44	60	2	2	5	18	22	40
Melancholia,	{ Acute,	267	240	507	162	153	315	71	91	166
	{ Chronic,	96	74	169	23	17	40	63	44	107
	{ Recurrent,	88	49	137	27	33	70	18	11	29
	{ Puerperal,	-	9	9	-	2	2	-	2	2
	{ Senile,	19	14	33	4	1	5	25	7	32
	{ Primary,	24	23	47	4	-	4	2	5	7
Dementia,	{ Secondary,	42	24	66	-	1	1	75	26	101
	{ Senile,	30	41	71	-	-	-	35	26	61
	{ Organic (i.e., from Tumours, Cerebral Brain Disease, &c.)	1	1	2	-	-	-	2	2	4
Not Insane on Admission, or Insanity Doubtful.		9	4	13	2	2	4	-	-	-
Total,		1,254	1,016	2,270	712	590	1,302	724	533	1,257

TABLE XVI.—Showing the Causes of Death in the cases of all the Patients who Died in the District Asylums during the Year 1901, together with the number of cases in which the Cause of Death was ascertained by Post-Mortem Examination, and the average ages at death.

Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.			Number ascertained by Post-Mortem Examination.	Average Ages at Death.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.
GROUP I.—CEREBRO-SPINAL DISEASES.						
Apoplexy.	17	13	30	15	53	52
Brain, Abscess of. . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brain, Atrophy of. . . .	16	8	24	8	59	53
Brain, Organic Disease of. .	17	3	20	3	49	59
Brain, Softening of. . . .	3	6	9	2	55	58
Brain, Tumour of. . . .	-	1	1	1	-	41
Epilepsy.	28	26	54	12	38	35
Exhaustion: Maniacal or Melancholic.	75	73	148	18	51	52
Hemiplegia.	2	1	3	-	60	30
Locomotor Ataxy.	1	-	1	1	54	-
Meningitis, Cerebral. . . .	4	2	6	-	37	34
Meningitis, Spinal. . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myelitis.	1	-	1	-	47	-
Paralysis, Bulbar.	1	-	1	-	28	-
Paralysis, General of the Insane.	45	1	47	20	39	23
Paralysis, Toxic.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paraplegia.	5	2	7	3	51	30
Spinal Sclerosis.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tetanus.	-	-	-	-	-	-
GROUP II.—THORACIC DISEASES.						
Angina Pectoris.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bronchitis.	31	20	51	17	68	57
Embolism, Pulmonary. . . .	1	-	1	-	71	-
Endocarditis.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gangrenous Sore Throat. . . .	1	-	1	-	40	-
Heart, Degeneration of. . . .	9	11	20	7	57	61
Heart, Valvular Disease of. . .	45	43	88	32	55	55
Lung, Abscess of.	2	2	4	1	45	43
Lung, Congestion of.	2	2	4	1	32	53
Lung, Gangrene of.	1	1	2	2	64	36
Pericarditis.	-	1	1	1	-	51
Phthisis.	105	146	251	64	37	36
Pleurisy.	7	3	10	1	42	38
Pneumonia.	49	23	72	30	48	45
GROUP III.—ABDOMINAL DISEASES.						
Abdominal Tumour.	-	1	1	-	-	70
Addison's Disease.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bowel, Obstruction of. . . .	3	-	3	1	66	-

TABLE XVI.—Showing the Causes of Death in the cases of all the Patients who Died in the District Asylums during the Year 1901, together with the number of cases in which the Cause of Death was ascertained by Post-Mortem Examination, and the average ages at death—*continued.*

Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.			Number ascertained by Post-Mortem Examination.	Average Ages at Death.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.
GROUP III.—ABDOMINAL DISEASES—continued.						
Bright's Disease, Acute,	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bright's Disease, Chronic,	9	4	13	3	61	45
Colitis,	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cystitis,	3	1	4	2	48	37
Diarrhoea,	4	7	11	-	61	53
Dysentery,	37	6	43	9	53	49
Enteritis,	3	4	7	1	34	43
Gall Stones,	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hernia, Strangulated,	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hydatid Cysts,	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kidney, Tubercular Disease of,	1	-	1	1	43	-
Liver, Diseases of,	2	2	4	2	56	50
Nephritis,	9	13	22	15	51	47
Ovarian Disease,	-	1	1	-	-	31
Peritonitis,	2	1	3	3	44	67
Prostate, Disease of,	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pylorus, Stricture of,	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spleen, Disease of,	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stomach, non-Malignant Disease of,	2	2	4	-	49	55
Typhlitis,	-	-	-	-	-	-
Urethra, Stricture of,	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uterine Disease (not Cancerous,)	-	2	2	1	-	38
GROUP IV.—GENERAL DISEASES.						
Anæmia, Pernicious,	1	2	3	1	27	43
Atrophy,	-	2	3	-	-	60
Cancer,	7	9	16	5	51	63
Carbuncle,	1	-	1	-	60	-
Diabetes,	2	-	2	-	56	-
Diphtheria,	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enteric Fever,	7	3	10	1	38	33
Erysipelas,	2	2	4	2	70	48
Gout,	1	-	1	1	78	-
Gout,	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hodgkin's Disease,	-	-	-	-	-	-
Influenza and its Complications,	4	4	8	2	33	57
Lupus and Rodent Ulcer,	1	-	1	-	61	-

TABLE XVI.—Showing the Causes of Death in the cases of all the Patients who Died in the District Asylums during the Year 1901, together with the number of cases in which the Cause of Death was ascertained by Post-Mortem Examination, and the average ages at death—*continued*.

Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.			Number ascertained by Post-Mortem Examination.	Average Ages at Death.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.
GROUP IV.—GENERAL DISEASES—continued.						
Measles,	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myxodema,	-	-	-	-	-	-
Purpura,	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pyæmia,	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rheumatic Fever,	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlat Fever,	-	-	-	-	-	-
Serofala,	3	1	4	-	37	37
Septicæmia,	2	1	3	1	43	60
Small Pox,	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syncope,	2	-	2	2	61	-
Syphilis,	-	1	1	-	-	31
Tuberculosis,	11	14	25	6	36	38
GROUP V.						
Bones and Joints, Diseases of,	3	4	7	1	47	45
Cellulitis,	1	-	1	-	46	-
Gangrene of Leg, Foot, or Head,	1	1	2	-	36	86
General Debility,	11	3	14	1	60	66
Senile Decay,	48	49	97	21	73	70
GROUP VI.—ACCIDENT OR VIOLENCE.						
SUICIDAL.						
Asphyxia by Choking,	-	-	-	-	-	-
„ Drowning,	-	-	-	-	-	-
„ Hanging,	2	-	2	-	23	-
„ Strangulation,	-	-	-	-	-	-
„ Suffocation,	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cut Throat,	1	-	1	-	70	-
Poisoning,	-	1*	1*	-	-	47
ACCIDENTAL.						
Asphyxia by Suffocation,	1	-	1	1	32	-
Burns or Scalds,	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fracture or Dislocation,	2	1	3	3	48	47
Poisoning,	1	-	1	1	29	-
Rupture of the Bladder or other Viscus,	1	-	1	1	42	-
Other Injuries,	1	-	1	-	54	-
Homicide,	2	-	2	1	44	-
Total,	794	533	1,327	325	49	40

* In this case the poison which caused death was taken by the patient prior to admission.

TABLE XVII.—Showing the quantity of Land in connection with each District Asylum, and how it was utilized during the year ended the 31st December, 1901.

ASYLUMS.	QUANTITY OF LAND CONNECTED WITH EACH ASYLUM.				
	QUANTITY OF LAND UNDER GRASS AND CULTIVATED.			Buildings, Courts, Woods, &c.	Total Quantity of Land.
	By Spade.	By Plough.	In Grass.		
	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
Antrim, . . .	5 0 0	17 2 0	91 3 11	51 3 37	*166 1 8
Armagh, . . .	11 2 0	—	6 0 8	15 0 0	32 2 8
Ballinasloe, . . .	25 0 24	—	106 1 24	40 0 20	171 2 28
Belfast, . . .	9 0 0	—	21 2 0	19 0 0	49 2 0
Do. (Purdysburn Estate). . .	30 0 0	33 0 0	103 0 0	129 0 16	295 0 16
Carlow, . . .	14 2 0	—	9 0 0	2 3 24	26 1 24
Castlebar, . . .	13 0 0	3 2 0	15 0 0	6 2 0	38 0 0
Cloomet, . . .	†16 2 0	—	6 2 0	16 1 38	39 1 38
Cork, . . .	22 0 0	24 0 0	74 0 0	40 0 0	160 0 0
Dowpatrick, . . .	7 1 0	46 1 0	91 0 6	28 0 25	172 2 31
Ennis, . . .	6 0 0	18 0 0	33 0 0	12 0 23	69 0 23
Enniscorthy, . . .	4 0 0	28 0 0	16 0 0	20 2 7	68 2 7
Kilkenny, . . .	6 0 0	20 2 13	6 0 0	18 0 0	50 2 13
Killarney, . . .	6 0 0	17 0 0	24 0 5	12 0 0	59 0 5
Letterkenny, . . .	20 0 0	6 0 0	—	14 0 0	†40 0 0
Limerick, . . .	†24 0 36	—	48 1 25	15 1 22	88 0 3
Londonderry, . . .	9 0 0	59 3 35	160 1 34	87 2 11	317 0 0
Maryborough, . . .	4 3 17	28 1 13	32 3 13	8 1 9	74 1 12
Monaghan, . . .	6 0 0	24 0 0	48 0 0	28 3 10	106 3 10
Mullingar, . . .	10 0 0	50 0 0	346 1 15½	17 0 0	433 1 15½
Omagh, . . .	31 2 0	—	52 1 2	52 3 3	136 2 5
Richmond, . . .	9 0 0	15 0 0	10 1 2	23 2 36	57 3 38
Do. (Portrane Estate). . .	10 0 0	46 0 0	261 0 0	132 2 35	469 2 35
Sligo, . . .	23 1 0	6 2 0	30 2 28	29 2 19	89 0 7
Waterford, . . .	7 0 0	32 0 0	8 0 0	16 2 38½	63 2 38½
Total, . . .	329 2 37	475 2 21	1,601 2 13½	868 2 13½	3,265 2 5
† Add additional land recently acquired for farming at Letterkenny Asylum, but not yet laid out or under cultivation,					152 2 39
Gross Total,					3,418 1 4

* The area of this estate was estimated in previous reports at 160 acres, but on being surveyed and mapped during 1901, the actual measurement was found to be as above shown.

† Cultivated both by spade and plough.

TABLE XVIII.—Showing the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE on behalf

ASYLUMS.	RECEIPTS.					
	Balance in favour at the close of last year.	Money supplied by Councils on demand of Committee		Receipts from Paying Patents.	OTHER	
		Levied off District.	Contribution Grant from Local Taxation Account.		Sales of Farm and Garden Produce.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Antrim, . . .	1,180 6 1	13,883 15 7	4,967 4 5	229 5 9	397 17 4	
Armagh, . . .	—	13,947 13 5	4,397 8 0	127 8 1	317 3 3	
Ballynasloe, . .	—	16,606 1 3	11,763 16 1	113 18 11	351 16 0	
Belfast, . . .	—	19,489 6 4	7,971 7 4	471 7 6	646 9 4	
Carlow, . . .	5 11 3	8,394 14 9	3,686 9 3	361 12 9	31 10 4	
Castlebar, . . .	—	7,991 1 0	5,994 19 0	231 11 3	29 6 3	
Clonmel, . . .	1,033 2 5	10,992 12 8	7,393 7 8	173 14 9	222 12 3	
Cork, . . .	—	31,306 19 9	15,832 0 3	673 12 6	339 16 7	
Downpatrick, . .	3,341 10 0	7,499 4 5	5,715 19 10	389 17 7	95 6 4	
Dunis, . . .	1,125 0 8	5,143 0 4	3,819 10 10	477 4 5	563 10 9	
Enniscorthy, . .	—	10,374 3 8	4,328 3 6	383 17 9	261 5 10	
Kilkenny, . . .	—	7,897 5 3	4,391 14 9	168 14 3	14 8 1	
Killarney, . . .	1,948 19 5	9,606 17 3	5,728 17 1	126 17 5	70 2 3	
Letterkenny, . .	1,793 4 4	9,692 4 7	6,044 15 5	155 9 9	291 11 0	
Limerick, . . .	469 2 11	8,656 11 9	6,142 15 4	136 1 8	323 1 2	
Londonderry, . .	—	10,318 3 10	4,792 7 4	366 19 9	391 15 4	
Maryborough, . .	—	12,175 12 11	4,692 11 7	185 12 4	312 17 11	
Monaghan, . . .	1,967 1 10	14,381 3 5	8,118 16 6	145 19 4	972 14 8	
Mullingar, . . .	—	21,690 1 5	8,735 18 6	467 9 4	422 5 0	
Omagh, . . .	2,410 10 4	13,684 14 2	6,745 6 10	345 4 1	39 7 8	
Richmond and Portlano, . .	—	75,666 18 9	22,696 5 1	1,312 10 6	94 2 10	
Sligo, . . .	—	13,126 16 2	6,594 2 0	13 18 10	32 12 2	
Waterford, . . .	—	16,118 10 3	4,968 11 10	347 7 8	214 9 5	
Total, . . .	*15,027 9 3	360,016 1 9	165,896 7 3	7,394 16 2	6,436 0 9	

* In the previous year's Account a balance of £306, in favour, was shown in the case of Waterford, while the bank balance against at the close of the year was shown as £1,753 17s. 4d. The former has to £1,563 17s. 4d., and showing no balance in favour.

of each District Asylum in Ireland for the Year ended 31st March, 1902.

RECEIPTS,							ASYLUMS.
MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.				Balance against at the close of this year.	Total.	12.	
Sales of Oil and Old Stores. 7.	Fines on Servants. 8.	Interest allowed by Bank. 9.	Other Receipts. 10.				
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
18 10 3	—	80 13 2	2 5 6	—	—	30,436 18 1	Aurtrim.
5 9 6	1 5 0	60 5 1	35 3 3	—	—	10,502 15 7	Armagh.
25 8 0	0 16 0	19 16 1	—	904 2 8	—	29,816 15 0	Ballinasloe.
10 16 8	—	73 12 5	24 0 0	—	—	28,586 19 7	Belfast.
13 0 11	—	30 19 1	9 11 9	—	—	12,475 16 1	Carlow.
1 13 9	1 10 0	44 3 0	0 10 0	135 11 11	—	14,430 4 2	Castlobar.
29 1 9	—	3 1 0	258 3 11	—	—	30,051 16 1	Clonmel.
46 2 0	16 6 0	77 7 5	227 12 8	3,884 9 0	—	52,206 6 2	Cork.
40 19 1	2 7 6	90 17 5	60 1 3	284 8 1	—	17,338 11 6	Downpatrick.
14 11 9	1 0 0	23 2 4	0 0 6	—	—	11,166 1 7	Ennis.
5 15 0	1 0 0	50 11 6	13 5 6	687 9 0	—	16,370 11 9	Enniscorthy.
12 13 3	0 10 0	14 7 3	45 14 8	543 2 3	—	13,668 9 9	Kilkenny.
14 7 6	—	32 3 0	46 16 8	—	—	17,545 0 7	Kilkenny.
31 18 0	0 16 2	85 0 0	3 15 7	—	—	18,061 14 10	Letterkenny.
9 12 0	13 1 6	16 5 3	11 5 4	728 16 10	—	15,906 14 3	Limerick.
19 15 4	—	27 17 6	3 18 10	—	—	15,947 17 11	Londonderry.
4 16 6	—	—	60 7 1	37 3 5	—	17,749 1 9	Maryborough.
32 17 8	—	—	—	—	—	26,418 13 5	Monaghan.
26 4 1	0 10 0	12 17 7	14 11 0	1,915 17 1	—	35,106 16 0	Mullingar.
15 4 3	1 0 0	131 10 4	12 19 1	—	—	23,382 15 9	Omagh.
173 5 9	0 7 6	—	50 2 9	3,336 7 9	—	102,730 0 11	Richmond and Portlanna.
27 10 0	3 5 0	—	0 15 0	1,123 6 10	—	20,029 6 0	Sligo.
11 5 9	5 16 0	20 10 11	7 6 10	—	—	21,714 7 8	Waterford.
579 18 3	49 10 8	961 0 4	889 7 2	12,985 14 10	—	592,819 6 5	Total.

being the amount of the subsidiary account to the credit of the Resident Medical Superintendent, been deducted from the latter in carrying forward the balances, thus reducing the net balance against. This reduces the total balances on both sides by £160.

TABLE XVIII.—Showing the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE on behalf of each

ASYLUMS.	EXPENDITURE.				
	Balance against at the close of last Year.	Repayment of Loans.	Salaries and Wages.	Superannuation.	Provisions and Groceries.
14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim, . . .	—	5,629 12 4	2,529 9 5	—	3,996 17 10
Armagh, . . .	1,890 10 4	3,167 2 7	2,582 19 4	214 12 5	5,219 1 10
Ballinasloe, . . .	104 16 8	5,325 4 2	4,977 15 1	544 2 0	10,839 14 0
Belfast, . . .	1,398 8 5	2,460 13 8†	5,197 13 7	884 4 8	7,548 12 1
Carlow, . . .	—	1,775 17 0	2,489 14 8	192 18 3	3,425 5 3
Castlebar, . . .	411 10 11	1,788 10 1	2,422 12 2	465 4 4	4,255 8 0
Clonmel, . . .	—	1,213 8 1	2,955 9 11	1,353 14 0	7,198 10 11
Cork, . . .	5,529 13 5	6,182 5 1	2,394 0 10	721 1 11	16,240 11 3
Downpatrick, . . .	—	2,231 0 9	3,179 14 10	366 19 0	4,940 7 4
Ennis, . . .	—	316 6 3	2,421 0 3	620 5 0	3,002 14 11
Enniscorthy, . . .	647 16 6	2,116 15 11	3,021 14 1	276 19 0	4,214 17 0
Kilkenny, . . .	664 2 3	2,537 12 9	2,222 3 6	263 13 10	8,355 19 9
Kilmarney, . . .	—	2,976 1 0	2,977 4 1	388 5 2	4,870 16 0
Lettickenny, . . .	—	2,546 11 10	2,900 11 3	154 19 2	5,555 11 6
Limerick, . . .	—	1,465 0 1	3,567 1 9	885 8 10	5,091 19 11
Londonderry, . . .	761 19 9	1,018 15 4	3,443 14 1	250 7 9	4,028 15 4
Maryborough, . . .	479 8 3	3,126 10 0	3,476 0 6	331 18 1	4,477 13 8
Monaghan, . . .	—	3,584 1 11	3,155 13 11	454 13 8	7,434 15 5
Mullingar, . . .	3,161 11 6	6,347 4 4	4,669 12 6	419 4 1	9,621 4 8
Omagh, . . .	—	3,712 16 8	3,739 6 9	902 1 4	6,618 7 0
Richmond and Portlana, . . .	15,524 3 3	22,639 8 4	10,646 4 11	2,890 9 1	25,180 17 4
Sligo, . . .	3,391 0 10	1,537 15 2	3,162 0 7	525 5 11	5,165 12 1
Waterford, . . .	1,633 17 4	3,063 15 4	2,915 5 6	387 14 0	4,586 9 3½
Total, . . .	34,692 19 5	85,500 8 8	80,361 15 6	12,471 1 6	167,535 13 6½

* See foot note on

†The loan repayments in the case of Belfast are made direct by the Borough Council, and do keep the Accounts uniform with those of the other Asylums. A corresponding sum

District Asylum in Ireland for the Year ended 31st March, 1902—continued

EXPENDITURE.							ASYLUMS.
Wines, Spirits, and Beer.	Tobacco and Snuff.	Medicines, and Medical and Surgical Apparatus	Clothing.	Bedding.	Furniture.		
21.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.		
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
11 14 0	143 18 0	13 11 5	654 10 6	2 10 0	70 11 10	Antrim.	
0 16 9	147 13 9	38 7 0	1,887 15 8	170 1 7	240 2 8	Armagh.	
87 10 10	935 13 2	113 8 8	2,221 12 6	1,236 18 9	636 5 8	Ballinasloe.	
10 5 2	935 1 10	68 15 2	1,637 17 5	290 19 1	197 8 11	Bedford.	
30 19 4	70 2 3	56 11 3	595 8 8	164 18 6	121 15 6	Carlow.	
114 10 7	107 3 4	31 1 1	906 3 8	227 14 7	183 11 3	Castlebar.	
177 9 6	241 13 10	37 5 0	1,978 12 2	652 4 3	613 6 5	Coomsh.	
270 0 2	329 16 7	303 14 2	3,444 6 11	988 7 4	1,517 12 0	Cork.	
132 6 9	179 13 0	179 4 0	1,227 2 4	425 6 5	491 4 8	Downpatrick.	
68 15 7	71 1 5	67 14 0	824 5 10	184 1 9	275 6 1	Ennis.	
68 10 0	164 17 1	88 11 10	1,018 19 1	216 1 9	230 14 9	Enniscorthy.	
82 10 5	143 13 10	33 4 7	1,061 15 1	0 16 8	115 17 0	Kilkenny	
80 16 11	108 13 8	105 4 7	828 18 6	284 4 10	412 15 3	Killarney.	
15 5 9	178 12 3	62 18 1	1,569 7 2	311 15 8	350 18 10	Letterkenny.	
72 10 0	132 10 3	38 14 10	908 7 11	174 15 5	192 8 3	Limerick.	
20 1 9	126 19 11	163 10 2	1,193 3 2	290 1 7	259 4 6	Londonderry.	
82 1 2	46 4 0	72 14 8	1,074 18 8	281 17 6	441 10 11	Maryborough.	
162 18 6	297 16 1	115 6 11	1,372 18 1	480 15 8	390 3 4	Monaghan.	
119 12 10	179 4 6	113 11 2	2,979 19 3	447 5 9	379 0 1	Mullingar.	
69 17 2	214 11 9	143 17 3	1,306 16 10	334 16 3	402 15 8	Omagh.	
336 6 3	990 10 10	647 1 8	5,833 6 8	1,445 13 8	1,232 11 7	Richmond and Portrane.	
64 5 0	177 10 8	228 2 5	1,630 12 0	317 6 7	750 17 1	Sligo.	
75 16 8	147 10 1	146 2 10	1,011 16 6½	282 1 5	438 14 11	Waterford.	
2,235 1 1	4,670 12 1	2,930 13 1	36,354 14 6½	9,317 15 0	10,735 17 2	Total.	

pages 22 and 23.

not, therefore, pass through the Asylum Accounts, but they are included above in order to have been added to the amount "Levied off District," on the Receipts side of Account.

TABLE XVIII.—Showing the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE on behalf of each

ASYLUMS.	EXPENDITURE.						
	Fuel and Light.	Washing Materials.	Water Supply.	Farm and Garden Expenses.	Repairs and Alterations.	Stationery, Printing, and Advertising.	
27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Antrim, . . .	2,213 6 9	175 3 8	20 19 8	859 11 8	270 14 3	65 14 5	
Armagh, . . .	1,715 14 5	336 7 11	—	150 9 11	1,651 19 10	145 3 6	
Ballinasloe, . . .	2,034 18 4	323 14 2	200 0 0	464 17 11	751 10 2	235 13 5	
Belfast, . . .	2,127 18 9	406 13 10	442 13 5	714 18 11	1,668 3 2	175 14 3	
Carlow, . . .	1,058 15 5	123 8 10	128 14 7	461 8 3	406 10 5	180 19 11	
Castlebar, . . .	1,179 0 5	104 16 6	200 0 0	521 18 4	408 13 8	78 2 9	
Clonmel, . . .	1,035 4 9	182 1 2	130 0 0	273 5 10	852 10 11	214 1 0	
Cork, . . .	4,034 7 3	270 12 10	555 7 8	904 10 5	1,158 10 8	329 18 4	
Downpatrick, . . .	1,394 14 3	111 18 5	—	628 15 0	1,127 8 1	321 16 6	
Ennis, . . .	845 3 10	99 4 3	150 0 0	682 8 1	427 19 3	110 18 1	
Euniscorthy, . . .	1,602 8 5	135 5 10	—	319 11 8	774 6 10	156 5 0	
Kilkenny, . . .	1,549 7 7	141 17 8	—	230 10 10	296 18 10	180 13 4	
Killarney, . . .	1,582 6 9	79 9 8	123 12 0	239 7 2	526 17 0	166 4 2	
Letterkenny, . . .	1,560 18 11	143 17 1	16 0 0	348 17 11	915 13 8	193 4 5	
Limerick, . . .	991 5 3	186 9 2	223 5 9	323 14 3	719 4 5	127 8 11	
Londonderry, . . .	1,224 15 1	143 1 0	99 9 3	461 10 7	356 14 6	182 13 7	
Maryborough, . . .	1,914 9 5	330 9 3	150 0 0	258 6 11	717 16 3	205 16 11	
Monaghan, . . .	2,179 13 0	211 4 5	—	409 16 4	1,404 14 3	417 6 0	
Mullingar, . . .	3,696 1 2	227 12 0	—	1,605 19 8	1,843 14 9	230 15 3	
Omagh, . . .	1,295 5 10	164 0 0	—	342 12 0	728 13 1	140 5 9	
Richmond and Portlano, . . .	6,906 4 5	1,082 14 6	1,192 2 3	2,011 1 9	2,639 2 9	1,238 2 0	
Sligo, . . .	1,914 8 4	99 1 8	247 5 0	422 19 9	910 12 1	203 9 2	
Waterford, . . .	1,538 1 8	115 1 10	165 1 4	523 17 0	787 8 5	181 3 8	
Total, . . .	45,814 8 0	5,223 4 5	4,044 10 9	12,110 5 0	20,273 17 1	5,566 15 4	

District Asylum in Ireland for the Year ended 31st March, 1902—continued.

EXPENDITURE.					Total.	ASYLUMS.
Rents, Rates, Taxes, and Insurance.	Incidental Expenses (including Postage).	Paid to Boards of Guardians for Main- tenance of Patients in Workhouses, under Act 33 & 39 V. c. 67, s. 2.	Balance in favour at the close of this year.			
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
122 9 5	128 4 5	906 3 0	2,748 15 8	20,436 18 1		Antrim.
68 13 4	211 11 7	—	1,435 5 8	19,308 15 7		Armagh.
157 11 0	65 5 8	—	—	29,236 15 0		Ballinasloe.
72 9 5	222 6 11	1,927 10 0	2,463 10 11	23,585 19 7		Belfast.
59 16 2	92 19 6	—	1,002 13 4	12,475 10 1		Carlow.
50 6 0	225 16 0	—	—	14,429 4 2		Castlebar.
90 9 9	263 4 1	—	535 4 6	20,064 16 1		Clonmel.
296 16 11	434 3 7	—	—	62,206 6 2		Cork.
69 14 10	275 5 4	—	150 0 0	17,523 11 6		Downpatrick.
36 13 1	275 6 2	164 5 0	799 12 9	11,166 1 7		Dund.
65 9 2	291 8 10	—	—	16,279 11 9		Enniscorthy.
116 16 4	98 15 6	—	—	13,988 9 9		Kilkenney.
121 14 8	285 1 4	—	2,045 7 10	17,565 0 7		Killarney.
83 10 10	147 4 7	—	836 16 1	18,061 14 10		Letterkenney.
70 18 6	185 19 9	—	—	15,905 14 3		Limerick.
111 2 10	156 9 4	91 9 7	1,547 13 10	15,967 17 11		Londonderry.
84 7 10	166 18 2	—	—	17,749 1 9		Maryborough.
149 7 2	374 0 5	—	1,624 8 4	25,618 13 5		Monaghan.
63 4 0	181 16 6	—	—	35,105 14 0		Mullingar.
69 10 9	228 17 7	—	3,225 4 0	23,382 15 9		Omagh.
71 13 4	1,206 6 6	—	—	102,720 0 11		Richmond Portlana.
85 11 9	93 10 1	—	—	20,029 6 0		Sligo.
62 19 6	158 13 9	—	3,372 16 7	21,714 7 8		Waterford.
2,241 12 1	5,747 5 7	2,283 7 7	21,899 9 6	568,249 6 5		Total.

TABLE XIX.—Showing the Average Cost per Patient per
is classified in the

ASYLUMS.	Daily Average Number of Patients in Asylum.	Daily Average Number of Patients in Workhouses under Act 38 & 39 V., c. 67, s. 9.	AVERAGE COST		
			Repayment of Loans.	Salaries and Wages.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	
			£ s d.	£ s d.	
Antrim,	439	50	12 9 2	5 17 1	
Armagh,	481	—	6 11 8	5 7 5	
Ballinasloe,	1,178	—	4 10 5	3 9 3	
Belfast,	853	69	2 17 8	6 1 10	
Carlow,	367	—	4 16 9	6 15 8	
Castlebar,	611	—	2 18 4	4 0 3	
Clonmel,	724	—	1 13 6	4 1 11	
Cork,	1,596	—	3 17 6	5 5 2	
Downpatrick,	579	—	3 17 1	5 9 10	
Ennis,	383	9	0 16 6	5 10 9	
Enniscorthy,	460	—	4 12 0	6 11 4	
Kilkenny,	419	—	5 11 7	5 8 11	
Killarney,	573	—	3 12 6	5 7 5	
Letterkenny,	620	—	4 2 2	4 16 6	
Limerick,	606	—	2 9 4	5 17 9	
Londonderry,	437	4	2 1 10	7 1 5	
Maryborough,	503	—	6 6 8	6 18 0	
Monaghan,	814	—	4 8 1	4 17 2	
Mullingar,	843	—	7 10 1	4 16 8	
Omagh,	669	—	5 12 2	5 11 9	
Richmond and Portrane,	2,301	—	9 16 9	4 12 6	
Sligo,	659	—	2 6 8	4 15 8	
Waterford,	507	—	6 0 10	5 15 0	
Total,	16,671	125	5 2 8	5 3 7	

Annum in respect of each of the Heads under which the Expenditure preceding Table.

PER PATIENT.					ASYLUMS.
Super- annuation.	Provisions and Groceries.	Wines, Spirits, and Beer.	Tobacco and Snuff.		
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		
—	9 1 10	0 6	6 7	Antrim.	
0 8 11	10 17 0	0 0 ⁵ / ₁₂	6 2	Armagh.	
0 8 9	9 5 0	1 6	4 6	Ballinasloe.	
1 0 9	8 17 0	0 3	6 0	Belfast.	
0 10 6	9 6 8	1 2	3 10	Carlow.	
0 15 3	7 18 11	3 9	3 6	Castlebar.	
1 17 5	9 18 9	4 11	6 8	Clonmel.	
0 9 0	10 4 9	4 8	4 2	Cork.	
0 12 4	8 10 8	4 7	6 2	Downpatrick.	
1 13 11	7 16 10	3 7	3 9	Ennis.	
0 12 1	10 9 4	3 0	7 2	Enniscorthy.	
0 12 7	8 0 2	3 11	7 10	Kilkenny.	
0 13 7	8 10 0	2 10	3 9	Killarney.	
0 5 0	8 19 3	0 6	5 9	Letterkenny.	
1 8 7	9 4 10	2 5	4 4	Limerick.	
0 10 3	8 5 3	0 10	5 3	Londonderry.	
0 13 2	8 18 0	3 3	1 10	Maryborough.	
0 11 2	9 2 8	3 9	7 4	Monaghan.	
0 9 11	10 14 4	2 10	4 3	Mullingar.	
1 7 0	8 19 11	2 1	6 5	Omagh.	
1 5 2	10 18 10	2 11	8 0	Richmond	
0 16 0	7 16 9	1 11	5 5	Portrane.	
0 15 4	9 1 3	3 0	5 10	Sligo.	
				Waterford.	
0 16 2	9 9 0	2 8	5 7	Total.	

TABLE XIX.—Showing the Average Cost per Patient per
is classified in the

AVERAGE COST				
ASYLUMS.	Medicines and Medical and Surgical Appliances.	Clothing.	Bedding.	Furniture.
11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
	s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim, . . .	0 7	1 9 10	0 0 1	0 3 3
Armagh, . . .	1 7	2 3 2	0 7 1	0 10 0
Ballinacree, . .	1 11	1 19 5	1 1 0	0 11 4
Belfast, . . .	1 7	1 16 1	0 6 10	0 4 8
Carlow, . . .	3 1	1 12 5	0 8 10	0 6 8
Castlebar, . . .	2 8	1 11 8	0 7 5	0 6 0
Clongmel, . . .	1 0	2 14 8	0 18 0	0 16 11
Cork, . . .	3 10	2 3 2	0 12 5	0 19 0
Downpatrick, . .	6 2	2 2 5	0 14 8	0 17 0
Dunelm, . . .	3 6	2 3 1	0 9 7	0 14 5
Enniscorthy, . .	3 10	2 4 4	0 13 9	0 14 5
Kilkenny, . . .	1 7	2 10 10	0 0 0½	0 5 6
Killarney, . . .	3 8	1 10 0	0 9 11	0 14 5
Letterkenny, . .	2 0	2 10 8	0 10 1	0 12 3
Limerick, . . .	2 0	1 10 0	0 5 9	0 6 4
Londonderry, . .	5 11	2 9 0	0 11 11	0 12 3
Maryborough, . .	2 11	2 2 9	0 11 2	0 17 7
Monaghan, . . .	2 10	2 6 0	0 12 1	0 14 6
Mullingar, . . .	2 8	3 10 9	0 10 8	0 13 9
Omagh, . . .	4 4	2 5 1	0 10 0	0 12 1
Richmond and Portlaoine, . . .	5 8	2 3 11	0 12 7	0 11 7
Sligo, . . .	6 11	2 10 1	0 9 8	1 2 6
Waterford, . . .	5 9	1 19 11	0 11 1	1 1 3
Total, . . .	3 6	2 3 7	0 11 2	0 12 11

Annum in respect of each of the Heads under which the Expenditure preceding Table—*continued.*

PER PATIENT.

16	17.	18.	19.	20.
£ s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	ASYLUMS.
5 0 10	8 0	0 11	1 19 2	Antrim.
3 11 4	13 2	—	0 6 3	Armagh.
1 14 6	5 6	3 5	0 7 11	Ballinasloe.
2 9 11	11 8	10 5	0 16 9	Belfast.
2 17 8	6 9	7 0	1 4 7	Carlow.
1 18 7	3 5	6 7	0 17 1	Castlebar.
1 8 7	5 0	2 7	0 7 7	Clonmel.
2 10 7	3 5	6 11	0 11 4	Cork.
2 5 1	3 10	—	1 1 9	Downpatrick.
2 4 2	5 2	7 10	1 15 8	Ennis.
3 12 3	5 10	—	0 13 11	Enniscorthy.
3 18 9	6 9	—	0 10 6	Kilkenny.
2 15 3	2 9	4 4	0 8 4	Killarney.
2 11 11	4 8	0 6	0 11 3	Letterkenny.
1 12 9	6 2	7 4	0 10 8	Limerick.
2 10 4	5 10	4 1	0 18 11	Londonderry.
3 16 1	13 6	6 0	0 9 1	Maryborough.
2 13 7	5 2	—	0 10 1	Monaghan.
4 5 5	5 5	—	1 18 2	Mullingar.
1 18 9	4 11	—	0 10 3	Omagh.
2 19 2	9 5	10 4	0 17 6	Richmond and Portrane.
2 18 1	3 0	7 6	0 12 10	Sligo.
3 0 8	4 6	6 7	1 0 8	Waterford.
2 14 7	6 4	4 10	0 15 9	Total.

TABLE XIX.—Showing the Average Cost per Patient per Annum
is classified in the

ASYLUMS.	AVERAGE COST PER PATIENT.				Total Average Cost of Patients maintained in Workhouses under Act 38 & 39 V., c. 67, s. 2.
	Repairs and Alterations	Stationery, Printing, and Advertising.	Rents, Rates, Taxes, and Insurance.	Incidental Expenses (including Postage).	
21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.
	£ s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim, . .	0 12 4	3 0	5 7	0 5 10	18 2 1
Armagh, . .	2 3 9	6 0	2 9	0 8 10	—
Ballinasloe, .	0 12 9	3 8	2 8	0 0 11	—
Belfast, . .	1 5 7	4 1	1 8	0 5 3	18 2 1
Carlow, . .	1 2 2	9 10	3 3	0 5 1	—
Castlebar, . .	0 13 5	2 7	1 10	0 7 4	—
Cloamell, . .	1 3 8	5 11	2 9	0 7 0	—
Cork, . . .	0 14 6	5 0	3 9	0 5 5	—
Downpatrick, .	1 18 11	11 1	2 5	0 9 6	—
Ennis, . . .	1 2 4	5 9	1 11	0 14 5	18 5 0
Enniscorthy, .	1 18 8	6 10	2 10	0 12 8	—
Kilkenny, . .	0 14 2	9 7	5 7	0 4 9	—
Killarney, . .	1 0 2	5 10	6 4	0 9 11	—
Letterkenny, .	1 9 6	6 3	2 8	0 4 9	—
Limerick, . .	1 3 9	4 6	2 4	0 6 2	—
Londonderry, .	0 14 8	7 6	4 7	0 6 5	22 17 5
Maryborough, .	1 8 7	8 2	3 3	0 6 8	—
Monaghan, . .	1 14 6	10 3	3 8	0 9 2	—
Mullingar, . .	2 3 10	5 7	1 6	0 4 4	—
Omagh, . . .	1 1 9	4 2	2 1	0 6 10	—
Richmond and Portrane.	1 3 5	10 9	0 8	0 10 6	—
Sligo, . . .	1 7 8	6 2	2 7	0 2 10	—
Waterford, . .	1 11 1	7 2	2 1	0 6 3	—
Total . . .	1 4 4	6 8	2 8	0 6 11	18 5 4

in respect of each of the Heads under which the Expenditure preceding Table—continued.

Average Cost per Head, calculated on the Gross Expenditure, including Repayments of Loans.	Average Cost per Head, deducting Receipts from Paying Patients and other Miscellaneous Receipts from the Gross Expenditure.	Average Cost per Head, calculated on the Gross Expenditure, less Repayments of Loans.	Average Cost per Head, deducting Repayments of Loans and "Other Miscellaneous Receipts" from the Gross Expenditure.	Net Average Cost per Head, deducting Repayments of Loans, Receipts from Paying Patients, and other Miscellaneous Receipts from the Gross Expenditure.	ASYLUMS.
27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
36 3 5	34 12 6	24 19 9	23 19 5	23 8 9	Antrim.
34 5 1	33 1 11	27 13 5	26 15 11	26 10 3	Armagh.
25 4 5	24 15 9	20 14 0	20 7 3	20 5 4	Ballinasloe.
27 4 9	26 0 1	24 10 11	23 16 7	23 6 4	Belfast.
31 1 11	30 1 5	26 5 2	26 1 1	25 4 8	Carlow.
22 18 7	22 8 9	20 0 2	19 17 8	19 10 5	Castlebar.
26 17 10	25 18 11	25 4 4	24 10 2	24 5 4	Clonmel.
29 4 7	28 7 9	25 7 1	24 18 8	24 9 9	Cork.
29 12 6	28 9 8	25 16 6	25 6 1	24 12 7	Downpatrick.
26 9 4	28 14 3	25 13 3	24 2 6	22 18 2	Ennis.
33 19 3	32 9 8	29 7 3	28 12 9	27 17 7	Enniscorthy.
29 18 1	29 0 10	24 1 6	23 17 3	23 9 3	Kilkenney.
27 1 0	26 10 10	23 8 6	23 2 10	22 18 5	Killarney.
27 15 8	26 17 4	23 13 6	23 0 2	22 15 2	Lettickenny.
26 5 0	25 6 2	23 15 8	23 2 0	22 16 10	Limerick.
27 15 6	26 1 8	25 14 0	24 16 4	24 0 2	Londonderry.
34 6 8	33 4 3	28 0 0	27 4 11	26 17 7	Maryborough.
29 12 0	28 3 8	25 3 11	23 19 3	23 15 8	Meenaghan.
38 0 2	36 16 1	30 10 2	29 17 2	29 6 1	Mullingar.
29 19 7	29 3 5	24 7 5	24 1 6	23 11 2	Omagh.
37 19 8	37 5 6	28 2 10	28 0 1	27 8 8	Richmond and Portrane.
26 12 3	26 9 9	24 5 7	24 3 8	24 3 1	Sligo.
32 18 3	31 14 4	26 17 5	26 7 2	25 13 6	Waterford.
30 11 2	29 11 10	25 9 3	24 18 8	24 9 11	Total.

TABLE XX.—Showing the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for the
attached to the

ASYLUMS.	RECEIPTS.					
	Potatoes.	Other Root Crops.	Other Vegetables.	Grain.	Hay and Straw.	
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Antrim, . . .	79 0 6	80 8 0	209 12 1	21 15 8	278 0 0	
Armagh, . . .	30 9 5	28 8 0	207 13 11	—	35 4 6	
Ballinasloe, . . .	77 18 4	59 17 0	156 10 8	23 0 0	11 0 0	
Belfast, . . .	—	24 4 11	142 17 7	—	26 12 8	
Do. (Purdyshurn Estate), . . .	317 19 9	38 2 0	84 14 11	149 0 6	154 0 0	
Carlow, . . .	222 15 9	42 2 1	134 9 0	—	—	
Castlebar, . . .	94 1 11½	45 3 2	86 18 0½	12 17 7	101 19 1	
Cloamell, . . .	131 13 8	46 9 7	308 0 10	6 0 0	30 0 0	
Cork, . . .	193 4 4	65 4 10	288 5 6	—	—	
Downpatrick, . . .	172 2 10	23 3 4	146 5 2	—	48 12 8	
Ennis, . . .	145 0 9	12 8 7	149 18 5	0 15 10	4 7 9	
Enniscorthy, . . .	205 4 8	45 5 5	187 0 8	104 5 3	71 10 0	
Kilkenny, . . .	99 0 1	67 0 8	139 11 8½	20 19 8½	52 13 3	
Killarney, . . .	170 18 0	23 10 3	70 1 10	31 2 6	30 0 0	
Letterkenny, . . .	225 14 11	20 4 3	200 1 4	11 17 6	45 4 0	
Limerick, . . .	187 18 8	24 0 11	188 3 6	—	13 10 0	
Londonderry, . . .	170 10 7	50 5 11	132 17 9	32 16 1	161 3 0	
Maryborough, . . .	208 7 0	16 19 0	108 12 5	89 2 0	74 18 5	
Monaghan, . . .	106 7 6	28 12 4	121 11 0	—	4 8 0	
Mullingar, . . .	360 1 10	78 18 2	185 19 2	—	—	
Omagh, . . .	169 0 4	65 4 7	92 19 6	—	—	
Richmond, . . .	14 13 9	126 10 6	635 17 7	—	—	
Do. (Portrane Estate), . . .	262 9 5	59 19 6	101 10 7	16 10 0	—	
Sligo, . . .	122 17 9	60 2 9	296 4 9	—	—	
Waterford, . . .	188 19 6	75 2 0	99 8 2	59 3 10	62 6 7	
Total, . . .	3,837 11 3½	1,263 8 3	4,573 8 1	579 6 4½	1,206 9 9	

NOTE.—This Table includes on the "Receipts" side the value of Stock and Produce alone being shown in the Cash Account (Table XVIII). On the "Expenditure" employed on the farm, which are not shown under "Farm and Garden

Year ended 31st March, 1902, in connection with the Farms District Asylums.

RECEIPTS.						ASYLUMS.
Pigs.	Other Live Stock.	Milk.	Bacon.	Butcher's Meat.		
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
204 0 3	182 5 0	630 11 7	—	—		Antrim.
281 13 9	—	—	—	—		Armagh.
294 9 0	46 3 0	634 11 9	7 13 0	68 9 10		Bellinakee.
167 8 2	—	—	—	—		Belmont.
220 7 8	129 9 9	833 2 0	—	—		Do. (Pondysburn Estate).
—	14 8 6	46 1 4	219 1 9	—		Carlow.
—	—	—	383 12 11	—		Castlebar.
222 12 3	—	—	—	—		Clonmel.
219 9 1	120 5 2	565 12 6	488 2 9	—		Cork.
—	45 7 6	492 16 6	372 14 11	190 1 1		Downpatrick.
304 3 11	137 9 0	376 19 9	—	—		Fanis.
130 12 10	43 10 0	—	—	—		Fanisecorby.
—	1 19 0	—	263 9 3	—		Kilkenney.
—	22 19 10	209 10 9	—	—		Kilmarney.
290 1 8	—	—	—	—		Lesterkenney.
271 2 6	83 3 0	207 12 9	—	—		Limerick.
188 6 7	—	145 17 1	92 13 7	66 1 4		Londonderry.
218 6 6	—	—	—	—		Maryborough.
831 11 2	89 9 0	268 10 7	—	—		Monaghan.
241 18 6	245 3 0	2,280 11 9	10 10 9	165 9 10		Mullingar.
—	18 4 9	561 16 9	631 11 2	170 14 11		Omagh.
—	—	—	—	—		Richmond.
38 13 0	11 18 0	845 10 3	270 13 4	617 7 0		Do. (Portrane Estate).
—	30 4 6	230 0 2	270 6 3	72 13 4		Sliga.
466 13 6	—	—	—	—		Waterford.
4,607 15 4	1,290 19 0	3,033 5 4	2,905 14 8	1,354 2 10		Total.

consumed in the Asylum as well as the Cash received for what was sold—the latter side items are shown, such as wages and allowances of the members of the staff Expenses in Table XVIII, but under "Salaries," "Provisions," &c.

TABLE XX.—Showing the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for the attached to the

ASYLUMS.	RECEIPTS.					
	Hides, Skins, and Wool.	Mis- cellaneous.	Value of Stock on 31st March, 1901.	Value of Produce on 31st March, 1902.	Loss.	TOTAL.
	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim, . . .	—	—	004 8 0	178 4 8	—	2,402 5 9
Armagh, . . .	—	—	112 0 0	92 14 8	—	813 9 3
Ballinasloe, . .	1 4 0	—	071 0 0	84 0 0	—	2,126 1 7
Belfast, . . .	—	—	100 0 0	19 11 0	—	489 14 4
Do (Pardysburn Estate), . . .	—	—	595 10 0	163 15 0	—	2,747 1 7
Carlow, . . .	—	47 6 10	300 9 0	154 13 6	—	1,260 7 9
Castlebar, . . .	—	0 14 8	78 5 5	221 13 0	—	1,129 5 10
Connemara, . . .	—	—	183 5 0	61 6 0	—	943 7 4
Cork, . . .	0 2 4	44 17 7	972 14 0	167 0 0	—	3,114 18 0
Dewonpatrick, .	4 0 3	3 0 8	1,008 10 2	236 10 11	—	2,806 5 9
Droghda, . . .	—	4 5 8	311 18 0	664 6 1	—	2,241 13 9
Enniskorthy, . .	—	19 15 0	201 0 0	157 5 8	—	1,195 9 6
Kilkenny, . . .	4 10 2	44 0 0	208 6 2	32 3 4	—	963 13 4
Killarney, . . .	0 11 0	—	294 9 0	234 15 0	—	1,148 19 1
Letterkenny, . .	—	—	351 11 7	24 15 10	—	1,175 11 1
Limerick, . . .	—	—	496 12 0	234 0 0	—	1,621 4 4
Londonderry, . .	4 6 6	344 8 1	267 16 0	260 6 0	—	1,890 8 6
Maryborough, . .	—	—	252 3 3	90 4 0	—	1,071 12 7
Monaghan, . . .	—	—	630 15 6	48 9 2	—	2,179 14 3
Mullingar, . . .	5 3 6	—	2,686 18 6	270 0 0	—	6,406 15 0
Omagh, . . .	5 5 0	21 11 0	350 0 0	96 17 8	—	2,024 5 8
Richmond, . . .	—	169 10 1	244 16 0	51 0 0	—	1,215 7 11
Do. (Portlaine Estate), . . .	23 3 0	191 9 3	1,212 9 0	354 0 0	—	4,105 12 10
Sligo, . . .	2 7 8	—	580 15 4	203 3 3	—	1,368 0 9
Waterford, . . .	—	5 7 11	424 13 10	68 6 2	—	1,440 2 0
Total, . . .	80 13 5	502 6 9	13,452 8 9	4,367 1 11	—	48,543 7 9

NOTE.—See note on

Year ended 31st March, 1902, in connection with the Farms
District Asylums—continued.

EXPENDITURE.						ASYLUMS.
Value of Stock on 1st April, 1901.	Value of Produce on 1st April 1901.	Rent.	Paid Labour.	Manures.		
20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
450 15 0	206 0 0	114 5 0	117 0 9	—		Antrim.
187 19 6	132 5 0	20 0 0	50 14 4	2 4 8		Armagh.
405 15 0	95 7 0	211 9 8	154 12 8	—		Ballinasloe.
75 10 0	29 11 8	30 10 0	91 7 2	6 1 9		Belfast.
907 0 0	152 0 0	155 10 0	163 19 6	—		Do. (Purdysburn Estate).
247 6 0	118 0 10	20 12 9	67 0 0	25 12 6		Carlow.
62 18 8	185 4 11	50 11 3	145 4 10	54 15 4		Castlebar.
168 5 0	71 10 0	30 0 0	119 9 0	42 18 1		Clonmel.
1,056 15 0	33 10 0	305 10 4	343 4 10	74 7 9		Cork.
904 17 8	231 4 4	184 5 5	210 15 8	42 8 3		Dowpatrick.
427 12 6	647 7 7	75 0 0	138 4 7	21 2 6		Ennis.
203 6 4	219 18 8	83 10 0	75 10 6	88 10 0		Enniscorthy.
100 11 10	38 11 8	58 11 11	80 1 0	26 16 0		Kilkenny.
329 7 0	326 7 0	80 18 6	149 5 9	30 4 4		Killarney.
153 8 0	31 10 0	26 0 0	116 8 5	49 12 0		Letterkenny.
432 5 0	189 10 0	191 12 7	88 12 0	47 2 2		Limerick.
209 8 0	162 1 8	418 5 0	269 9 11	77 9 4		Londonderry.
262 3 0	77 14 0	83 0 0	59 3 0	36 9 10		Maryborough.
584 14 0	63 15 10	214 10 0	173 0 0	—		Monaghan.
2,296 10 0	428 14 6	654 11 10	674 1 8	18 9 0		Mullingar.
375 0 0	84 0 0	85 12 0	255 11 0	37 8 11		Omagh.
284 0 0	45 18 0	60 0 0	110 16 5	24 4 8		Richmond.
1,187 18 6	228 5 0	250 0 0	602 2 7	30 1 11		Do. (Portraff Estate)
653 16 6	191 15 0	147 1 8	133 5 3	58 8 5		Sligo.
372 0 10	65 17 8	80 0 0	238 11 0	52 7 0		Waterford.
12,631 3 11	4,010 0 2	3,651 9 11	4,532 15 10	904 14 5		Total.

TABLE XX.—Showing the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for the
attached to the

ASYLUMS.	EXPENDITURE.				
	Implements and Harness.	Seeds and Plants.	Pigs.	Other Live Stock.	
	27.	28.	29.	30.	
26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Antrim,	16 5 4	45 18 0	68 18 0	313 7 4	
Armagh,	11 13 3	14 17 9	114 9 3	—	
Ballinacoe,	7 2 2	33 5 7	34 15 0	144 5 0	
Belfast,	21 6 0	29 12 7	22 10 6	—	
Do. (Pardysburn Estate),	71 16 3	72 11 9	54 8 0	154 0 0	
Carlow,	7 10 4	29 12 11	66 13 6	61 2 6	
Castlebar,	23 1 0	33 13 5	264 9 6	86 0 0	
Clonmel,	4 2 0	48 5 4	92 15 6	—	
Cork,	50 6 9	79 1 3	309 2 5	132 17 6	
Downpatrick,	44 7 4	53 16 0	145 19 0	229 9 7	
Ennis,	17 7 3	43 13 3	89 19 3	263 13 0	
Ennisecorthy,	24 8 5	69 12 0	83 14 3	—	
Kilkenny,	11 18 11	34 13 2	69 17 9	29 6 0	
Killarnoy,	12 15 0	54 19 6	—	3 9 0	
Letterkenny,	45 11 1	54 7 0	1 15 0	91 10 0	
Limerick,	12 3 6	10 5 11	—	113 19 4	
Londonderry,	43 9 5	53 17 6	87 11 0	30 10 0	
Maryborough,	13 0 11	31 12 10	71 14 0	—	
Monaghan,	19 4 10	50 13 6	271 12 0	40 6 0	
Mullingar,	71 0 0	62 12 6	4 0 0	175 5 0	
Omagh,	16 14 0	8 12 4	160 1 0	83 12 3	
Richmond,	14 12 10	125 1 6	—	—	
Do. (Portrane Estate),	67 10 7	148 7 2	142 13 6	346 2 0	
Sligo,	25 17 11	50 16 10	47 15 0	144 6 0	
Waterford,	30 19 9	36 6 5	312 1 6	—	
Total,	639 9 10	1,280 10 11	2,522 0 11	2,323 0 9	

NOTE.—See note on

Year ended 31st March, 1902, in connection with the Farms District Asylums—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE.				ASYLUMS.
Fodder and Feeding Stuff.	Miscellaneous.	Profit.	TOTAL.	
31.	32.	33.	34.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	35.
230 19 6	118 18 7	624 18 3	2,462 5 9	Antrim.
—	6 1 0	318 19 6	815 9 3	Armagh.
143 6 2	4 13 8	841 8 8	2,120 1 7	Ballinacree.
—	—	122 4 8	489 14 4	Belfast.
260 15 3	—	795 0 10	2,747 1 7	Do. (Pardysburn Estate).
225 14 10	10 2 11	360 17 8	1,240 7 9	Carlow.
31 4 6	7 6 9	259 10 8	1,139 5 10	Castlebar.
20 9 1	9 15 10	348 17 8	969 7 4	Clonmel.
158 9 3	69 6 2	468 19 9	2,114 18 0	Cork.
141 5 10	10 14 5	537 19 8	2,806 5 9	Dowrypatrick.
261 1 8	2 6 7	278 5 7	2,241 13 9	Ennis.
14 4 6	23 12 0	303 3 0	1,185 9 6	Enniscorthy.
26 11 4	2 1 8	424 12 1	963 13 4	Kilkenny.
63 17 2	5 14 9	124 1 2	1,118 19 1	Killarney.
56 11 0	—	618 18 7	1,175 11 1	Lettickenny.
127 18 9	4 0 0	357 15 1	1,621 4 4	Limerick.
78 2 5	3 4 3	403 0 0	1,886 8 6	Londonderry.
4 14 10	8 11 6	414 8 3	1,071 12 7	Maryborough.
5 2 6	22 17 6	663 18 1	2,179 14 3	Monaghan.
725 17 9	80 2 3	1,256 9 6	6,403 15 0	Mullingar.
19 13 0	0 5 9	890 15 2	2,024 5 8	Omagh.
100 17 7	1 14 0	588 9 11	1,225 7 11	Richmond.
86 8 10	20 17 4	535 5 5	4,105 12 10	Do. (Portrane Estate).
43 13 4	5 10 6	470 14 4	1,568 0 9	Sligo.
44 12 0	18 19 4	255 6 6	1,440 2 0	Waterford.
2,345 11 1	424 16 9	12,667 13 3	48,543 7 9	Total.

TABLE XXI.—Showing the total amount levied off the Counties and County Boroughs comprised in the respective Districts, to meet all Lunacy charges, including the cost of maintenance of the Patients in the District Asylums, and the repayments in respect of Loans for Buildings, Purchase of Land, &c., during the Year ending 31st March, 1902, together with the Estimated Rate per £1 which such charges represent on the Rateable Property in each Lunacy District.

ASYLUM.	Counties and County Boroughs comprised in each Asylum District.	Total Amount levied for Lunacy Purposes during the Year 1901-2.	Estimated Pounds on the Rateable Property in the District.
		£ s. d.	Pence.
Antrim,	Antrim,	13,832 15 7	4'8
Armagh,	Armagh,	13,847 13 5	7'7
Belfast,	Galway and Beccommon,	15,038 1 3	5'2
Belfast,	Belfast County Borough,	19,439 6 4	3'9
Carlow,	Carlow,	8,304 14 9	4'0
	Kildare,		
Castlebar,	Mayo,	7,291 1 0	6'0
Gloumal,	Tipperary, North and South	10,902 12 6	3'8
Cork,	Hodgins,	31,108 19 9	5'9
	Cork County and County Borough,		
Downpatrick,	Down,	7,450 4 5	2'3
Enn's,	Clare,	5,142 0 4	3'8
Ennisecorthy,	Wexford,	10,524 3 8	6'3
Kilkenney,	Kilkenney,	7,897 6 3	5'2
Killarney,	Kerry,	9,606 17 3	7'6
Letterkenney,	Donegal,	9,022 4 7	7'6
Limerick,	Limerick Co. and Co. Borough,	3,056 11 9	3'6
Londonderry,	Londonderry Co. & Co. Borough,	10,318 3 10	5'9
Maryborough,	King's and Queen's,	12,175 12 11	5'8
Meonaghan,	Meonaghan,	11,331 3 5	6'2
	Cavan,		
	Longford,	21,600 1 5	5'8
Mullingar,	Meath,		
	Westmeath,		
	Fermanagh,	13,684 14 2	4'7
Omagh,	Tyrone,		
	Dublin Co. and Co. Borough,	75,006 18 9	8'4
Richmond and Portrane,	Wicklow,		
	Louth,		
	Leitrim,	13,126 16 2	9'0
Sligo,	Sligo,		
Waterford,	Waterford Co. & Co. Borough,	16,118 19 3	12'3
Total, Ireland,		360,056 1 9	5'8

NOTE.—The above are the sums paid out of Local Rates during the year, the actual expenditure in each case being shown in Table XVIII. The latter is partly met by the Imperial Capitation Grant, as well as by Contributions on behalf of Paying Patients and other Miscellaneous Receipts, the balance of the cost being paid out of Local Rates. The sum required to be levied in any year depends, therefore, on the amount of the Grant and other Receipts, as well as on the balance in hand or deficit, as the case may be, at the beginning of the year.

APPENDIX B.

TABLE I.—Showing the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, &c., in the Central Criminal Lunatic Asylum, Dundrum, during the Year 1901.

—				Males.	Females	Total.
In Asylum on 31st December, 1900,				140	22	162
Admitted during the year 1901,				21	3	24
Total number under treatment during year, .				161	25	186
Discharged during the year—						
	M.	F.	T.			
Recovered,	4	1	5			
Relieved,	7	—	7			
Not Improved,	—	—	—			
				11	1	12
Deaths during the year—						
From Natural Causes,	4	—	4			
From Accidental Causes,	—	—	—			
By Suicide,	—	—	—			
				4	—	4
Escapes during the year,				—	—	—
Total discharges, deaths, and escapes during year,				15	1	16
Remaining in Asylum on 31st December, 1901,				146	24	170
Daily average number of patients in Asylum during 1901,				141.63	22.51	164.14
Percentage of deaths on daily average number of Patients,				2.6	—	2.4

TABLE II.—Showing the Crimes of the Patients who were Admitted into the Dundrum Criminal Lunatic Asylum during the Year 1901, and also of those Remaining on the 31st December, 1901; together with the Period at which Insanity was recognised.

Crimes.	ADMISSIONS.										REMAINING.									
	Period at which Insanity was recognised.										Period at which Insanity was recognised.									
	Fined Insane on Arraignment and Ineligible of Pleading.					Acquitted on the ground of Insanity, or special verdict of Guilty, but Insane.					Fined Insane on Arraignment and Ineligible of Pleading.					Acquitted on the ground of Insanity, or special verdict of Guilty, but Insane.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
Murder and Manslaughter,	7	—	7	1	—	1	1	—	1	2	9	45	12	—	12	3	2	26	—	26
Violent Assault,	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	10	—	—	10	3	2	5	—	5
Common Assault,	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	9	1	—	10	4	1	5	—	5
Rape or Attempt,	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Arson,	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Theft and Larceny,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	2	3	—	—	3	1	—	1	—	—
Burglary and Housebreaking,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	5	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Attempt at Suicide,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Breach of the Articles of War,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Offences,	2	1	3	1	—	1	1	1	1	6	4	2	6	—	9	2	—	2	1	3
Total,	13	1	14	3	1	4	5	1	6	24	21	3	49	16	105	34	5	41	24	146
																				170

TABLE III.—Showing the previous Mental History of the Patients who were admitted into the Dundrum Criminal Lunatic Asylum during the Year 1901.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Re-admissions,	—	—	—
First admission, but stated not to be the first attack of Insanity,	1	1	2
First attack, or no information on the subject,	20	2	22
Total,	21	3	24
Known to have actually attempted suicide or threatened to do so,	—	—	—
Regarded as being Suicidal,	1	1	2
Stated not to have attempted suicide, or no information on the subject,	20	2	22
Total,	21	3	24
Affected with Epilepsy or Epileptiform Convulsions,	—	1	1
Not so affected,	21	2	23
Total,	21	3	24

TABLE IV.—Showing the Form of Mental Disease in the Patients who were admitted during the Year 1901, and also in those remaining on the 31st December, 1901.

Form of Disease.	Admissions.			Remaining on 31st December, 1901.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Mania,	11	1	12	85	9	94
Melancholia,	2	—	2	10	10	20
Dementia,	6	1	7	24	—	24
Monomania,	—	—	—	2	—	2
General Paralysis,	—	—	—	1	—	1
Idiocy,	1	—	1	14	2	16
Puerperal Insanity,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mental affections complicated with Epilepsy,	—	1	1	4	2	6
Supposed not Insane,	1	—	1	6	1	7
Total,	21	3	24	146	24	170

TABLE V.—Showing the conditions under which Patients were discharged during the Year 1901.

Conditions of Discharge.	Number Discharged.		
	M.	F.	T.
Remitted to Prisons,	3	—	3
Liberated or given up to care of Friends,	1	1	2
Transferred to District Asylums,	7	—	7
Total,	11	1	12

TABLE VI.—Showing the Ages of the Patients who were Admitted, Discharged, and who Died in the Dundrum Criminal Lunatic Asylum during the Year 1901, and also of those remaining on 31st December, 1901.

Ages.	Admissions.			Discharges.									Deaths.			Remaining on 31st December, 1901.		
				Recovered.			Relieved.			Not Improved.								
From 5 to 10 Years, .	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
.. 10 to 15 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
.. 15 to 20 ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
.. 20 to 25 ..	9	—	9	2	—	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	27	5	32
.. 25 to 30 ..	5	1	4	1	—	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	38	5	43
.. 30 to 35 ..	3	1	4	1	1	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	9	45
.. 35 to 40 ..	1	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	4	26
.. 40 to 45 ..	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	19	—	19
.. 45 to 50 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
.. 50 to 55 ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
.. 55 and upwards,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unascertained, .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	7
Total, .	21	3	24	4	1	5	7	—	7	—	—	—	4	—	4	146	24	170

Average age at death, Males. 49 Females. —

TABLE VII.—Showing the Educational Condition of Patients who were admitted during the Year 1901, and also of those remaining on 31st December, 1901.

—	Admissions.			Remaining on 31st December, 1901.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Well Educated,	2	—	2	3	—	3
Can Read and Write well,	4	2	6	26	5	31
“ indifferently,	5	1	6	49	7	56
Can Read only,	7	—	7	8	3	11
Cannot Read or Write,	—	—	—	15	7	22
Unascertained,	3	—	3	45	2	47
Total,	21	3	24	146	24	170

TABLE VIII.—Showing the Social Condition as to Marriage of Patients who were Admitted, Discharged, and who Died in the Dundrum Criminal Lunatic Asylum during the Year 1901, and also of those remaining on 31st December, 1901.

	Admissions.			Discharges.									Deaths.			Remaining on 31st December, 1901.		
				Recovered.			Relieved.			Not Improved.								
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Married,	3	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	8	47
Single,	14	2	16	3	—	3	6	—	6	—	—	—	3	—	3	59	15	65
Widowed,	1	—	1	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	14
Not ascertained,	3	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	43	1	44
Total,	21	3	24	4	1	5	7	—	7	—	—	—	4	—	4	146	24	170

TABLE IX.—Showing the Previous Occupation of Patients remaining in Asylum on 31st December, 1901.

Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Agriculturists,	73	1	74
Carpenters,	1	—	1
Clerks,	1	—	1
Domestic Servants,	—	12	12
Masons, Bricklayers, and Slaters,	3	—	3
Mendicants,	4	—	4
Painter and Glazier,	1	—	1
Pensioner Soldier,	1	—	1
Police,	2	—	2
Publicans,	2	—	2
Sailor,	1	—	1
Shoemakers,	2	—	2
Shopkeepers,	5	1	6
Smiths and Workers in Metals,	2	—	2
Students and Teachers,	1	—	1
Taylor and Seamstress,	2	1	3
Victuallers,	3	—	3
Various other employments,	7	1	8
No Occupation,	2	1	3
Unascertained,	33	7	40
Total,	146	24	170

TABLE X.—Showing the causes of the Deaths in the Dundrum Criminal Lunatic Asylum during the Year 1901.

Initials.	Male.	Female.	Age.	Cause of Death.
J. W. . .	1	-	22	Consumption.
R. F. . .	1	-	68	Heart disease.
T. D. . .	1	-	36	Consumption.
M. K. . .	1	-	70	Heart disease.
Total, .	4	-	-	

TABLE XI.—Showing the Daily Average Number of Patients employed and unemployed during the Year 1901.

Patients Employed.			Patients Unemployed.		
How Employed.	Average Numbers.		Causes.	Average Numbers.	
	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
Assisting attendants in the wards.	22	3	Refusing to Work.	21	5
As Storekeeper, . .	1	-	Unemployed because of—		
As garden or field labourers	45	-	(a.) mental condition.	11	1
In the kitchen, . .	12	-	(b.) bodily condition.	14	-
In the laundry, . .	4	9			
As Shoemakers, . .	2	-			
As Stokers, . . .	2	-			
As Tailor, . . .	1	-			
As Upholsterer, . .	1	-			
At Needlework, . .	1	2			
Miscellaneous, . .	5	2			
Total employed, .	94	14	Total unemployed,	46	6

TABLE XII.—Showing the Average Number of Patients attending Divine Service, taking Exercise daily, and attending Entertainments during the Year 1901.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Attending Roman Catholic Service,	65	6	71
“ Protestant Episcopal Service,	9	2	11
“ Presbyterian Service,	9	3	12
Total,	83	11	94
Taking Exercise—Confined to Airing Courts,	22	9	31
“ In outer Airing Courts,	110	13	123
Total,	132	22	154
Attending Associated Entertainments,	129	16	145

TABLE XIII.—Showing the Receipts and Expenditure on behalf of the Dundrum Criminal Lunatic Asylum for the Year ended 31st March, 1902.

Daily Average Number of Patients, Males. Females. Total.
 27 13 40 } during the financial year 1901-1902.
 16882 2297 19179 }

Receipts.	Expenditure.			Yearly Average Cost per Patient in respect of each of the Heads under which the Expenditure is classified.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
To Amount of Parliamentary Vote,	6,291 0 0	By Salaries and Wages,	3,437 14 1	30 12 3
“ Casual Receipts, as follows:—		“ Victualling Patients, and Rations for Attendants,	2,927 8 9	15 3 0
Sale of Offal and Old Stores,	£ s. d. 16 7 2	“ Clothing for Patients,		
Farm and Garden Produce,	535 18 1	“ Uniform for Attendants and Servants,	888 12 7	2 6 0
		“ Medicines and Surgical Instruments, &c.,	42 16 2	0 5 1
		“ Escort and Convoys of Patients,	17 13 4	0 2 1
		“ Allowances to Patients,	32 10 11	0 8 4
		“ Incidental Expenses,	118 7 3	0 14 2
		“ Outlay on Farm and Garden,	288 4 11	1 14 7
		Total Expenditure,	6,367 16 1	41 3 6*
		“ Extra Receipts paid over to H.M. Exchequer,	15 7 2	
		“ Balance to be surrendered,	39 2 0	
Total,	6,413 4 3	Total,	6,942 5 3	

* Yearly Average Cost per Patient, less proportion borne by Casual Receipts, £27 17s. 4d.

TABLE XIV.—Account of the Sum Expended, compared with the Sum Granted by Parliament for the Dundrum Criminal Lunatic Asylum in the Year ended 31st March, 1902, showing a Surplus or Deficit upon each sub-head of the Vote.

Service.	Parliamentary Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
			Less than granted.	More than granted.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Salaries and Wages,	3,432 0 0	3,437 14 1	—	35 14 1
Vestraling Patients, and Rations for Attendants,	*2,304 0 0	2,327 3 9	—	*23 3 9
Clothing for Patients and Uniform Clothing,	430 0 0	382 12 7	46 7 3	—
Medicines and Surgical Instruments, &c.,	45 0 0	42 10 3	2 9 9	—
Escort and Conveyance of Patients,	40 0 0	17 12 4	22 7 8	—
Allowances to Patients,	50 0 0	32 10 11	—	17 9 11
Incidental Expenses,	120 0 0	118 7 3	1 12 9	—
* Transferred from balance on Farm and Garden Account as an appropriation in aid of Grant in respect of Vestraling Patients and Rations for Attendants,	6,391 0 0			
	200 0 0			
Total,	9,591 0 0	6,379 11 2	3,211 8 10	—

TABLE XV.—DETAILED STATEMENT OF SALARIES AND WAGES, showing the Rates of Pay and Allowances of Officers and Servants of the Dundrum Criminal Lunatic Asylum, for the Year ended 31st March, 1902.

No. actually employed.	Description of Office.	Salary of Office.			Allowances.	Valued at
		Minimum.	Annual Increase.	Maximum.		
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1	Resident Physician and Governor, . . .	600 0 0	50 0 0	700 0 0	House and garden, . . .	100 0 0
1	Assistant Resident Medical Officer, . . .	—	—	200 0 0	Apartment and attendance, . . .	50 0 0
1	Visiting Physician, . . .	—	—	175 0 0	—	—
3	Chaplains, . . .	—	—	30 0 0	—	—
				30 0 0		
				30 0 0		
1	Clerk and Storekeeper, . . .	150 0 0	10 0 0	200 0 0	For house, . . .	20 0 0
1	Assistant Clerk and Storekeeper, . . .	80 0 0	5 0 0	100 0 0	For house, . . .	15 0 0
1	Head Attendant (Male), . . .	80 0 0	2 10 0	110 0 0	For house and uniform, . . .	51 10 0
1	Police, . . .	60 0 0	2 10 0	80 0 0	For ration and quarters, . . .	35 0 0
4	Charge Attendants (Male), (a) . . .	32 0 0	1 10 0	48 0 0	Religious, uniform, and quarters, . . .	40 0 0
12	Attendants (Male), (b) . . .	42 0 0	1 0 0	50 0 0	Do., . . .	40 0 0
10	Assistant Attendants (Male), . . .	30 0 0	1 0 0	40 0 0	Do., . . .	40 0 0
1	Head Attendant (Female), . . .	40 0 0	2 0 0	52 0 0	Do., . . .	37 0 0
3	Charge Attendants (Female), (c) . . .	32 0 0	1 0 0	36 0 0	Do., . . .	35 0 0
9	Attendants (Female), (d) . . .	28 0 0	1 0 0	38 0 0	Do., . . .	35 0 0
1	Paraphrase Man, . . .	—	—	2s. 6d. per day.	—	—
1	Boy Messenger, . . .	1s. per day.	3d. per day.	—	—	—

(a) Including one Night Attendant, receiving an allowance of 20s. in lieu of ration, and 2s. in lieu of quarters.

(b) Including Stoker, Tailor, Shoemaker, Cook, Assistant Night Attendant, Gardener, and Gaskeeper; the Assistant Night Attendant receiving 20s. in lieu of quarters; the Stoker receiving 20s. in lieu of quarters; the Assistant Night Attendant receiving 20s. in lieu of quarters; and the Tailor, Shoemaker, and Gardener receiving an allowance of 1s. each in respect of their supervision of Patients at work.

(c) Including one Landdresser.

(d) Including two Assistant Landdressers, one Hall Maid, and Female Night Attendant.

CENTRAL
CRIMINAL
LUNATIC
ASYLUM
(DUNDRUM).Inspected on
19th Dec.,
1901.

Statistics.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM, DUNDRUM.

MEMORANDUM OF INSPECTION ON THE 19TH DECEMBER, 1901.

The following changes have taken place amongst the patients confined in the Central Criminal Lunatic Asylum, Dundrum, since it was last inspected on the 29th December, 1900 :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
On the register on 29th December, 1900, .	140	29	169
Admitted since, viz. :—			
Acquitted on ground of insanity, .	3	1	4
Found insane on arraignment, .	13	1	14
Certified insane after conviction, .	5	1	6
Total,	161	25	186
Discharged to care of friends,	1	1	2
Remitted to Prison,	3	—	3
Transferred to District Asylum,	7	—	7
Died,	4	—	4
Total,	15	1	16
Resident on 31st December, 1901,	146	24	170

No casualties
or escapes,
Deaths.

There has been no suicide, or death from misadventure, nor has any serious casualty or successful attempt to escape been recorded.

Autopsies.

The deaths were due to consumption in two cases, and to heart disease in two cases. Each death formed the subject of a coroner's inquest, and the cause of death was verified by *post-mortem* examination in each case.

Health.

On the day of my visit two patients were confined to bed from serious illness, and one on account of some minor ailment, whilst eight men and one woman were kept in bed on account of their violence and dangerous propensities.

No restraint.

There is no record of restraint having been used during the period under review, but seclusion appears to have been very largely resorted to—46 men having been secluded on 1,240 occasions for 10,886 hours, and 11 women on 122 occasions for 929 hours.

Seclusion.

Seclusion in an establishment such as this, where so many homicidal and troublesome patients are congregated, must be frequently found necessary for the protection of the patients secluded—often at their own request—and for the safety of others.

Increase of
homicidal
cases.

Of late the patients admitted are stated to be of an especially dangerous type; some of them transferred from other asylums, having been brought up for trial on the charge of having made murderous, and, in some cases, fatal assaults on their fellow patients.

Want of
facilities for
classification.

The difficulties and dangers of dealing with such a number of violent patients are increased by the want of single rooms, and the impossibility of separating the more troublesome patients from the rest, as there is no separate ward for this class, and no separate airing court in which they could take exercise.

Further, the position of the sanitary annexes in some wards interferes greatly with proper supervision.

These are matters which were considered, and reported on, by a Commission recently, and will, no doubt, receive due attention.

During the year the heating of the wards by a system of radiators and hot water pipes has been completed, and adds much to the comfort and well-being of the patients.

The re-modelling of the laundry, and the provision of new washing machinery has resulted in a more adequate supply of clean linen being obtained, so that the patients can now be furnished with more frequent changes of linen and the cleanliness of the bed clothing can be better attended to.

The patients' clothing has been improved, but greater attention might still be paid to their personal appearance, especially on the female side, where, by encouraging the natural taste of the sex for personal adornment, by varying and brightening the colours of the gowns, and by adding a few articles of decoration, feelings of tidiness, self-respect and self-control are fostered.

In addition to other works, telephonic communication to the Gate Lodge has now been provided. The walls of some of the sanitary annexes have been tiled, and looking-glasses have been provided in them, and some of the bath taps have been cased.

The objectionable gas brackets in these buildings, which offer temptation to suspension, and to which attention has often been called—have, however, not yet been removed.

The Nurses' diningroom is quite too small for the purpose. Either the room should be enlarged by throwing out a bay window, or some other room should be utilised for the female staff.

The dayrooms and dormitories on the male side are badly in need of painting, and in all places where it is not already done, the floors should be treated with boiled oil and then dry-rubbed.

The amusements provided—both indoor and outdoor—appear ample. Cricket and football are engaged in during their respective seasons, and there appears to be a sufficient supply of books and papers.

On the Sunday preceding my inspection 71 patients attended Mass; 12 went to the Presbyterian Service, and 11 to the Protestant Episcopal Service, giving a total of 55 per cent. attending to the religious ministrations. The Chaplains attend the institution weekly, and when required.

With regard to the occupation of the patients, the returns show that 47 men work on the farm, 12 at various trades, and 17 in the offices; whilst 9 women wash in the laundry.

Exclusive of ward cleaners, 52 per cent. of the men, and 62 per cent. of the women employ themselves in various ways. This is a very fair percentage, having regard to the class of the insane found in such an establishment, and certainly bears favourable testimony to the good effect of remuneration for work done.

The staff, as is of course necessary in such an institution, is proportionally strong—one attendant to over eight patients on the male side, and one Nurse to over three patients on the female side. The artisan attendants, however, and some of the female domestic staff assist in the wards at certain hours of the day—thus increasing to some extent the proportions above shown. Six changes have occurred amongst the staff, mostly on the female side.

On both sides the majority of the staff record a number of year's service.

The Case-books, which are illustrated by photographs, afford much useful information, and do credit to the industry and energy of the Assistant Physician, Dr. Considine.

1st January, 1902.

CENTRAL
CRIMINAL
LUNATIC
ASYLUM
(DUNDALK).
—
Heating.
Remodelling of
laundry.
Clothing.

Telephonic
communica-
tion.
Improvements
in sanitary
annexes.
Unsuitable
gas brackets.
Nurses' dining
room.
Painting
required.
Polishing of
floors.
Amusements.

Religious
ministrations.

Employment

Medical
records.

CENTRAL
CRIMINAL
LUNATIC
ASYLUM
(DUNDRUM).REPORT of the RESIDENT PHYSICIAN and GOVERNOR of the
CENTRAL CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM, DUNDRUM, for the
year 1901, and the Financial year 1901-2.The Central Criminal Lunatic Asylum,
Dundrum, Co. Dublin,

2nd April, 1902.

Governor's
report.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to submit my eleventh annual report, together with the usual statistical tables for the year 1901, the financial tables for the year ended 31st March, 1902, and the notes on the cases admitted.

Admissions.

The admissions were 24 in number, 21 males and 3 females, an increase of 3 over 1900, and of 8 over 1899. I have already submitted a special report to you on the homicidal nature of a large number of these patients. During the last ten years I have noticed the increase of impulsive and homicidal tendencies, and if this increase continues I shall be compelled to ask for a vote for a refractory block, and separate airing court.

Average
number
resident.

The average number resident has been 164.44 as against 161.25 last year.

Number under
treatment.

The total number under treatment was 186 as against 183 last year.

Discharges.

The total number of discharges was 16, 15 males and 1 female, of whom 4 men and 1 woman were discharged recovered, and 7 men were discharged relieved. There were 6 recoveries less than last year—a regrettable result.

Recoveries.

Deaths.

There were 4 deaths, all males, during the year; all from natural causes. An inquest was, as usual, held in each case.

The percentage of deaths on the daily average number of patients was 2.4, as against 1.86 and 12.1 in the two previous years respectively.

No suicide,
escape, or
serious
casualty.

I am glad to be again able to report that no suicide, escape, or serious casualty occurred during the year.

Attempts to
escape.

One patient made two unsuccessful attempts to escape.

Conduct of
staff.

The conduct of the staff, with some exceptions, has been good. One male attendant was called on to resign. Three female attendants resigned voluntarily.

Vacancies.

A charge-attendant died in hospital after sixteen years efficient service. His loss is regretted by the entire staff.

The vacancy thus caused afforded me the unusual and welcome opportunity of promoting two efficient attendants.

General
health.

The general health of the patients and staff was excellent throughout the year.

Heating.

The heating system has been working throughout the winter, and has been generally satisfactory.

Laundry.

Certain defects in the laundry have been remedied, but I am not satisfied that the machinery is able to do all that the contractors claim, and the matter is still under discussion.

Average cost.

The average cost per caput was £37 17s. 5d. against £47 4s. 5d., the average cost for the five years 1885-89.

Conduct of
patients.

The conduct of the majority of the patients has been good; but, as pointed out last year, there are a large number of patients of a bad type, and the admissions have re-inforced the debased and dangerous classes to a somewhat alarming extent.

The amusements have been carried out most effectively as in former years, and I look on them as one of the most important influences for good.

The farm and garden operations have as usual been successful, and as many as 50 male patients have been employed. The pleasure grounds, rose garden, and shrubberies, have been much improved during the year.

I regret to say that the Board of Public Works have not as yet been in a position to carry out the painting, &c., of the wards, and many other improvements which have been advocated in your reports year after year, and which I have submitted annually for ten years.

Having a small surplus I was enabled to make some suitable additions to the library.

Mr. Thomas Considine, F.R.C.S., has completed seven and a-half years' faithful service, and I trust that such a deserving officer will soon receive the promotion he has so definitely earned.

The Consulting Physician has helped me in the treatment of the cases brought under his notice.

The Clerical and Store Department has been ably managed by Mr. J. Goldsmith Squires, assisted by Mr. Eugene Stewart.

In conclusion, Gentlemen, I must thank you for the continuance of your support, and for your appreciation of the manner in which I have carried out the difficult and dangerous duties of the office I have the honour to hold.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE REVINGTON, M.D.,
Resident Physician and Governor.

The Inspectors of Lunatics,
Dublin Castle.

NOTES ON CASES ADMITTED INTO THE CENTRAL CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM, DUNDRUM, DURING THE YEAR 1901.

MALES.

Case 1.—H. D., admitted from Belfast Prison, charged with breaking and entering a house, a case in which the moral faculties have not developed; his sentence being but nine months, he was transferred in July to his District Asylum.

Case 2.—G. P., admitted from Mountjoy Prison, charged with murder, a remarkable case in which there is apparently no memory of the homicidal act. As far as I can ascertain, he was contemplating suicide on the day of the act. He lives in continual dread of being summoned to be hanged.

Case 3.—J. S., admitted from Dundalk Prison, charged with larceny, a case of chronic delusional insanity, with no unusual symptoms, had been four times previously convicted, and at the expiration of his twelve months' sentence, he was transferred to the proper District Asylum.

CENTRAL
CRIMINAL
LUNATIC
ASYLUM
(DUNDRUM).
—
Amusements.
Farm and
garden.
Painting, &c.

Library.

Assistant
physician.

Consulting
physician.

The clerical
and store
department

Notes on
admissions, in
1901.

CENTRAL
CRIMINAL
LUNATIC
ASYLUM,
(DUNDROM).
—
Notes on
admissions in
1901.

Case 4.—J. F., admitted from Tullamore Prison, charged with arson, an old man, in feeble health, suffering from mania of a severe and recurrent type. There is no prospect of recovery.

Case 5.—M. R., admitted from Kilmainham Prison, charged with assault. Nothing is known of his history, but he has certainly been weak-minded for many years, if not from youth; a very low type, with no prospect of improvement.

Case 6.—W. F., admitted from Clonmel Prison, charged with murder, a patient of the worst type, actually homicidal and dangerous, who gives not the slightest warning of the onset of the impulse. For years he had been regarded a quiet, harmless patient in the Clonmel District Asylum, and one day, without any warning or provocation, he killed a fellow patient. He has frequently exhibited similar impulses here, and is the cause of constant anxiety. He has apparently passed the stage at which the moral treatment could have effect, and is a most unwelcome addition to my already long list of acutely impulsive and homicidal patients.

Case 7.—J. McA., admitted from Belfast Prison, charged with malicious injury to property, is extremely weak-minded, and of a low type. No improvement can be expected.

Case 8.—W. W., admitted from Cork Prison, charged with perjury, strong family history of insanity, and personal history of drink. He was convicted of having perjured himself by swearing that he was robbed, but his account of the transaction is clear and circumstantial, and whatever his crime may have been, I think it was the result of insane delusion. He was drinking at the time, and may easily have thought that he was robbed. He is now sane, but had one previous attack in a District Asylum.

Case 9.—J. C., admitted from Mountjoy Prison, charged with manslaughter, a habitual alcoholic, low mental type, with marked hallucinations; improvement is most improbable.

Case 10.—J. H., admitted from Sligo Prison, charged with murder. He killed his wife, to whom he had been married only a few weeks. Family history very bad, mother and sister were for years inmates of a District Asylum, father peculiar. Patient was probably always abnormal, he has much improved, but must be regarded as weak-minded, and of a low moral type. He is unable or unwilling to give any account of the proceedings of the night of the murder. He remembers going to bed, and rising next morning, but cannot recall anything of the terrible occurrence that took place.

Case 11.—J. T., admitted from Castlebar Prison, charged with manslaughter, a most dangerously impulsive and homicidal patient, shows his teeth and the white of his eyes like a quarrelsome dog, and if anyone even touches him, he at once attacks them fiercely. It would be difficult to conceive a more dangerous and troublesome patient, he would require the constant attention of two attendants, and consequently he spends a large part of the day in seclusion. No improvement, I fear, can be expected.

Case 12.—J. W., admitted from Tralee Prison, charged with murder, was in a state of stupor on admission, but has made great improvement of late. There can be no doubt that he should have been sent to an asylum months before he committed the crime of murder.

Case 13.—D. McK., admitted from Belfast Prison, charged with murder, a case of delusional insanity, with marked exacerbations. He is at the present time suffering from an acute attack, and I fear that periodic outbreaks may be anticipated.

Case 14.—T. H., admitted from Limerick Prison, charged with forgery, a most interesting case, for, familiarised with the working of the post-office, he appears to have gone in heavily for betting on horse races, and won considerable sums. In the end, as usual in such cases, success proved his undoing. Mentally he is variable, and he has recently exhibited serious mental symptoms, and must be regarded as dangerous and suicidal.

CENTRAL
CRIMINAL
LUNATIC
ASYLUM
(DUNDUM).

Notes on
admissions in
1901.

Case 15.—M. G., admitted from Galway Prison, charged with shooting at with intent, a case of delusional insanity with hallucinations of long standing. He states that he was shooting at a wild duck and happened to hit a neighbour. There can be no doubt that he acted under the influence of delusions, the result of hallucinations.

Case 16.—K. D., admitted from Kilmainham Prison, charged with unlawfully wounding. An old man of 80, who had been for some years an inmate of a workhouse. He was regarded as harmless, but committed a serious assault. It is impossible to converse with him as he is extremely irritable, threatening, and very deaf.

Case 17.—M. L., admitted from Galway Prison, charged with indecent and common assault, one of the innumerable cases of imbecility to be found in this country, which the relations persist in keeping at home. Sooner or later such cases become criminal. He exhibits a very unusual habit, viz.:—of twisting his legs into a knot, and then letting himself fall heavily. He is extremely debased in habits, and requires the constant care of one attendant.

Case 18.—B. M., admitted from Mountjoy Prison, charged with malicious damage, a case of the insanity of suspicion of some duration. He went out one day in Dublin with a hatchet under his coat, and with no definite idea in his mind. Whether he killed some unfortunate stranger or broke a window, was in my opinion a matter of chance.

Case 19.—M. A., admitted from Maryborough Prison, charged with larceny; presenting no symptoms of insanity, he was remitted to prison after three months.

Case 20.—J. C., admitted from Belfast Prison charged with murder. The crime was of a peculiarly brutal character, and the case is one of the most intensely homicidal that I have seen. He will, I fear, be always a source of danger, will require careful and constant supervision, and will be an additional strain on the staff of the refractory ward.

Case 21.—W. M., admitted from Cork Prison, charged with murder, a feeble old man, with senile melancholia and with little prospect of recovery.

FEMALES.

Case 22.—K. C., admitted from Cork Prison, charged with malicious wounding. This patient had been in various District Asylums for ten years, and had proved to be most unmanageable. She is a huge woman, and when it came to struggling, she appears to have been more than a match for four policemen. I need hardly say that she is a source of constant trouble and anxiety, but on the whole, I think, I may say that she has been kept under fair control for some months. In seventeen years of continuous lunacy practice I have never seen a worse case.

Case 23.—T. K., admitted from Belfast Prison, charged with obtaining money under false pretences, a case of delusional insanity, certainly dangerous and possibly homicidal.

Case 24.—E. M., admitted from Mountjoy Prison, charged with forgery, is a habitual criminal and slightly weak-minded.

GEORGE REVINGTON, M.D.,

Resident Physician and Governor.

APPENDIX C.—PRIVATE ASYLUMS AND INSTITUTIONS
FOR THE INSANE.TABLE L.—Showing the number of Patients remaining in the
Private Asylums and Institutions for the Insane on the 31st
December of each year from 1880 to 1901, inclusive.

YEARS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1880,	236	386	622
1881,	238	397	635
1882,	254	396	650
1883,	247	389	636
1884,	244	395	639
1885,	243	389	632
1886,	233	369	602
1887,	239	386	625
1888,	240	361	601
1889,	259	372	631
1890,	253	368	621
1891,	266	366	632
1892,	275	369	644
1893,	281	361	642
1894,	293	353	646
1895,	305	358	663
1896,	318	358	676
1897,	325	366	691
1898,	327	387	714
1899,	318	381	699
1900,	325	384	709
1901,	323	409	732

TABLE II.—Showing the Number Licensed for, and also the Total Number of Patients under Treatment in each Private Asylum and Institution for the Insane during the year 1901 together with the Number Remaining at the close thereof.

ASYLUMS AND INSTITUTIONS FOR THE INSANE.	Number Licensed for.			Total Number under Treatment during 1901.			Number Remaining on 31st December, 1901.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh Retreat, Co. Armagh, .	18	17	35	16	16	32	14	12	26
Belmont Park, Co. Waterford, .	42	-	42	49	-	49	40	-	40
Blossfield Institution, Co. Dublin,	-	-	-	17	25	42	12	21	33
Course Lodge, Co. Armagh, .	-	12	12	-	12	12	-	9	9
Elm Lawn, Co. Dublin, . .	-	10	10	-	5	5	-	5	5
Farnham House and Maryville, Co. Dublin.	30	26	56	19	25	44	12	18	30
Hampstead House, Co. Dublin, .	26	-	26	22	-	22	18	-	18
Hartfield House, Dublin, .	30	-	30	32	-	32	28	-	28
Highbfield House, Co. Dublin, .	-	20	20	-	14	14	-	12	12
Lindville, Co. Cork, . . .	30	30	60	26	29	55	14	22	36
St. John of God, Co. Dublin, .	90	-	90	107	-	107	78	-	78
St. Patrick's Hospital, Dublin City, and St. Edmundsbury, Lescan.	-	-	-	42	90	132	33	77	110
St. Vincent's Institution, Co. Dublin.	-	-	-	-	126	126	-	112	112
Stewart Institution, Co. Dublin.	Imbecile Department,			-	-	-	-	-	-
	Private Asylum, .			-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	67	44	111	54	41	95
	-	-	-	28	54	82	24	44	68
Verville, Clontarf, Dublin, .	-	38	38	-	47	47	-	32	32
Woodbine Lodge, Co. Dublin, .	-	10	10	-	6	6	-	4	4
Total,				425	498	918	328	409	732

TABLE III.—Showing for each of the Private Lunatic Asylums Discharges, Deaths, and Escapes, during

ASYLUMS AND INSTITUTIONS FOR THE INSANE.	ADMISSIONS.									DISCHARGES.								
	Not First Admissions.			First Admissions.			TOTAL Number Admitted.			Recovered.			Relieved.			Not Improved.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh Retreat, Co. Armagh, . . .	2	-	2	1	4	5	3	4	7	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	
Belmont Park, Waterford, . . .	1	-	1	9	-	9	10	-	10	3	-	3	-	3	1	-	1	
Bloomfield Institution, Co. Dublin, . .	2	4	6	2	1	3	4	5	9	1	4	5	1	-	1	-	-	
Course Lodge, Co. Armagh, . . .	-	1	1	-	3	3	-	4	4	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	-	
Elm Lawn, Co. Dublin, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Farnham House and Maryville, Co. Dublin.	3	3	6	1	3	4	4	6	10	2	2	4	2	3	5	-	-	
Hampstead House, Co. Dublin, . . .	1	-	1	3	-	3	4	-	4	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
Hartfield House, Dublin, . . .	1	-	1	9	-	9	10	-	10	3	-	3	1	-	1	2	-	2
Highfield House, Co. Dublin, . . .	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	
Lindville, Co. Cork, . . .	1	1	2	11	10	21	12	11	23	8	3	8	4	3	6	2	2	4
St. John of God, Co. Dublin, . . .	11	-	11	30	-	30	31	-	31	16	-	16	1	-	1	3	-	3
St. Patrick's Hospital, Dublin City, and St. Edmundsbury, Leam.	1	5	6	6	9	15	7	14	21	1	3	4	4	5	9	-	-	
St. Vincent's Institution, Co. Dublin, .	-	8	8	-	17	17	-	25	25	-	11	11	-	2	2	-	-	
Stewart Institution, Co. Dublin, { Imbecile Depart- ment.	-	-	-	8	6	13	9	6	15	2	-	2	2	1	3	3	2	7
	2	4	6	4	10	14	6	14	20	-	4	4	2	2	4	1	1	2
Verville, Clontarf, Dublin, . . .	-	2	2	-	15	15	-	18	18	-	10	10	-	2	2	-	2	3
Woodbine Lodge, Co. Dublin, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total, . . .	28	21	36	78	78	156	100	100	200	26	40	76	31	20	41	17	9	26

and Institutions for the Insane the Number of Admissions,
the Year ended 31st December, 1901.

			DEATHS.									ESCAPES.			TOTAL DISCHARGES, DEATHS, AND ESCAPES.			ASYLUMS AND INSTITUTIONS FOR THE INSANE.
Total Number Discharged.			From Natural Causes.			By Suicide.			Total Number Died.									
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
1	2	3	1	2	3	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	2	4	6	Armagh Retreat, Co. Armagh.
5	-	7	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	Belmont Park, Waterford.
2	4	6	2	-	2	1	-	1	3	-	3	-	-	-	5	4	9	Bloomfield Institution, Co. Dublin.
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	Conroe Lodge, Co. Armagh.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Elm Lawn, Co. Dublin.
4	5	9	3	2	5	-	-	-	2	2	4	-	-	-	7	7	14	Farnham House and Maryville, Co. Dublin.
2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	4	-	4	Hampstead House, Co. Dublin.
8	-	8	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	9	-	9	Hartfield House, Dublin.
-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	Highfield House, Co. Dublin.
11	7	18	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	12	7	19	Lindville, Co. Cork.
22	-	22	7	-	7	-	-	-	7	-	7	-	-	-	29	-	29	St. John of God, Co. Dublin.
5	8	13	4	5	9	-	-	-	4	5	9	-	-	-	9	13	22	St. Patrick's Hospital, Dublin City, and St. Edmundsbury, Lucan.
-	12	12	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	14	14	St. Vincent's Institution, Co. Dublin.
5	3	8	4	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	13	3	16	Imbecile Depart- } Stewarts In- ment. } stitution, Co. Private Asylum, } Dublin.
2	7	9	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	3	10	13	
-	15	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	15	Verville, Glentarf, Dublin.
-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	Woodbine Lodge, Co. Dublin.
14	62	143	27	16	42	1	-	1	28	15	43	-	-	-	102	64	186	Total.

TABLE IV.—Showing the probable Causes of Insanity in the Patients remaining in Private Lunatic Asylums and Institutions for the Insane on 31st December, 1901.

CAUSES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
MORAL CAUSES:—			
Domestic trouble (including loss of relatives and friends).	3	24	27
Adverse circumstances (including business anxieties and pecuniary difficulties).	6	9	15
Mental anxiety and worry (not included under above two heads), and overwork.	27	13	40
Religious excitement,	7	14	21
Love affairs (including seduction),	3	6	9
Fright and nervous shock,	7	10	17
PHYSICAL CAUSES:—			
Intemperance in drink,	88	21	59
" sexual,	1	—	1
Veneral disease,	1	—	1
Self-abuse (sexual),	4	1	5
Over-exertion,	—	1	1
Sunstroke,	8	1	9
Accident or injury,	5	—	5
Pregnancy,	—	—	—
Parturition and the puerperal state,	—	5	5
Lactation,	—	—	—
Uterine and Ovarian disorders,	—	2	2
Puberty,	—	—	—
Change of life,	—	13	13
Fevers,	4	2	6
Privation and starvation,	—	2	2
Old age,	16	14	30
Other bodily diseases or disorders,	8	12	20
Previous attacks,	3	9	12
Hereditary influences ascertained (direct and collateral).	47	84	131
Congenital defect ascertained,	68	45	113
OTHER ASCERTAINED CAUSES,	18	5	23
UNKNOWN,	49	116	165
Total,	323	409	732

TABLE V.—Showing the Forms of Mental Disorder in the Admissions, Recoveries, and Deaths, during the year 1901; and also in the cases Remaining in the Private Lunatic Asylums and Institutions for the Insane on the 31st December, 1901.

FORM OF MENTAL DISORDER.			Admissions.			Recoveries.			Deaths.			Remaining on 31st Dec., 1901.		
			M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Congenital or Infantile	With Epilepsy, . . .		4	—	4	—	—	—	2	—	2	8	3	11
	Without Epilepsy, . . .		6	7	13	—	—	—	2	—	2	62	42	104
Epilepsy acquired, . . .			1	2	3	1	—	1	1	—	1	6	9	15
General Paralysis, . . .			6	—	6	—	—	—	5	—	5	2	—	2
Mania	Acute, . . .		15	26	41	4	19	23	1	—	1	18	37	55
	Chronic, . . .		2	4	6	—	1	1	1	3	4	42	93	135
	Recurrent, . . .		3	10	13	—	4	4	—	1	1	11	49	60
	A Potu, . . .		12	9	21	7	5	12	1	1	2	7	12	19
	Puerperal, . . .		—	4	4	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	2	2
	Senile, . . .		1	4	5	—	—	—	1	2	3	8	4	12
Melancholia	Acute, . . .		12	27	39	6	4	10	3	2	5	12	34	46
	Chronic, . . .		18	1	19	9	1	10	1	1	2	29	34	63
	With Stupor, . . .		2	—	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	4	5	9
	Recurrent, . . .		1	5	6	1	3	4	—	—	—	2	12	14
	Puerperal, . . .		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Senile, . . .		1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	3	10
Monomania	Of Suspicion, Unseen Agency, &c., . . .		4	1	5	1	—	1	2	—	2	17	14	31
	Of Pride, &c., . . .		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	4
Other forms of Delusional Insanity, . . .			6	2	8	3	—	3	1	—	1	19	10	29
Dementia	Primary, . . .		1	—	1	2	—	2	1	—	1	4	13	17
	Secondary, . . .		1	1	2	—	—	—	1	2	3	41	21	62
	Senile, . . .		3	6	9	—	—	—	4	3	7	21	8	29
	Organic (i.e., from Tumours, Cerebral Disease, &c.) . . .		1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	2	3
Total, . . .			109	109	299	36	40	76	28	15	43	323	409	732

TABLE VI.—Showing the Ages of Patients remaining in the Private Lunatic Asylums and Institutions for the Insane on 31st December, 1901.

AGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15 years,	26	18	39
From 15 to 20 years,	21	13	34
From 20 to 30 years,	41	41	82
From 30 to 40 years,	54	69	123
From 40 to 50 years,	61	69	130
From 50 to 60 years,	53	86	139
From 60 to 70 years,	87	74	111
From 70 to 80 years,	26	32	58
Over 80 years,	4	12	16
Total,	323	409	732

TABLE VII.—Showing the Social Condition as to Marriage of Patients remaining in the Private Lunatic Asylums and Institutions for the Insane on 31st December, 1901.

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Married,	26	55	81
Single,	267	292	559
Widowers and Widows,	30	62	92
Unknown,	—	—	—
Total,	323	409	732

TABLE VIII.—Showing the previous Professions or Occupations of the Patients remaining in Private Lunatic Asylums and Institutions for the Insane on 31st December, 1901.

PREVIOUS PROFESSIONS OR OCCUPATIONS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Army,	11	—	11
Navy,	3	—	3
Church,	44	—	44
Law,	7	—	7
Medicine,	15	—	15
Students,	32	9	41
In Trade,	41	6	47
Farmers,	26	5	31
Other Occupations,	43	26	68
No Occupation,	102	363	465
Total,	523	409	732

APPENDIX D.—TABLE showing the NUMBER of LUNATICS and

UNIONS.	LUNATICS.								
	Non-Epileptic.			Epileptic.			Total.		
PROVINCE OF ULSTER.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
CO. ANTRIM.									
Antrim,	2	7	9	.	.	.	2	7	9
Ballycastle, . . . . .	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	2	2
Ballymena,	62	42	125	2	.	2	64	42	127
Ballymoney, . . . . .	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	2	2
Belfast,	67	46	112	.	.	.	67	46	112
Larne,	1	9	10	1	.	1	2	9	11
Lisburn,	2	1	4	.	.	.	2	1	4
CO. ARMAGH.									
Armagh,	16	18	35	.	.	.	16	18	35
Lurgan,	19	12	32	1	2	3	20	15	35
CO. CAVAN.									
Buileborough, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bawnboy, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cavan,	4	6	10	2	4	6	6	10	16
Cootehill,	4	6	10	.	.	.	4	6	10
CO. DONEGAL.									
Ballyshannon,	1	2	3	.	.	.	1	2	3
Donegal, . . . . .	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	1
Dunfanaghy,	3	4	7	.	.	.	3	4	7
Glenties, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Inishowen,	5	4	9	.	.	.	5	4	9
Letterkenny, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Millford, . . . . .	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	2	2
Stranorlar,	2	4	6	.	.	.	2	4	6
CO. DOWD.									
Banbridge,	3	6	9	.	1	1	3	7	10
Downpatrick, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kilkeel, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Newry,	5	15	20	.	.	.	5	15	20
Newtownards,	8	23	31	1	3	4	9	26	35
CO. FERMANAGH.									
Enniskillen,	2	6	8	.	.	.	2	6	8
Irvinestown, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Lisnakeen, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CO. LONDONDERY.									
Colemine,	2	5	7	.	.	.	2	5	7
Lamavady,	2	6	8	.	2	2	3	8	11
Londonderry,	8	2	10	.	.	.	8	2	10
Magherafelt,	5	8	13	.	.	.	5	8	13
CO. MONAGHAN.									
Currikinneross, . . . . .	.	6	6	.	.	.	.	6	6
Castleblayney,	9	5	14	.	1	1	9	6	15
Clones, . . . . .	.	4	4	.	.	.	.	4	4
Monaghan, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CO. TYRONE.									
Castlederg, . . . . .	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	2	2
Clagher, . . . . .	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	2	2
Cockstown,	2	5	7	.	.	.	2	5	7
Dungannon,	1	8	9	1	.	1	2	8	10
Omagh,	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.
Strabane,	7	9	16	.	1	1	7	10	17
Total, Ulster,	226	257	535	8	14	22	266	311	587

IMBECILES in Union Workhouses on 31st December, 1901.

IDIOTS.									Total Number of Lunatics and Idiots.			UNIONS.
Non-Epileptic.			Epileptic.			Total.						
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
PROVINCE OF ULSTER.												
CO. ANTRIM.												
3	8	8	1	.	1	4	8	9	6	12	18	Antrim.
3	.	2	.	.	.	3	.	3	3	3	6	Ballycastle.
13	12	25	2	1	3	15	13	28	79	76	155	Ballymena.
.	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	3	1	4	5	Ballymoney.
16	12	28	3	.	3	19	12	30	65	57	122	Belfast.
3	8	11	1	1	2	4	9	13	6	15	21	Larne.
7	22	29	2	3	5	9	25	34	12	26	38	Lisburn.
CO. ARMAGH.												
5	7	12	1	2	3	6	9	15	16	27	43	Armagh.
11	14	25	2	1	3	13	15	28	23	30	53	Lurgan.
CO. CAVAN.												
.	3	3	.	.	.	.	3	3	.	3	3	Ballyborough.
2	4	6	1	.	1	3	4	7	3	4	7	Bawnboy.
7	8	15	3	1	4	10	9	19	16	14	30	Cavan.
1	1	2	.	.	.	1	1	2	5	7	12	Cootan.
CO. DONEGAL.												
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	2	Ballyshannon.
.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	2	2	Donegal.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	4	7	Dunferris.
1	8	9	.	.	.	1	8	9	3	8	11	Glenties.
1	1	2	.	.	.	1	1	2	4	5	9	Inishowen.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Letterkenny.
3	4	7	.	.	.	3	4	7	3	4	7	Millford.
2	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	2	4	4	8	Stranorlar.
CO. DOWNS.												
6	8	14	1	.	1	7	8	15	10	15	25	Banbridge.
3	1	4	.	.	.	3	1	4	3	1	4	Downpatrick.
3	3	6	.	.	.	3	3	6	3	3	6	Kilkeel.
10	13	23	.	2	2	10	14	24	15	20	35	Newry.
12	10	22	.	2	2	12	12	24	21	28	49	Newtownards.
CO. FERMANAGH.												
7	8	15	.	.	.	7	8	15	9	11	20	Rathfriland.
7	8	15	.	.	.	7	8	15	7	3	10	Irvinestown.
2	1	3	.	.	.	2	1	3	2	1	3	Larne.
CO. LONDONDERRY.												
3	1	4	.	.	.	3	1	4	5	8	13	Coleraine.
6	8	14	.	.	.	6	8	14	9	13	22	Lamavady.
7	7	14	1	2	3	8	9	17	13	12	25	Londonderry.
6	2	8	.	1	1	6	3	9	11	11	22	Magherafelt.
CO. MONAGHAN.												
9	1	10	.	1	1	10	2	12	10	12	22	Carrickmacross.
4	5	9	2	1	3	6	6	12	15	12	27	Castledown.
9	1	10	1	.	1	10	1	11	3	4	7	Clonsilla.
6	8	14	.	2	2	8	10	18	8	10	18	Monaghan.
CO. TYRONE.												
1	.	1	1	.	1	2	.	2	2	.	2	Castlederg.
4	3	7	1	.	1	5	3	8	5	3	8	Clough.
6	1	7	.	1	1	7	1	8	9	4	13	Cookstown.
4	7	11	1	.	1	5	7	12	7	15	22	Dungannon.
6	3	9	.	1	1	7	4	11	8	4	12	Omagh.
8	6	14	2	2	4	10	8	18	14	12	26	Strabane.
190	201	391	28	25	53	218	226	444	462	527	989	Total, Ulster.

TABLE showing the Number of Lunatics and Imbeciles

UNIONS	LUNATICS.								
	Non-Epileptic.			Epileptic.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.									
CO. CLARE.									
Ballyvaughan,	1	2	4	.	.	.	1	2	4
Corrofin,	8	1	4	.	.	.	2	1	4
Ennis,	25	27	62	2	1	4	28	28	66
Ennistymon,	8	9	17	.	8	3	8	12	20
Kilballysart,	11	2	14	.	.	.	11	2	14
Kilrush,	23	25	48	.	1	1	23	26	49
Sesrif, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tulla,	7	6	13	.	1	1	7	7	14
CO. CORK.									
Bandon,	5	4	9	.	.	.	5	4	9
Bantry, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Castletown,	2	1	3	.	.	.	2	1	3
Clonakilty,	2	4	8	.	.	.	2	4	8
Cork,	62	107	169	4	15	21	68	122	190
Dunmanway,	1	1	2	.	.	.	1	1	2
Fermoy,	1	5	6	.	.	.	1	5	6
Kinsale,	9	19	28	1	2	3	10	21	31
Macroom,	3	8	11	2	2	4	5	10	15
Midleton,	15	15	30	.	2	3	15	18	33
Midleton,	4	4	8	.	1	1	4	5	9
Midleton,	1	2	3	.	.	.	1	2	3
Midleton,	2	1	3	.	.	.	2	1	3
Skull,	1	1	2	.	.	.	1	1	2
Youghal,	2	8	7	.	.	.	2	8	7
CO. KERRY.									
Cahersiveen, . . . . .	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	3	3
Dingle, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kennmare, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kilbarney,	1	1	2	.	.	.	1	1	2
Lisadow,	2	9	11	.	.	.	2	9	11
Trillick,	4	6	10	1	2	3	5	8	13
CO. LIMERICK.									
Croom,	4	6	10	4	.	4	8	6	14
Kilmeadow,	14	21	35	1	2	4	15	23	38
Limerick,	23	47	70	2	4	6	25	51	76
Newcastle,	5	6	11	.	1	1	6	7	13
Rathkeale,	3	1	4	.	.	.	3	1	4
CO. TIPPERARY.									
Borrisokane,	2	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	2
Carrick-on-Shannon, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cashel, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Coghlan,	1	1	2	.	.	.	1	1	2
Clonmel,	2	4	7	2	2	4	4	6	10
Donaghadee,	1	8	9	1	.	.	2	8	10
Ennis, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ennis,	1	6	7	.	1	1	1	7	8
Thurles,	1	2	3	.	.	.	1	2	3
Tipperary,	15	21	36	3	3	6	18	24	42
CO. WATERFORD.									
Donaghadee,	3	6	9	1	.	1	4	6	10
Kinsale,	1	4	5	.	.	.	1	4	5
Lisnara,	2	10	12	.	2	2	2	12	14
Waterford, . . . . .	.	15	15	1	1	2	1	17	18
Total, Munster,	262	438	711	29	48	77	312	476	788

in Union Workhouses, on 31st December, 1901—*continued.*

IDIOTS.									Total Number of Lunatics and Idiots.			UNIONS.	
Non-Epileptic.			Epileptic.			Total.							
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.		
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.													
CO. CLARE.													
2		2				2		2	2	3	5	Ballyvaughan.	
1	2	3	2		2	3	2	5	6	4	10	Corrofin.	
									23	28	51	Ennis.	
13	7	20	3	1	4	21	8	29	29	29	58	Ennistymon.	
3	2	5				3	2	5	16	8	24	Kiladyest.	
	2	2					2	2	23	23	46	Kilrush.	
10	10	20	1		1	11	10	21	11	17	28	Scariff.	
4	2	6	2		2	6	2	8	13	10	23	Tulla.	
CO. CORK.													
	1	1		1	1		1	1	5	5	10	Bandon.	
	1	1					1	1		1	2	Bantry.	
2	1	3				2	1	3	4	2	6	Castletown.	
2	3	5	1	2	3	3	5	8	5	12	17	Clonsilla.	
2	21	23	4		4	12	21	33	99	143	242	Cork.	
									1		1	Dunmanway.	
7	4	11		1	1	7	5	12	8	10	18	Fernoy.	
6	19	25	2		2	8	19	27	15	40	55	Kanturk.	
	1	1					1	1		1	2	Kinsale.	
									6	10	16	Macroom.	
2	10	12	2		2	6	10	16	21	28	49	Mallow.	
2	15	17	2	1	3	10	17	27	39	17	56	Middleton.	
2	5	7				2	5	7	12	8	20	Milstreet.	
2	2	4		1	1	2	2	4	4	9	13	Michelstown.	
	2	2					2	2	3	4	7	Skibbereen.	
										1	1	Skull.	
5	8	13	2		2	7	8	15	9	13	22	Youghal.	
CO. KERRY.													
	1	1					1	1		1	2	Caherdiveen.	
1	2	3				1	2	3	1	4	5	Dingle.	
	2	2	1		1	1	2	3	1	3	4	Kenmare.	
8	8	16		2	2	9	8	16	10	3	13	Killarney.	
2	6	8		1	1	2	7	9	5	14	19	Listowel.	
7	2	9				7	2	9	12	11	23	Trillick.	
CO. LIMERICK.													
2	3	5	1		1	3	3	6	14	9	23	Croom.	
4	2	6	2		2	6	2	8	22	24	46	Kinsale.	
15	4	19	2		2	17	4	21	42	59	101	Limerick.	
2	1	3	1	1	2	3	2	5	5	9	14	Newcastle.	
2	4	6	1		1	3	4	7	9	5	14	Rathkeale.	
CO. TIPPERARY.													
	4	4					4	4	2	4	6	Borrisokane.	
6	10	16		1	1	6	11	17	6	11	17	Carriock-on-Suir.	
2	8	10	2	5	7	4	13	17	5	13	18	Cashel.	
2	1	3		2	2	2	3	5	4	4	8	Clonmel.	
4	5	9		1	1	4	5	9	13	10	23	Clonmel.	
3	2	5	1		1	4	3	7	6	11	17	Enniscorthy.	
2	4	6				2	4	6	2	4	6	Roscrea.	
4		4				4		4	5	5	10	Thurles.	
2		2	1		1	3		3	21	24	45	Tipperary.	
CO. WATERFORD.													
2	1	3	2	2	4	4	3	7	5	9	14	Bungarvan.	
2	5	7				2	5	7	3	7	10	Kilnashinna.	
1	5	6				1	5	6	3	13	16	Lismore.	
21	26	47	1	5	6	22	31	53	23	50	73	Waterford.	
192	224	416	99	28	127	291	252	543	554	718	1,272	Total, Munster.	

TABLE showing the Number of Lunatics and Imbeciles in

UNIONS.	LUNATICS.								
	Non-Epileptic.			Epileptic.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.									
CO. CARLOW.									
Carlow,	6	2	8	2	1	3	8	3	11
CO. DUBLIN.									
Balrothery,	4	7	11	1	1	2	5	8	13
Dublin, North,	48	23	71	5	29	34	53	52	105
Dublin, South,	80	144	224	5	5	10	88	149	237
Rathdown,	11	29	40	2	3	5	13	32	45
CO. KILDARE.									
Athy,	1	4	5	1	1	2	2	5	7
Celbridge,	1	4	5	2	1	3	3	5	8
Nans,	1	2	3	1	1	2	2	3	5
CO. KILKENNY.									
Callan,	2	8	10	1	1	2	3	9	12
Castlesomer,	2	2	4	1	1	2	3	3	6
Kilkenny,	2	1	3	1	1	2	3	2	5
Thomastown,	6	10	16	1	1	2	7	11	18
Urringford,	2	5	7	1	1	2	3	6	9
KING'S CO.									
Birr,	8	1	9	1	4	5	9	5	14
Edenderry,	4	7	11	1	1	2	5	8	13
Tullamore,	2	11	13	1	3	4	3	14	17
CO. LONGFORD.									
Ballymahon,	1	8	9	1	1	2	2	9	11
Granard,	1	2	3	1	1	2	2	3	5
Longford,	1	7	8	1	1	2	2	8	10
CO. LOUTH.									
Ardee,	1	2	3	1	1	2	2	3	5
Drogheda,	20	12	32	6	2	8	26	14	40
Dundalk,	2	8	10	1	4	5	3	12	15
CO. MEATH.									
Dunshaughlin,	5	6	11	1	1	2	6	7	13
Kells,	7	9	16	1	1	2	8	10	18
Navan,	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	4
Oldcastle,	1	2	3	1	1	2	2	3	5
Trim,	3	3	6	1	1	2	4	4	8
QUEEN'S CO.									
Abbeyleix,	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	4
Mountmellick,	2	4	6	2	1	3	4	5	9
CO. WESTMEATH.									
Athlone,	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	4
Delvin,	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	4
Mullingar,	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	4
CO. WEXFORD.									
Enniscorthy,	1	8	9	1	1	2	2	9	11
Gorey,	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	4
New Ross,	1	2	3	1	1	2	2	3	5
Wexford,	4	12	16	2	2	4	6	14	20
CO. WICKLOW.									
Boltonstown,	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	4
Rathfriland,	4	11	15	1	1	2	5	12	17
Shillongh,	1	4	5	1	1	2	2	5	7
Total, Leinster,	200	442	642	28	88	116	228	601	729

Union Workhouses, on 31st December, 1901—*continued.*

IDIOTS.									Total Number of Lunatics and Idiots.			UNIONS.
Non-Epileptic.			Epileptic.			Total.						
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.												
CO. CARLOW.												
8	11	19	3	7	9	10	18	28	18	22	40	Carlow.
CO. DUBLIN.												
4	1	4	3	1	4	4	1	4	8	2	10	Balrothery.
6	1	7	7	1	8	12	9	19	63	122	185	Dublin, North.
14	1	15	7	1	8	12	21	33	85	175	260	Dublin, South.
			2		2	2		2	17	29	46	Rathdown.
CO. KILDARE.												
7	1	8	1		1	8	1	9	9	5	14	Athy.
2	2	4	1		1	4	2	6	7	7	14	Cellbridge.
11	12	23	2	3	5	14	15	29	14	18	32	Nans.
CO. KILKENNY.												
5	9	14	1	2	3	6	12	18	6	15	21	Callan.
2	1	3				2	1	3	4	3	7	Castlecomer.
12	22	34				12	22	34	15	32	47	Kilkenny.
1		1				1		1	7	10	17	Thomastown.
1	1	2		1	1	1	2	3	2	7	9	Uringford.
KING'S CO.												
1		1				1		1	7	5	12	Birr.
2	2	4				2	2	4	8	10	18	Rosderry.
4	14	18	1	1	2	5	15	20	8	29	37	Tullamore.
CO. LONGFORD.												
2	1	3				2	1	3	2	4	6	Ballymahon.
1	2	3				1	2	3	2	4	6	Granard.
4		4				4		4	4	8	12	Longford.
CO. LOUTH.												
6	9	15	2	2	4	8	11	19	8	14	22	Ardee.
9	5	14	2		2	11	5	16	17	20	37	Drogheda.
4	22	26	1	5	6	5	27	32	7	39	46	Dundalk.
CO. MEATH.												
2	4	6				2	4	6	5	10	15	Dunshaughlin.
4	3	7		1	1	4	3	7	11	15	26	Kells.
12	12	24	4		4	16	12	28	16	16	32	Navan.
3	2	5		2	2	3	4	7	3	7	10	Oldcastle.
6	7	13		1	1	6	8	14	10	12	22	Trim.
QUEEN'S CO.												
1	5	6				1	5	6	1	5	6	Abbeyleix.
1	5	6				1	5	6	6	10	16	Mountmellick.
CO. WESTMEATH.												
4	4	8				4	4	8	6	5	11	Athlone.
3	7	10				3	7	10	3	7	10	Delvin.
												Mullingar.
CO. WEXFORD.												
12	16	28				12	16	28	13	21	34	Ennisceorthy.
4	4	8	1	1	2	7	5	12	8	8	16	Gorey.
12	21	33	2	2	4	20	27	47	20	20	40	New Ross.
9	2	11	2	4	6	11	7	18	13	21	34	Wexford.
CO. WICKLOW.												
6	7	13		1	1	6	8	14	6	10	16	Ballinglass.
9	10	19	1		1	10	10	20	10	21	31	Rathdram.
	1	1					1	1		6	6	Shillelagh.
187	248	435	27	26	53	214	274	488	471	739	1,210	Total, Leinster.

TABLE showing the Number of Lunatics and Imbeciles

UNIONS.	LUNATICS.								
	Non-Epileptic.			Epileptic.			Total.		
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
CO. GALWAY.									
Ballinasloe, . . . . .	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	1
Cliden, . . . . .	.	2	2	.	.	.	1	2	3
Galway,	1	1	1	1	.	1	2	1	3
Gleemacaddy, . . . . .	.	2	2	.	.	.	2	.	2
Gort,	2	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	2
Loughrea,	5	.	5	.	.	.	5	.	5
Mount Bellew, . . . . .	.	4	4	.	.	.	.	4	4
Oughterard,	2	1	3	.	.	.	2	1	3
Portanna,	1	1	2	.	1	1	2	1	3
Tuen,	2	5	7	.	1	1	3	6	9
CO. LITTIM.									
Carrick-on-Shannon,	2	1	3	.	.	.	2	1	3
Manorhamilton, . . . . .	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	2	2
Meibill, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CO. MAYO.									
Ballina,	3	7	10	1	2	3	4	9	13
Ballinrobe,	2	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	2
Belmullet, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Castlebar, . . . . .	.	7	7	.	.	.	.	7	7
Claremorris, . . . . .	.	1	1	.	.	.	1	1	2
Killala,	1	1	2	.	.	.	1	1	2
Swinsford, . . . . .	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	1
Westport,	3	1	4	.	.	.	3	1	4
CO. ROSCOMMON.									
Boyle, . . . . .	.	3	3	.	1	1	.	4	4
Castlerea, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	3	3	.	2	2
Roscommon,	6	2	8	.	.	.	6	2	8
Strokestown, . . . . .	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	1
CO. SLEIGO.									
Dromore West, . . . . .	.	5	5	.	.	.	4	5	9
Sligo,	4	3	7	.	1	1	5	4	9
Toberdunry,	1	3	4	2	1	3	3	4	7
Total, Connaught,	21	30	51	4	7	11	25	37	62
SUMMARY OF									
ULSTER,	238	297	535	8	14	22	246	311	557
MUNSTER,	283	438	721	29	48	77	312	476	788
LEINSTER,	209	442	651	18	53	71	227	495	722
CONNAUGHT,	34	50	84	4	7	11	38	57	95
TOTAL, IRELAND,	764	1,218	1,982	59	127	186	823	1,349	2,172

in Union Workhouses on 31st December, 1901—continued.

IDIOTS.									Total Number of Lunatics and Idiots.			UNIONS.
Non-Epileptic.			Epileptic.			Total.						
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.												
CO. GALWAY.												
2	2	4	.	.	.	2	2	4	2	2	4	Ballinasloe.
3	4	7	.	.	.	3	4	7	3	4	7	Clifden.
.	2	2	.	.	.	.	2	2	1	2	3	Galway.
2	4	7	.	.	.	2	4	7	4	5	9	Glennasmaddy.
3	1	3	.	.	.	3	1	3	4	1	5	Gort.
3	6	9	.	2	2	3	8	10	5	8	13	Loughrea.
1	6	7	1	1	2	2	7	9	2	7	9	Mount Bellaw.
1	1	2	.	.	.	1	1	2	3	4	7	Oughterard.
1	2	3	.	.	.	1	2	3	2	3	5	Portumna.
.	2	2	.	.	.	.	2	2	3	3	6	Tuam.
CO. LEITRIM.												
.	2	2	.	.	.	.	2	2	2	2	4	Carrick-on-Shannon.
6	8	14	1	.	1	7	8	15	7	7	14	Monaghan.
2	2	4	.	.	.	2	2	4	3	2	5	Moyle.
CO. MAYO.												
2	2	4	.	2	2	2	4	6	7	17	24	Bellina.
2	2	4	.	1	1	2	3	5	4	4	8	Ballinrobe.
1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	1	Boinmullet.
6	2	8	11	.	.	6	2	8	6	5	11	Castlerea.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	7	Claremorris.
2	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	2	4	1	5	Killalea.
11	6	17	.	.	.	11	6	17	11	7	18	Swinsford.
7	2	9	.	1	1	7	3	10	10	5	15	Westport.
CO. ROSCOMMON.												
10	9	19	1	6	7	11	15	26	11	19	30	Boyle.
7	4	11	2	.	2	9	4	13	9	6	15	Castlerea.
2	6	8	1	1	2	3	7	10	10	9	19	Roscommon.
6	12	18	.	.	.	6	12	18	6	12	18	Stokestown.
CO. SLEIGO.												
6	2	8	.	.	.	6	2	8	8	3	11	Dromore West.
2	2	4	1	1	2	3	3	6	14	14	28	Sligo.
2	4	6	.	.	.	2	4	6	8	10	18	Tobacco.
202	206	408	7	16	23	109	124	233	147	181	328	Total, Connaught.

PROVINCES.

190	200	390	56	24	80	216	220	436	403	537	940	ULSTER.
122	124	246	40	28	68	232	202	434	244	738	1,282	MUNSTER.
127	242	369	27	29	56	234	268	502	471	739	1,200	LEINSTER.
102	166	268	7	16	23	109	124	233	147	181	328	CONNAUGHT.
681	792	1,473	110	108	218	791	900	1,691	1,264	2,955	5,699	TOTAL, IRELAND.

APPENDIX E.

REPORTS ON INSPECTIONS.

ANTRIM DISTRICT ASYLUM.

ANTRIM
ASYLUM.Inspected on
16th Dec.,
1901.

Statistics.

I visited this asylum yesterday, and saw all the patients resident. The previous inspection was made on the 21st December, 1900, and the changes which took place in the asylum population in the interval are shown in the following table:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
On register at last visit (21st December, 1900.)	237	154	391
Transferred from Belfast Asylum Books since last visit.	39	85	74
Admitted since, viz:—			
As dangerous lunatics.	52	25	77
As ordinary patients.	18	22	40
As paying patients.	—	1	1
Total.	346	237	583
Discharged recovered.	38	16	54
Discharged unrecovered.	2	1	3
Died.	19	11	30
Total.	59	28	87
On register on 16th December, 1901.	287	209	496
Absent on probation, on pass, or by escape.	—	—	—
Maintained in Ballymena Workhouse, under the Act 38 & 39 Vic cap 67, section 9.	43	5	48
Resident on the 16th December, 1901.	244	204	448

Accommo-
dation.

The asylum was built to accommodate 400 patients, viz., 200 of each sex, and it will, therefore, be seen from the foregoing figures that the number of patients on the register already exceeds the limits of accommodation by 96—48 of whom, are, however, resident in Ballymena Workhouse—leaving 44 men and 4 women resident in the asylum in excess of the legitimate accommodation.

I understand that the County Council are about to consider how further accommodation can be provided. This may be done either by extending the asylum, or by the conversion of a workhouse into an auxiliary asylum, under the provisions of the 76th section of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898. I feel confident that the Council and the Committee will consider this important question carefully and impartially; looking on the one hand to the interests of the insane poor, and on the other to those of the rate-payers, who are already responsible for large expenditure in connection with the new asylum.

The percentage of recoveries on admissions during the period under review was 45·8, viz.:—54·3 amongst the males and 33·3 amongst the females; while the percentage of deaths on the daily average number resident was 6·5, viz.:—7 amongst the males and 5·8 amongst the females.

ANTRIM
ASYLUM.
Recovery
rates.
Death rates.

These figures are satisfactory as showing a high recovery rate and a low death rate.

There are at present 15 patients in the asylum towards whose maintenance contributions are received from relatives, or out of their own property—a total sum of £280 14s. having been received under this head during the year up to the present.

Paying
patients.

The health statistics at the time of my visit, which are shown in the following table, speak well for the general condition of the patients:—

Health
statistics.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients in bed, viz:—			
Seriously ill,	—	3	3
From minor ailments,	1	2	3
From old age or debility,	—	—	—
From violence of excitement,	—	—	—
Total in bed,	1	5	6
Patients suffering from bedsores,	—	—	—
Patients under restraint,	—	—	—
Patients in seclusion,	—	—	—
Epileptics,	13	12	25
Actively suicidal,	32	26	58
General paralytics,	1	—	1
Epileptic and suicidal under special observation,	45	44	89
Wet beds reported in the morning,	1	—	1
Patients raised by attendants during previous night,	11	40	51

The net average cost of maintenance per head is now estimated at £24 9s. 6d., being about £4 less than the previous year, a reduction which was foreshadowed in my last report; and I have to repeat the remarks then made, that it appears to me that there is no extravagance in the every-day management of the institution, or in the comforts which the inmates receive, the tendency in some details being rather in the direction of undue economy than of extravagance.

Cost of
maintenance.

The heating of the asylum, and the heavy expenditure entailed thereby, through the late Board of Governors adopting a modification of the "Plenum" system, instead of the simpler system of radiators combined with open fire-places or stoves, which was urged upon them by the Board of Control, has been under consideration, and some of the recommendations made in the very full report on the subject, prepared by Mr. A. Basil Wilson, which was referred to in my last memorandum of inspection, have been acted on, with the result, he states, that in the first half of the present year a very substantial saving in coal consumption has been effected.

Heating.

As regards the water supply, the Committee have adopted the scheme prepared by Mr. Barton for an improved supply by gravitation, the estimate for which seems very moderate.

Water supply.

ANTHRO-
ASYLUMCondition of
asylum and
patients.
Employment.

I found all parts of the asylum clean and well kept.

No complaints of any importance were made by patients; and there was little turmoil or excitement amongst them, while some spoke gratefully of the kindness which they receive in the institution.

A considerable number of women are occupied at sewing and knitting, while many of the men are employed at outdoor labour.

The following table gives the details of the employment on the day of my visit:

Nature of Employment.	Numbers.	
	Males.	Females.
Assisting attendants in the wards,	48	44
As garden or field labourers,	92	—
As clerk,	1	—
As storekeepers,	3	—
As messengers,	2	—
As stokers,	3	—
As plumbers,	4	—
As masons,	2	—
As carpenters,	3	—
As painter,	1	—
As tailors,	5	—
As shoemakers,	4	—
As upholsterers,	8	—
As bakers,	4	—
In the kitchen,	10	7
In the laundry,	—	17
In officers' quarters,	1	—
At needlework,	—	38
At knitting,	—	36
Total employed,	191	142
Refusing to work,	6	2
Unemployed because of—		
(a) Mental condition,	29	58
(b) Bodily condition,	18	2
Total unemployed,	53	62

Divine Service. During the period since last inspection, Divine Service has been celebrated for the Roman Catholic inmates on 60 occasions; for the Protestant Episcopalians on 54, and for the Presbyterians on 53 occasions; and the numbers who attended the respective services on last Sunday, as shown in the following table, are very large:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Presbyterians,	112	68	174
Roman Catholics,	48	48	96
Protestant Episcopalians,	52	34	86
Total,	212	144	356

Amusements.

Dances and concerts are given weekly, and these entertainments are attended by an average number of 356 patients, viz.:—212 males and 144 females.

The patients' dietary is satisfactory. I saw them at dinner, which consisted of Irish stew. This was, I presume, in substitution of the regular Monday dinner, which is laid down in the dietary scale as consisting of roast beef, hroth, potatoes, and other vegetables.

ANTRIM
ASYLUM.
Dietary.

The bread, which is baked by one of the patients, seemed of excellent quality.

I had a private interview with one patient (H. W.) who had been in the asylum previously, and who complained of being unnecessarily detained. After the interview with him, I discussed the case with the Medical Superintendent, who will act in accordance with the conclusion at which we arrived.

Interview
with patient.

The deaths during the period under review call for no special remarks. In eight of the thirty cases the cause of death was verified by *post-mortem* examination, and a good deal of pathological work has also been done in the institution by Dr. Walter Smyth, the Assistant Medical Officer, whose zeal and ability deserve commendation.

Autopsies.
Zeal and
ability of
Assistant
Medical
Officer.
No inquests.
Casualties.

In no case was a coroner's inquest deemed necessary, and only two serious casualties occurred, viz.:—A fracture of the right clavicle in the case of a female patient, as the result of a fall during a fit; and a fracture and dislocation of the right ankle of a male patient. In the latter case, the circumstances were investigated by my colleague, but although it appeared that the injury was sustained during a struggle with the attendants, when the patient was suffering from a fit of excitement, there was no direct evidence to show exactly how it was caused.

The only zymotic disease recorded since last inspection was one case of erysipelas, from which the patient recovered; and it is satisfactory to note that neither mechanical restraint nor seclusion has been used in the treatment of the patients.

Zymotic
disease.
No restraint
or seclusion.

Bacteria heds for the treatment of the asylum sewerage have been formed, and during the period under review, the following works have been carried out by the staff, with the assistance of the patients:—

Sewage
disposal.
Works carried
out.

- (1.) New steam main to kitchen and baths laid.
- (2.) Water supply altered so as to provide separate supply to water closets and baths.
- (3.) Extension of water main from asylum to farmyard.
- (4.) Erection of a hyre to accommodate thirty-two cows.
- (5.) Construction of road to farm.

I examined the asylum records, and found them duly posted up. The clerk's books appear to be carefully and neatly kept, while Dr. Smyth's notes, giving the history and progress of each case, are very full and accurate.

Records.

I am glad to be able to say that the condition of the asylum on the whole is satisfactory, and it is pleasing to note the general air of contentment amongst the patients.

General
satisfactory
condition.

Many of those indoors on the male side were smoking, and this indulgence, when allowed in moderation, seems to have a soothing effect on them.

17th December, 1901.

ARMAGH
ASYLUM.

ARMAGH DISTRICT ASYLUM.

Inspected on
28rd Dec.,
1901.
—
Statistics.

I visited this asylum on the 23rd instant, and saw all the patients then resident. The last inspection was made on the 22nd December, 1900, so that just a year elapsed between the two statutory visits. The changes which took place amongst the inmates of the institution during the year are shown in the following table:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
On register at last visit (22nd December, 1900),	241	230	471
Admitted since,	38	45	83
Total,	279	275	554
Discharged recovered,	16	15	31
Discharged unrecovered,	9	5	14
Died,	11	14	25
Total,	36	34	70
On register on 23rd December, 1901,	243	241	484
Absent on probation,	—	—	—
Absent on pass,	—	—	—
Absent by escape,	1	—	1
Resident on 23rd December, 1901,	242	241	483

It is a subject for regret that the number of patients is again increasing, and now very largely exceeds the legitimate limits of accommodation.

Accommoda-
tion.

In the annual report of the asylum for the year 1900-1, it is stated that the asylum affords accommodation for 444 patients, viz., 222 of each sex. This is a point on which it is needless to say accuracy is important, but to anyone going through the wards and seeing the overcrowded condition of the day-rooms, it needs no measurement to show that these figures considerably overstate the true limits as regards the day-room accommodation. I, therefore, feel it my duty to give the following synopsis, which takes into account the changes made since the summary was published in last year's report, and shows the exact day-room and sleeping accommodation which the institution now affords; and I trust that the Medical Superintendent will check this summary, and if satisfied as to its

accuracy, publish a correct statement of accommodation in his future reports:—

ARMAGH
ASYLUM.

Building.	Accommodation.				Attendants.
	Day rooms.	Dormi- tories.	Single rooms.	Total sleeping space.	
MALES.					
Old Buildings, . . .	88	92	41	138	9
New Hospital, . . .	74	62	19	81	6
FEMALES.					
Old Buildings, . . .	79	91	40	131	10
New Hospital, . . .	74	70	19	89	7
Total, Males and Females, .	310	315	119	434	32

It will be seen by this summary that the total day-room accommodation is for 310 patients, and the sleeping room is for 434.

The time has now arrived when the Committee should consider how, as regards accommodation, the lunacy wants of the district can be best met, and whether they, in conjunction with the County Council, should proceed to establish an auxiliary asylum under the provisions of the 76th section of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, or make additions to the existing institution.

In this connection I may again point out that by a process of gutting and alteration of the upper floor of the existing buildings, some additional accommodation beyond that for which plans have been already prepared can be obtained.

The percentage of recoveries on admissions during the period under review was 42·1 amongst the males and 33·3 amongst the females, giving an average of 37·3, while the percentage of deaths on the daily average number resident during the same period was 4·5 amongst the males and 5·9 amongst the females, showing an average of 5·2.

There are at present seven patients in the asylum towards whose support contributions—varying from £10 to £22 per annum—are made by relatives or out of their own property, the total amount received under this head during the financial year ending 31st March last having been £150 4s. 8d.

The gross average cost per patient, including repayments in respect of loans for building works, during that year amounted to £43 7s. 10d., and the net average cost, excluding loan repayments, and deducting receipts from paying patients and other miscellaneous sources, was £31 3s. 8d.

It should be borne in mind that these averages for the year in question were calculated on thirteen months' expenditure, the inclusion of an extra month in the year's accounts having been necessary in consequence of financial changes effected under the provisions of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898.

Even taking this fact into consideration, however, the average cost is unduly high, and this has not unnaturally attracted the attention of the Committee, and alarmed the ratepayers of the district.

ARMAGH
ASYLUM.

I am glad, therefore, to see that the Committee are inquiring exhaustively into the matter, and have, I understand, appointed sub-committees to analyse the expenditure under the various sub-heads, with the view of ascertaining where the outlay has been excessive.

This is a subject with which I am concerned only so far as it affects the care and treatment of the patients. It is, therefore, only fair to state at once that so far as my observation goes, no extravagance is apparent in their treatment and surroundings. On the contrary, their general condition is much below the standard of many other asylums, where the capitation cost is much lower. If the Committee will refer to Table XIX. of our last annual Parliamentary report they will find that the four heaviest items of expenditure, as compared with the other district asylums, are—(1.) Repayments of loans in respect of building and other works, £11 2s. 4d. per patient; (2) provisions and groceries, £12 16s. 8d. per patient; (3) clothing, £2 10s. 9d. per patient; and (4) fuel and light, £5 5s. 9d. per patient. It must, however, as already stated, be borne in mind that in the cases of Armagh and five of the other asylums shown in the table, the average cost is based on 13 months' expenditure for the reasons set forth in the footnote thereto. Making full allowance, however, for this extra month, there can be no doubt that the capitation cost for Armagh Asylum stands unduly high.

Loan
repayments.

(1.) As regards loan repayments in respect of building works, the instalments must be met as they fall due, until the loans are finally paid off, and therefore no reduction under this heading can at present be effected.

Provisions and
groceries.

(2.) Provisions and groceries.—The cost under this head is undoubtedly excessive, and as the dietary given to the patients is not above the average, it would seem that there must have been, in the past, either waste or dishonesty in dealing with the articles comprised under this heading.

The Medical Superintendent in his report to the Committee stated that "The average cost for provisions in this asylum has been higher than that of other asylums since the year 1896." This is not correct, as a reference to our annual reports will show. Dr. Lawless, however, probably meant that the cost of provisions in the Armagh Asylum since 1896 has been above the *general average* of Irish asylums.

Dietary.

The Medical Superintendent also stated in his report that if the present scales of dietary are continued, a large economy cannot be effected; but it is not easy to understand why provisions in Armagh should cost more than in the neighbouring asylums, and I think that if the Sub-Committee to whom the dietary question has been referred will go carefully into the dietary of the patients and its cost in the case of some of the neighbouring asylums, such as Belfast and Downpatrick, they will, I trust, be able to make suggestions which, without in any way lessening the quantity or quality of food which the patients receive, will materially lessen the cost under this head.

The Committee will remember that in previous reports objection was made to the dinner supplied to the patients at the time of my visit, and on inspecting the dinner served on the 23rd instant, I found that the meal looked very unappetising, consisting of pieces of overboiled beef, served in the broth in which it had been boiled,

with potatoes and other vegetables, some of which latter, as noted by members of the Committee, were not of very good quality. According to the printed dietary scale the dinner on that day (Monday) should have consisted of:—

Beef, 6 oz. (roast); soup, 1 quart; potatoes, 2 lbs.; vegetables, 8 oz.

On inquiry, the Medical Superintendent informed me that roast beef, as an article of the patients' dietary on Mondays, had been discontinued since March, 1899, as when served roasted the portion for each patient was found to be very small. In the first place I may remark that the beef which I saw in store seemed of very good quality, and I am quite sure the patients would have relished it much more if it had been served to them roasted; and in the next place it is manifestly wrong to send forth to the world a statement that the patients receive a certain article of food when, as a matter of fact, they receive something quite different.

With reference to Dr. Lawless's suggestion that afternoon tea for working patients should be discontinued as a means of economy, I regret that I cannot agree with him, as I think I can say that the experience of almost all the other asylums is that afternoon tea has proved the very strongest incentive to work among the patients, and it therefore becomes an important item of treatment, and further, it is much relished by the patients who receive it. In any case the cost entailed is very trivial. While I quite agree with Dr. Lawless that tobacco is a solace and comfort to those who use it, he seems to ignore the fact that its use is practically confined to one sex, and not even to all the members of that sex.

3. With regard to the patients' clothing, as stated in last year's Clothing report, I found in many instances that so far from being extravagant, it erred on the side of shabbiness. This is a matter which, I am sure, will also receive the careful consideration of the Committee, and I can see no reason why, having regard to the quality of clothing supplied to the patients, the cost should be above the average.

4. With regard to the cost under the heading of fuel and light, Heating. the maintenance of a proper temperature in an asylum is a matter of vital importance to the patients, and it must be admitted that it is most unfortunate that while the cost of fuel and light has been so excessive, I found the buildings altogether inadequately heated. Some parts of the old building are not artificially heated at all, and the temperature in some of the rooms was as low as 40° Fahr. on the day of my visit; while in the new hospital, in which the recent and acute cases are treated, the morning temperature recorded has been on several occasions latterly as low as 44° Fahr. The heating of this building was carefully thought out, and a system devised by the architect, in consultation with a well-known firm of specialists in Belfast. I would, therefore, suggest to the Sub-Committee appointed to report on this question whether it would not be well, as one of the first steps, to obtain a report from the architect, who was specially selected by the former Board of Governors, and the firm concerned, as regards the failure of a scheme which was so carefully thought out. It is most lamentable that failure should follow so quickly on such a large expenditure of public money, and if this failure be not due to some temporary or remediable cause, the responsibility therefor should, if possible, be fixed.

ARRAGH
ASYLUMHealth
statistics.

The health statistics on the day of my visit were as follow:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients in bed, viz:—			
Seriously ill,	2	—	2
From minor ailments,	2	2	4
From old age or debility,	—	1	1
From violence or excitement,	—	—	—
Total in bed,	4	3	7
Patients suffering from bedsores,	—	—	—
Patients under restraint,	—	—	—
Patients in seclusion,	—	—	—
Epileptics,	14	8	22
Actively suicidal,	—	—	—
General paralytics,	—	—	—
Epileptic and suicidal under special observation,	—	—	—
Wet beds reported in the morning,	2	1	3
Patients raised by attendants during previous night,	20	24	54

Supervision of
suicidal and
epileptic
patients.

No steps have yet been taken to place the suicidal and epileptic patients under special observation. This is a matter of great importance, which has been repeatedly brought under the notice of the Committee.

Condition of
patients in
new hospital.

I was again struck with the quiet and contented condition of the acute and recent patients in the new hospital, which illustrates forcibly the effect of environment on the insane.

Employment.

The following table shows the numbers of patients employed and unemployed on the day of my visit:—

Nature of Employment.	Numbers.	
	Males.	Females.
Assisting attendants in the wards,	24	40
As garden or field labourers,	36	—
As stoker,	1	—
As carpenter,	1	—
As painter,	1	—
As tailor,	1	—
As shoemakers,	3	—
As upholsterers,	20	12
In the kitchens,	6	12
In the laundry,	—	19
In officers' quarters,	—	4
At needlework,	—	56
At knitting,	—	54
At crocheting,	—	2
Total employed,	93	199
Refusing to work,	—	—
Unemployed because of—		
(a) Mental condition,	36	32
(b) Bodily condition,	33	10
(c) Inclemency of weather,	20	—
Total unemployed,	149	42

The small number employed as garden or field labourers is explained by the inclemency of the weather on the day of my visit, as the average number so employed is 116, and only those who could occupy themselves in the green-house, and under cover, are shown above, the remaining eighty being outside workers.

ARMAGH
ASYLUM.

I would again ask the Committee to consider whether the addition of a tailor to the staff, and the development of tailoring would not lead to economy, not so much perhaps in the making of new clothes as in the careful supervision and repairing of those already in use.

Suggested
appointment
of tailor.

The religious ministrations of the patients receives due attention, four chaplains being attached to the asylum. The following table shows the numbers attending Divine Service on the Sunday preceding my inspection:—

Religious
ministrations.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Roman Catholics,	98	117	215
Protestant Episcopalians,	52	39	91
Presbyterians,	34	30	64
Methodists,	4	9	13
Total,	188	185	373

I can report favourably on the amusement and recreation of the patients. There have been fifty-three associated entertainments during the year, attended by an average number of 210 males and 134 females. A number were taken to the local agricultural show, and the indoor amusements include hagatelle, skittles, draughts, cards, and ping-pong. Country walks are taken twice a week, and some of the males play football. In addition to the weekly dance, monthly concerts are given, and a special magic lantern display was provided at Christmas.

Amusements
and recreation.

The general condition of the patients was fairly satisfactory, but a serious effort should be made to improve the degraded habits of some of those located in the female refractory ward, No. 6. I saw two imbecile patients taking their food in the passage outside the ward. No one seemed to be looking after them at the time, and they were eating almost in the same way as animals feed.

General
condition.

Some of the patients still wear heavy hoots indoors, and I would suggest that slippers should be provided for them, even on economical grounds.

Suggested
wearing of
slippers.

The deaths during the year call for no special remark, except in one case, in which the patient, a female (M. S.) accidentally fell down a flight of stone stairs, and fractured her skull on the 20th September last. A coroner's inquest was held, and the jury returned a verdict in accordance with the facts, and expressed the opinion that no one was to blame in the matter.

Death from
misadventure.

In this case and three others the cause of death was verified by post-mortem examination.

Autopsies.

ARMAGH
ASYLUM.
Casualties.

The serious casualties which occurred during the year were as follow:—

Male.

- (1.) J. R.—Fracture of rib, sustained in a struggle with attendants.

Females.

- (2.) C. D.—Colles' fracture, resulting from a fall caused by being pushed by another patient.
 (3.) M. J. C.—Intracapsular fracture of neck of femur, caused by being pushed by another patient, and then slipping on polished floor.
 (4.) E. B.—Dislocation of humerus, resulting from a fall in exercising court.

No zymotic
disease.

No cases of zymotic disease occurred since last visit, and mechanical restraint was only used in the treatment of one patient, whose hand was strapped in a leather glove to prevent the removal of surgical bandages.

Restraint.

Seclusion.

Four males were secluded on eight occasions, and three females on five occasions, for a total duration of seventy and forty-six hours respectively.

Works carried
out.

The following works have been carried out at the asylum during the period under review:—

By Contract or Outside Labour.

Floor of store asphalted.
 Additional piggeries and slaughter-house erected.
 No. 5 corridor, single rooms, and staircase plastered.
 Drains made from mortuary, piggeries, and slaughter-house.
 Boundary wall repaired.
 Weighbridge removed and re-erected.
 New bread store plastered.
 Manure pit made.
 Steam pipes covered.

By asylum staff, assisted by patients:

Painting of outside doors, windows, greenhouse, patients' kitchen, corridors Nos. 4 and 5, single rooms, and dormitories.

Hothouse frame made; several floors re-laid in pitch pine in No. 6 division; shelving altered in store, and new shelving put up in bread store.

Tool-house for gardener, and upholstering room made under No. 2 corridor.

Water supply laid to slaughter-house.

Old orchard removed, and additional ground made available for tillage.

Road to store widened.

Ground levelled in rear of new building; boulders and stones removed and broken up for walks.

Records.

Assistant

medical officer.

I examined the asylum records, and found them duly written up. Dr. Allman, the Assistant Medical Officer, continues to discharge her duties in a very satisfactory manner, and her notes in the case-books afford full and accurate information regarding the cases under treatment.

There have been, as the Committee are aware, grave irregularities in recent years in the accounts and registers of the clerical department, and it is, therefore, pleasing to note that the present clerk gives every promise of discharging his duties in a satisfactory manner, as the registers and other books under his charge, which I examined, bear evidence of his carefulness and accuracy.

ARMAGH
ASYLUM.
Clerical
Department.

31st December, 1901.

BALLINASLOE DISTRICT ASYLUM.

BALLINASLOE
ASYLUM.

This asylum was last inspected on the 28th September, 1900. There were then 1,162 patients resident. Since then 179 have been admitted, 101 discharged, and 60 have died, leaving on the books of the establishment at present 1,180—714 men and 466 women. The average number resident during the period which has elapsed since last inspection has been 1,157—701 men and 456 women. Of the patients at present resident, 788 are chargeable to the County Galway, and 392 to the County of Roscommon.

Inspected on
9th and 10th
August, 1901.
Statistics.

From the above figures it will be seen that an increase of eighteen has taken place in the population of the establishment.

Unfortunately, as yet, no extension of the accommodation has been obtained, the new hospital described in last year's memorandum not having yet been opened. The overcrowding, therefore, is greater than ever.

Accommoda-
tion.

As the accommodation exists at present, there is only room by day for 463 men and 362 women, whilst at night there is sleeping space for only 437 men and 323 women; i.e., the building is capable of containing little more than half its population. The result is that on the male side the day-rooms have to a large extent been converted into dormitories. On wet days the men occupy the new workshops, but these are far from their wards, and unsuitable as habitations for the insane. The women are crowded together in a manner detrimental both to their mental improvement and to their physical health.

Overcrowding.

Every effort should, therefore, be made to open the new hospital as soon as possible. But even when this is done, and the hospital filled with patients, the accommodation will still be deficient to the extent of 95 patients by day and 160 by night. Additional room will, therefore, require to be provided. Before the hospital building was commenced, plans had been prepared for remodelling the old wards, so as to render them capable of affording the requisite accommodation, by the removal of superfluous walls, and by throwing the corridors and day-rooms adjoining them into one. It was decided that as soon as the hospital was completed these alterations should be taken in hand. The time has, therefore, now arrived to consider these plans, and to decide how far they should be carried out. The sanitary blocks have already been erected, but will be, to a large extent, useless until the proposed day-rooms in connection with them are fitted up.

Proposed
remodelling of
old buildings.

This overcrowded condition of the wards must be looked on as one cause of the frequent outbreaks of epidemic disease, from which

Zymotic
disease.

BALLINASLOE ASYLUM.

the institution has suffered during the past ten months. During that time dysentery had been almost endemic, and attacked 15 male patients, 5 female patients, and 2 of the male staff, causing 3 deaths. Three males and 2 females suffered from diarrhoea, with one death. There were 5 cases of enteric fever amongst the males; one amongst the females, and one amongst the female staff. Eight males, 1 female, and 7 of the staff were attacked by febricula, while 3 males and 4 females were attacked by erysipelas, with one death.

Defective flooring.

Another potent factor in these frequent outbreaks of preventible disease must be the condition of the flooring in the basement wards. These floors were originally laid on the ground without any concrete underneath. The boards are now worn out, and no doubt the joists are unsound. This is specially evident in some of the male wards, where there are large holes in the floors, permitting the escape from the wet earth underneath of noxious fumes, which permeate through the rooms occupied by the patients. As soon as other accommodation is available these old floors should be taken up, the ground underneath concreted, and new floors laid down.

Deaths.

Notwithstanding the amount of sickness, the death-rate has been low—amounting only to 5·2 per cent. on the average number resident—and another year has passed without a death from suicide or misadventure; nor has a coroner's inquest been considered necessary. This reflects credit on the staff, as some of the patients are acutely suicidal, and two very serious attempts at suicide are recorded.

Casualties.

The returns show a list of thirteen serious casualties. These embrace nine fractures or injuries to bones, three wounds, and an eye ruptured and destroyed—all inflicted either through accidental falls, or as the result of assaults or quarrels between patients.

Condition and clothing of patients.

Considering the overcrowded condition of the institution, the patients were remarkably clean and tidy. The frieze used in the men's coats and trousers looks rather heavy for summer wear; tweed would be more suitable and would wear as well. The addition of light neck-ties would make the men look neater. The women had calico dresses of various colours. Attention to the personal appearance of the female insane always has a beneficial effect, as it instils habits of self-respect and propriety of conduct.

No restraint or seclusion.

There is no record of the use of either restraint or seclusion since last visit.

Employment.

As regards employment, the returns still show a very low proportion of patients engaged in any form of industry. Omitting ward cleaners, only about 21 per cent. of the men, and 36 per cent. of the women are employed. The Committee, I understand, propose to extend their farm, and, for this purpose, are entering into negotiations for the purchase of a plot of land close to the asylum, comprising 97 acres. This addition must prove a great benefit to the male patients, as they almost all belong to the agricultural class, and outdoor labour in the fields is, therefore, most congenial to them. Such employment is looked on as one of the best forms of treatment, as it affords a means of cure for those who may recover, and provides an interest in life for those whose prospects may be less hopeful. Furthermore, this addition to the farm should prove not alone beneficial to the patients, but a means of lessening the cost of their maintenance, as, up to the present, the land already attached to the asylum has proved a profitable investment. It is

Additional land.

to be hoped that when this additional ground has been purchased and made available, at least double the number of male patients now employed will be engaged at farm work.

BALLINASLOE
ASYLUM.

Unfortunately, the enlargement of the laundry, so long in hands, has not yet been completed, so that additional means of occupation for the women are not yet available. I may here state that the drying closet, which was to have been remodelled, is still found to work unsatisfactorily. In order to do the amount of drying required in this institution, a thoroughly efficient drying closet should be provided. To render the present closet more efficient and capable of meeting the great amount of work thrown on it during the winter months, a fan should be attached to it, which would drive the heated air through the clothes. A steam calender would also assist the drying, if added to the laundry machinery.

Laundry

I saw both men and women at dinner in their hall, where all the patients are brought, except those confined to bed. The behaviour of both sexes was remarkably quiet, only one or two showing any signs of excitement. The meal was decently served and was conducted with due regard to order, and the habits of civilisation. The food was plentiful and of excellent quality, consisting, on the first day, of potatoes and milk, and on the second of bacon and cabbage.

Conduct.

Service of
meals.
Dietary.

In the stores any provisions obtained under contract which I saw appeared to offer no grounds of complaint, as regards their quality.

Provisions.

The new hospital is now very nearly finished, and requires only the completion of some few structural works; the fitting up of the electric light; the polishing of the floors; and the supply of the remaining furniture, in order to render it ready for occupation. The Committee will, I am sure, remember in fitting up this building that it is intended entirely for the recoverable patients and those requiring special care and supervision; and, with this end in view, they will not hesitate to supply suitable appliances for the comfort of the sick and infirm, and for the proper treatment of the acutely insane, so as to render the building, designed with so much care and skill, a curative hospital in reality as well as in name.

New hospital.

In addition, the Committee should bear in mind that perhaps the most important matter will be the appointment of a staff properly trained in their duties, and sufficient in number for the thorough supervision of patients requiring attention, both by day and night.

Staff.

For some time past, awaiting the opening of the new hospital, no additional attendants have been appointed, and as the patients have in the meanwhile very largely increased, the ratio, which is now one attendant to over nineteen male patients, and one nurse to over sixteen females, is very much below that considered necessary for the proper supervision of the insane. The night staff will also require to be increased, so as to provide attendants for the observation dormitories for the supervision of the suicidal and epileptic cases.

Amongst the existing staff, 15 attendants and 11 of the female staff, including the matron and head nurse, have obtained the certificate of the Medico-Psychological Association, and, during the past year, a course of lectures and practical training were given by the medical officers to the attendants and nurses who wished to qualify for the examination for these certificates. The Committee have, I am glad to see, shown their appreciation of these efforts on the

Training of
Staff.

- BALLENABLOE ASYLUM.** part of the staff to obtain a knowledge of their work, by granting an increase of salary to the successful candidates.
- Medical Staff.** No change has taken place in the medical staff: Dr. Mills and Dr. Kirwan still assist Dr. Fletcher in the medical work. When the new hospital is opened, an additional assistant medical officer will be needed, as the work will be greatly increased, owing to the long distances between the various buildings.
- Medical records.** The books and registers are fairly well kept, but the old male case-book should be more fully written up.
- As the new mortuary has not yet been taken over from the contractor, the amount of pathological work has not increased.
- Divine Service.** The ministration of religion continues unchanged. The chaplains are constant in their attendance. 572 patients attend the celebration of Mass, and thirteen patients go to the Protestant service. The regulations with regard to the interment of patients buried at the asylum expense are carefully attended to.
- Economy in administration.** The administration of the asylum continues to be characterised by great economy. The net cost per head during the past year—amounting only to £20 2s. 7d.—is the lowest, with one exception, in Ireland.

10th August, 1901.

BELFAST ASYLUM.

Inspected on
20th Nov.,
1901.

Statistics.

BELFAST DISTRICT ASYLUM.

I visited this asylum on the 20th instant, a period of eleven months having elapsed since the last visit on the 21st December, 1900. The changes which took place in the asylum population during that time are shown in the following table:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
On Register at last visit, . . .	473	457	910
Admitted since, . . .	105	146	251
Total, . . .	578	563	1,161
Discharged recovered, . . .	27	35	62
Discharged unrecovered, . . .	16	19	35
Died, . . .	36	29	65
Transferred to County Antrim Asylum on 1st April, 1901. . .	39	35	74
Total, . . .	118	118	236
On Register on 20th Nov., 1901, . . .	460	465	925
Absent on probation, on pass, or by escape . . .	—	—	—
Resident on the 20th November, 1901, . . .	460	465	925

The number remaining on the day of my visit shows an increase of only fifteen on the number resident at the previous visit, but it must be remembered that the last of the patients chargeable to the County Antrim were removed to the new asylum for that county on the 1st April. Since the previous visit twenty-five males and seventy-six females were admitted from the Belfast Union Workhouse, and the large number of receptions from that institution during the past two years accounts to a great extent for the apparently anomalous fact that there is now a considerably greater

Admissions
from work-
house.

number of patients in the asylum than before the opening of the new Antrim Asylum, to which 470 patients were transferred from the Belfast institution.

BELFAST
ASYLUM.

The patients on the register are located as follows:—

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
At Belfast,	389	574	713
At Purdyburn,	110	40	150
At Ballymena,	11	51	62

Inasmuch as the old asylum only provides legitimate accommodation for 440 patients, it will be evident from the foregoing figures how greatly overcrowded the institution is, and it is only by the excellent administrative arrangements, and by keeping the patients as much as possible in the open air, that this serious overcrowding has not injuriously affected the health of the inmates. The Committee have now arranged to meet the overcrowding to some extent by building two villas on the Purdyburn estate, and it is to be hoped that every effort will be made to carry out this work without delay.

Overcrowding

The percentage of recoveries on admissions this year, up to the date of inspection, has been 24·8, viz.:—25·7 amongst the males and 24·1 amongst the females; while the percentage of deaths on the daily average number resident during the same period has been 6·9, viz.:—7·8 amongst the males and 6·0 amongst the females.

Recovery rates.

Death rates.

There are twenty-four paying patients now in the asylum, and a total sum of £336 5s. 3d. has been received from this source since the beginning of the year.

Paying
patients.

The estimated net capitation cost of maintenance is now £23 15s. 4d. per annum.

Cost of main-
tenance.

The Committee of the asylum has visited and inspected the institution five times during the period under review.

Inspections by
Committee.

The health statistics on the day of my visit were as follow:—

Health
statistics.

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients in bed, viz.:—			
Seriously ill,	3	1	4
From minor ailments,	1	1	2
Total in bed,	4	2	6
Epileptics,	42	27	69
Actively suicidal,	10	20	30
General paralytics,	15	1	16
Epileptic and suicidal under special observa- tion,	94	100	194
Wet beds reported in the morning	2	1	3
Patients raised by attendants during the previous night,	47	35	82
Patients suffering from bedsores,	—	—	—
Patients under restraint,	—	—	—
Patients in seclusion,	—	—	—

BELFAST
ASYLUM.General
condition.Complaint
against
attendant.

Employment.

I was pleased to find every part of the asylum clean and orderly. There was little excitement or turmoil amongst the patients, many of whom were usefully employed.

One patient made a complaint to me of roughness on the part of one of the attendants. Although the charge did not seem to me to be fully proved, I cautioned the attendant to be most careful in the treatment of the patients. I need not remind the Committee how important it is that attendants should have control of their temper and maintain, even under strong provocation, a kind and sympathetic demeanour towards the patients.

The employment of the patients on the day of my visit is shown in the following table:—

TABLE OF EMPLOYMENT.

How employed.	Males.		Females.	
	Belfast.	Pardysburn.	Belfast.	Pardysburn.
Assisting attendants in the wards,	64	13	101	-
As garden or field labourers,	133	87	-	-
As clerks,	2	-	-	-
As storekeepers,	2	-	-	-
As stokers,	1	1	-	-
As plumbers,	3	-	-	-
As masons,	6	1	-	-
As plasterers,	3	-	-	-
As sinter,	1	-	-	-
As carpenters,	6	1	-	-
As painters,	2	2	-	-
As tailors,	12	-	-	-
As shoemakers,	3	-	-	-
As upholsterers,	36	-	-	-
In the kitchen,	17	5	-	-
In the laundry,	-	-	25	9
At needlework,	-	-	124	14
At knitting,	-	-	97	17
In officers' quarters,	-	-	1	-
Total employed,	291	110	348	40
Refusing to work,	13	-	-	-
Unemployed because of—				
(a) Mental condition,	19	-	14	-
(b) Bodily condition,	16	-	12	-
Total unemployed,	48	-	26	-

The numbers attending Divine Service on the preceding Sunday were as follow:—

BELFAST
ASYLUM.

Divine Service.

	Males.		Females.	
	Belfast.	Pardysburn.	Belfast.	Pardysburn.
Presbyterians,	66	36	89	13
Roman Catholics,	72	85	83	10
Protestant Episcopalians,	68	29	69	15
Total,	201	100	241	38

The amusement of the patients continues to receive due attention. Forty-eight associated entertainments have been given since last inspection, attended by an average number of 600 patients, viz.:—255 males and 345 females. The male patients play football when the weather permits, and the usual annual athletic sports were held in August. Books, magazines, and illustrated papers are provided throughout the wards, in addition to chess, draughts, dominoes, and playing cards.

Amusements.

The dietary continues satisfactory, and appears suitable to the needs of the patients.

Dietary.

The following is a summary of the causes of death during the period under review:—

Causes of death.

Cause of Death.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Apoplexy,	3	2	5
Epilepsy,	3	1	4
General paralysis of insane,	12	—	12
Paraplegia,	1	—	1
Pneumonia,	—	1	1
Pleurisy,	—	1	1
Lung congestion,	—	2	2
Bronchitis,	1	1	2
Phthisis,	4	4	8
Chronic nephritis,	2	—	2
Heart disease,	—	3	3
Morbid exhaustion,	1	4	5
Melancholic exhaustion,	2	2	4
Enteritis,	1	—	1
Cerebral degeneration,	2	5	7
Diarrhoea and debility,	—	2	2
Senile decay,	4	1	5
Total,	36	29	65

The cause of death was verified by *post-mortem* examination in twenty-one cases, and the interest which Dr. R. A. L. Graham—the junior Assistant Medical Officer—continues to take in pathological work affords promise of a distinguished future.

Autopsies.

Junior Assistant Medical Officer.

Two deaths were the subject of coroners' inquests, which were held in consequence of the patients having been transferred a short

Inquests

BELFAST ASYLUM.	time previously from the Union Workhouse. The verdict in both cases was that death was due to natural causes; that the patients had been properly cared for, and that their transfer from the workhouse to the asylum was justifiable.
Casualty	The only serious casualty recorded was the fracture of the left fibula in the case of a female patient, who fell accidentally when returning from the annual sports.
Zymotic disease.	As regards zymotic disease, two cases of erysipelas occurred on the female side, while sixteen males and eight females were attacked by influenza. All of these cases, however, recovered.
Protection against small-pox	The patients and staff were, during the year, examined as to vaccination against small-pox, and those cases which did not appear sufficiently protected were re-vaccinated.
Works carried out.	During the period under review a new battery was obtained for accumulators in connection with the electric light installation at Purdysburn, and the following works were carried out by the asylum staff and patients:—

BELFAST.

- (1.) Erected two calorifiers and cisterns for supplying hot water for baths and general purposes, male and female divisions.
- (2.) Gas sub-mains, connecting new supply pipes with kitchen, laundry, stores, &c., in reru laid, and new gas connections made.
- (3.) New main entrance avenue from Grosvenor-street, distance about 200 yards, made.
- (4.) Painted and distempered dormitories and corridors throughout male divisions.
- (5.) Painted and distempered attendants' dining-hall, corridors to kitchen, dining-hall, laundry, and stores.
- (6.) Painted windows, &c., and distempered and painted dormitories, &c., throughout female divisions.

PURDYSBURN.

- (7.) Pumps for supplying water to Purdysburn buildings, and sewerage machinery, pumps, sewer pipes, &c., in connection therewith repaired.
- (8.) Two boilers for cattle feeding purposes re-built and set.
- (9.) Entrances and other gates and railings painted.
- (10.) Roofs of buildings repaired.

No restraint.	There is no record of the use of mechanical restraint in the treatment of the patients, and only two were placed in seclusion for eight hours in all since last inspection, which is a very satisfactory return.
Seclusion.	
Records.	I examined the asylum records. The medical books are carefully kept by the Assistant Medical Officers, while the accuracy and neatness of the general registers and books of accounts reflect great credit on the clerk, Mr. Harper.
Treatment.	The patients are, with very satisfactory results, allowed a great deal of freedom within the grounds, and this applies specially to those located at Purdysburn.
Zeal and ability of Medical Superintendent.	The general management of the asylum bears distinct evidence of the zeal and ability of the Medical Superintendent in the discharge of his duties.

28th November, 1901.

CARLOW DISTRICT ASYLUM.

CARLOW
ASYLUM.

During the last ten months—since 20th December, 1900—the population of this asylum has increased by 10—4 males and 6 females. There were resident on that date 357 patients—196 males and 161 females. Since then 69—41 males and 28 females—have been admitted. Forty—21 males and 19 females—have been discharged, and 19—16 males and 3 females have died; leaving on the books of the institution the names of 200 males and 167 females—total, 367. The average number resident has been 364—200 men and 164 women—of whom 154 were chargeable to the County Carlow, and 210 to the County Kildare.

Inspected on
16th October,
1901.

Statistics.

The accommodation provided is only estimated as sufficient for 347, so that already the institution is overcrowded, and no provision has been made in this district for the workhouse insane, who number about 100.

Accommo-
dation.

The new day-rooms are all now occupied, and, although additional furniture is still required, these rooms are bright and cheery. In some of the rooms more chairs are wanted, and window blinds; and some cheap pictures on the walls would add much to their comfort and homeliness.

Furnishing
of day-rooms.

The day-room occupied by the more troublesome and acutely insane patients on the male side also stands much in need of additional furniture. A few armchairs, pictures on the walls, and a book-case, with a few cheap books, would tend to the better behaviour and peacefulness of the occupants.

Since the last report was made the building of the Protestant Chapel has been completed, but the internal fittings have not yet been finished.

New
Protestant
chapel.

Unfortunately, as yet, the general bathrooms on each side have not been provided, nor has the plumbing work been commenced. General bathrooms in an asylum are now looked on as most important adjuncts, as they enable the patients to be bathed with rapidity in presence of one of the higher officials.

Bath-rooms.

Some new floors have been laid down, but much remains to be done, in removing the old flags in the passages, and replacing them by boarded floors.

Flooring.

This, and the lowering of the windows, are structural improvements of which the Committee, I am sure, see the importance. They are works which can be carried out with very little external assistance, and, therefore, with little expense. Perhaps, of all others, the corridors occupied by the more troublesome men at the back of the building stand most in need of these improvements.

Lowering of
windows.

The death-rate during the past year has been remarkably low, especially on the female side, where only three deaths are recorded.

Deaths.

One death was the subject of a coroner's inquest, and of an inquiry on oath held by us. In this case death was found to be due to rupture of the intestines and peritonitis, and there were reasonable grounds for believing that it was accelerated by a kick given by an attendant. Although the evidence forthcoming was not, in our opinion, sufficient to justify the prosecution of this attendant, with a reasonable hope of securing a conviction, we expressed the opinion to the Committee that the charge that he illtreated the patient was sufficiently substantiated to justify them in dispensing with his services, and they dismissed him accordingly.

Death from
misadventure.

CARLOW ASYLUM.	In eight cases the cause of death was verified by <i>post-mortem</i> examination. This shows that the Assistant Medical Officer continues to take an interest in the study of his profession. Having regard to the usefulness of these examinations, as evidenced by the case above referred to, the Committee might take into consideration the provision of a suitable dead-house.
Autopsies.	
Zeal of Assistant Medical Officer.	
Necessity for mortuary.	The institution has not been visited by any outbreak of zymotic disease. At present three men and one woman are confined to bed from bodily disease.
Health.	
Seclusion.	The returns show no record of seclusion, but I found one woman locked up in her room, who, I was informed, whilst passing through a period of excitement, is daily kept in her room till dinner time. This may be necessary, but it certainly comes within the definition of seclusion, and must be duly recorded.
Restraint.	Restraint has been resorted to in one case by means of a strait jacket, for a period of 7½ hours, to prevent self-mutilation.
Clothing	The personal appearance of the patients continues to reflect credit on the staff. Both men and women are neatly dressed. The shirts of the working patients are changed twice a week, and nightshirts are now provided in the observation dormitory. The women's gowns are varied in colour, becomingly made, and due attention is given to the tidiness of their hair. This attention to the clothing of the patients has the effect of inculcating habits of self-respect and propriety, and is carried out here with due regard to economy, as the cost of the clothing is below the average in Irish asylums.
Beds	The state of the bed clothes also receives due attention; the sheets were very clean, and the covering sufficiently warm.
Conduct.	The behaviour of the patients during my visit was quiet and orderly.
Injuries to patients.	In two cases I inquired into the circumstances in which patients were alleged to have sustained bodily injuries owing to ill-treatment or want of care on the part of attendants. The charges against the attendants concerned will be brought before the Committee of Management at their next meeting.
Employment.	The returns show that, excluding those only engaged at ward work, 71 per cent. of the men and 57 per cent. of the women are employed at various forms of industry. This is a very high percentage, especially having regard to the very limited area of land attached to the asylum. This plot of ground—small as it is—proves so advantageous from an economical point of view, and from the amount of occupation it affords, that the Committee should make every effort to increase its extent; even by renting some additional land if it can be obtained.
Additional land required.	Further means of employment have been provided in the tailors', shoemakers' and carpenters' shops.
Exercise.	121 men go out walking in the country once a week. The women do not go out to walk at present.
Staff	The staff still consists of 14 attendants and 13 nurses, giving a proportion of about one to 14 patients.
	As the female staff now take their leave during daylight, the strength is reduced by one-third in the afternoons—necessitating bathing by gas-light and placing difficulties in the way of country walks. To get over these difficulties, the Committee have sanctioned the employment of an additional nurse, who ought to be appointed at once. Another way of preventing such a reduction

in the staff would be to give each nurse only one day in the week, and to lengthen the hours of absence on that day.

CARLOW
ASYLUM.

The changes amongst the staff are still said to be frequent. I think the Committee should consider the advisability of erecting a few cottages for married attendants, or renting one or two already built in the neighbourhood. At any rate, sooner or later the Committee will, if they desire to attract intelligent candidates for their service, find it necessary to take into consideration how far the scale of wages offered keeps pace with the emoluments offered in other similar institutions in this country.

Accommo-
dation and pay
of staff.

At present seven attendants and two nurses hold the certificate of the Medico-Psychological Association. It is to be hoped that, during the coming winter, classes will be organised for the instruction of attendants and nurses, in order to prepare them for the examination for this certificate. Only by such training can the staff be taught to carry out their duties assiduously, and to take an interest in their work.

Training of
staff.

The medical books and registers are carefully kept, but additional space is required in the case-book, so as to enable a complete history of each case to be written up.

Medical
records.

16th October, 1901.

CASTLEBAR DISTRICT ASYLUM.

CASTLEBAR
ASYLUM.

The last report on this asylum was made on the 27th July, 1900. There were then resident 605 patients (364 men and 241 women). There are now 610 resident, of whom 366 are men and 244 women, so that the overcrowding then reported continues unabated.

Inspected on
23rd and 24th
April, 1901.

The Committee have had the extension of the building under consideration, and have directed plans to be prepared to raise the accommodation from 419 to 700 beds.

Statistics.
Accommoda-
tion.

Unfortunately, during the present year the institution has suffered from a severe outbreak of dysentery. Thirty-nine cases have occurred, of which 38 were patients and 1 a night attendant. In addition, there have been about a dozen cases of epidemic diarrhoea. These diseases have attacked both males and females, and have appeared in nearly all the wards, but the greater number of the patients attacked came from the male hospital—the part of the building nearest the deposit of sewage. Up to the present date 13 deaths have occurred.

Zymotic
disease.

The causes of the outbreak are not difficult to point out. They must be ascribed to the insanitary surroundings—resulting from the discharge of the sewage into a marsh at the rear of the asylum—affecting an overcrowded community.

Insanitary
surroundings.

The drains from the asylum carry the sewage to a settling tank about 200 yards from the building. From this tank the overflow is further carried about fifty yards at right angles to the building in pipes which appear to be inefficiently laid—at least, this may be inferred from the burrowing of rats about them. The pipes discharge into marshy ground, which is simply a collection of sewage. In summer the odour from this marsh is most offensive, and in

Sewage
disposal.

CASTLEBAR
ASYLUM.

winter, when the drain and stream overflow, the low ground at the back of the asylum, in which the marsh lies, becomes a lake impregnated with the sewage of the institution, which is carried along one side of the building.

To remedy these insanitary conditions would not appear to be an insuperable difficulty, nor a work which should cost an extravagant sum. At any rate it is a matter which should not be put off, and I would beg the Committee—who have evinced such a deep interest in the insane under their charge—to give the matter their consideration at once.

By acquiring the tongue of land which lies between the asylum and the new farm, the drains might be carried for some distance from the main building. The effluent could then be treated by some of the new processes for the purification of sewage; and, when rendered innocuous, discharged on the land or into the neighbouring river.

The disposal of the sewage of the institution would, however, require the consideration and advice of an engineer who had made the drainage of towns and large institutions his special study, and I think the Committee should lose no time in consulting such an expert on the subject.

Flooding of
land

The flooding of the low land at the rear of the asylum has already engaged the attention of the Committee, who have memorialised the Board of Works to have the bed of the river, where its obstruction causes the flooding of the land, cleared, and this will, no doubt, be done at an early date. It has been repeatedly pointed out in previous reports that the bank of the river, on the asylum side, should be raised so as to prevent, as far as possible, the flooding of the asylum ground. This could easily be done by the labour of the patients, and no work could be more suitable for them during the winter months.

Exercise
grounds.

At the present time I can see no reason why the patients should be kept walking up and down the road running along this marshy ground, when there are so many other places where they could take exercise. The better class might be sent out for country walks along the roads, as is the custom in other asylums in Ireland, while the more troublesome could walk on the higher ground round the institution.

Milk supply.

Complaints have, I understand, of late been made as regards the milk supply, which was found to be adulterated with water and starch. The Committee have taken steps to prevent a repetition of such offences, but it might be worth considering—having regard to the difficulty of obtaining a sufficient quantity of milk on certain days of the week—whether it would not be possible to substitute some other article of diet. In other asylums fish has been added to the dietary, with very satisfactory results.

Dietary.

The bread did not appear to me to be of first quality, and the Storekeeper should see that any inferior supply is returned to the contractor.

Furniture.

Some of the female wards are decently furnished, and are fairly comfortable, but on the male side there is a sad want of furniture, and of all those surroundings which add to the comfort and welfare of the insane, and which, I am sure, the Committee would gladly supply, if they were asked to do so.

The clothing of the female patients is neat, and appears to receive careful attention. On the male side there is room for great improvement as regards the appearance and tidiness of some of the patients.

The proportion of attendants to patients—excluding the Head Attendants—is now one to 18 on the male side, and on the female side—including the seamstress—one to over 17 patients. As pointed out in previous reports, such a proportion is not sufficient for the proper care of the insane—the usual ratio in public asylums being one to 11 or 12. The Committee should, therefore, consider how this proportion can be raised; and, above all, how a better educated and more intelligent class of candidates for the post of attendant can be obtained. The tendency now is, as far as possible, to employ female labour in nursing the sick and infirm male insane. In some public asylums the infirmary wards are entirely in charge of trained female nurses, and, in others, the wives of the attendants, who previously had asylum training, assist in the wards. By these means better care and nursing are obtained for the insane, without unduly raising the scale of wages.

In last year's report it was suggested that the Medical Officers should institute a course of simple lectures for the improvement of the staff. Such instruction has done much to improve the attendants in other asylums, by giving them a knowledge of, and interest in, their duties, and impressing them with the responsibilities of their position.

So much work has fallen on Dr. Ellison, owing to the amount of sickness to be attended to, that the Case-books have fallen somewhat into arrear.

24th April, 1901.

CASTLEBAR
ASYLUM.
Clothing.
Staff.

Training of
staff.

Medical
records.

CLONMEL DISTRICT ASYLUM.

Since the last report on this asylum was written, the Committee have decided to provide the much required additional accommodation, and, with this view, have directed plans to be prepared for housing 150 patients—100 men and 50 women—in three separate villas. Excellent sites, having a southern aspect and affording extensive views of the surrounding country, have been selected for these buildings. The Committee have further taken into consideration the requirements of the institution, and decided to carry out some necessary and important improvements, amongst others:—

- (1.) The provision of an observation dormitory in the Female House for the use of patients requiring special supervision.
- (2.) The provision of a tea infuser for the kitchen.
- (3.) The erection of a mess-room and recreation-room for the male attendants.
- (4.) The erection of a mortuary.
- (5.) The heating of the front corridors in the Female House.
- (6.) The enlargement of the male dining-room.
- (7.) The raising of the roof of the attic in the male hospital.

Only the last of these improvements has been carried out as yet, viz., the raising of the roof of the room in male hospital, by which space for twelve additional beds has been obtained. Some of the other works involve structural alterations, and must await the provision of the additional accommodation; others, however, are small works which might be taken in hand at any time.

CLONMEL
ASYLUM.
Inspected on
20th & 21st
Aug., 1901.
Proposed
extension and
improvement
of accommoda-
tion.

CLONMEL ASYLUM.	It has further been decided to acquire additional land, and, with this view, steps are being taken to purchase 14 acres adjoining the asylum. This will certainly be a great addition to the resources of the institution, as its great want has always been some means of affording occupation for the male patients. It is to be hoped, however, that this new piece of ground will prove so profitable and so useful that the Committee will be induced to make further additions to the farm, so as to render it in some degree commensurate with the size of the institution. Unfortunately the new buildings will take up a large part of the land at present utilised for tillage.
Additional land.	
Telephonic communication.	When the new buildings are completed, the connection of the various blocks by telephone will be urgently required, as the distances will be so great that it will be otherwise impossible to supervise the whole establishment.
Statistics.	There are now on the asylum books the names of 716 patients, of whom 346 are males and 370 females. Eleven of these contribute towards their maintenance in sums varying from £11 16s. to £25 per annum, the net average annual capitation cost being estimated at £24 6s. 10d. Since the date of last report (14th December, 1900), 74 patients have been admitted, 34 have been discharged, of whom 29 had recovered, and 43 have died. The deaths call for no remark. There was no death from suicide or other misadventure, nor was a coroner's inquest considered necessary. Enteric fever attacked one male patient, one male attendant, and one nurse, and, unfortunately, proved fatal in all three cases. It may be presumed, as the disease did not spread, that the infection was brought from outside.
No deaths from misadventure. Zymotic disease.	
Autopsy.	Only one <i>post-mortem</i> examination was held, but, having regard to the miserable mortuary in use at present, no pathological work of any kind could be expected.
Health.	There are at present 30 patients confined to bed; 15 of these suffer from serious illness; the others from old age or debility.
Casualty.	Only one serious casualty is reported, viz., a scalp wound in the case of a woman, who was struck by another patient with a chamber.
Seclusion.	Seclusion was resorted to in the treatment of one male patient for ten hours. There is no entry of the use of restraint.
No restraint.	
Condition of females.	The female patients appeared fairly neat and tidy in their persons, with the exception of those in No. 1 (F.), where their condition is not so satisfactory. In last year's report attention was called to this ward. The day-room is most unsuited for the treatment of this class of the insane—surrounded as it is by a road, and exposed to the public gaze on two sides, whilst it is gloomy and depressing, with access only to a miserable yard. The number of patients (58) in it is too large for supervision by one charge nurse, although she has five nurses under her. With such troublesome patients it is better to reduce the number to not more than 40, so that the charge nurse may be able, as far as possible, to know the condition of each patient. Furthermore, so many noisy patients congregated in one room irritate and annoy one another.
Unsuitable day-room.	
Condition and conduct of males.	The male patients, with the exception of one or two excited individuals, were well behaved. The male house, as pointed out in last year's report, is ill-suited for the treatment of the acutely insane, and it is surprising that more accidents do not occur in it. The clothing of the men was good, and the patients were clean and fairly neat.
Employment.	As regards employment, the returns still show a very small pro-

portion of male patients engaged at work. Excluding ward cleaners, only 29 per cent. find anything to do. When additional land has been acquired it is to be hoped that at least double the number of men will find constant employment. On the female side about 47 per cent. of the women are at work in the laundry, or at sewing, knitting, &c. This is a satisfactory return. Every effort should, however, be made to employ as many as possible of the noisy and troublesome patients, as nothing would tend more to produce peace and quietude.

CLOSING
ASYLUM.

I saw the dinners served to both males and females. The male dining-room is so small that a large number of the men have to dine in their wards. The extension of this room is one of the recommendations approved of. It is a work involving, apparently, no architectural difficulty, nor any great expense. The behaviour of both men and women was quiet and orderly. Tin plates are still used, and the forks are of an obsolete and dangerous pattern.

Service of
meals.
Male dining-
hall

The dinner was excellent in quality and abundant in quantity. On the first day it consisted of bacon and cabbage, and on the second of boiled beef and soup. On both days 12 ounces of bread were given to each of the males, and 8 ounces to each female. The dietary might with advantage be revised, so as to introduce a more useful and economical scale. Dr. Harvey might go into the matter and report his views to the Committee. Milk is given for dinner once a week. Complaints were, I understand, made of its quality early in the year, but the supply is now reported to be satisfactory. The Committee will, however, I think, agree with me that to supply so large a quantity of milk, up to the standard quality, on one day of the week, and on one day only, must be a matter of great difficulty, so great that, although no one doubts the nourishing qualities of milk, it would save much trouble in the future if some other dinner were substituted for it.

Dietary.

No alteration has been made of late in the strength of the staff; the ratio of attendants to patients is still one to almost fourteen on the male, and one to thirteen on the female side. Frequent changes are said to occur amongst the junior members of the staff. As soon as they have learned something of their work they go to England or America. This must only be expected until better accommodation and more comfortable surroundings are provided. At present the bedrooms occupied by the staff are overcrowded; there is no separate room in which they can spend their leisure time, the male attendants' dining-room is unsuitable, and the nurses have to dine in the patients' hall. When the new buildings are erected, additional accommodation will be provided, and a mess-room is to be built for the male attendants.

Staff

Accommo-
dation,
for staff.

Ten of the male attendants and eight of the nurses have passed the examination, and hold the certificate of the Medico-Psychological Association.

Qualifications.

The various books and registers were examined. Several new books have been substituted for the old forms, and these are at present being written up. The case-book is kept up to date. Each note should, as far as possible, contain a certificate of the insanity of the patient.

Records

416 patients attend Mass, and 23 go to the Protestant service. The chaplains attend regularly, and the rule with regard to the interment of patients in the asylum cemetery is carefully carried out.

Divine
Service.
Burials.

21st August, 1901.

CORK
ASYLUM.

CORK DISTRICT ASYLUM.

Inspected on
10th and 11th
Dec., 1901.

Overcrowding.

This asylum was last inspected on the 24th and 26th October, 1900. Since the former date an increase of thirty-eight patients has taken place, so that the overcrowding, so frequently referred to in past years, is now even more keenly felt.

It is unnecessary once more to detail the existing space in the asylum; suffice it to say that the sleeping rooms are overcrowded by 297 patients. Such overcrowding must seriously interfere with the mental improvement of the patients and the sanitary condition of the institution; and it cannot be expected that any relief will be afforded on the opening of the new institution at Youghal, as that accommodation will not be found sufficient for the lunatics at present located in the workhouses of the district.

Necessity for
female
infirmary.

I must, therefore, urge the Committee to take into consideration the remarks made in last year's report with reference to the want of a suitable infirmary for the treatment of the female sick.

The existing infirmary is only sufficient for one sex, and another similar building would not only meet the deficiency of accommodation, but would also afford facilities for the better treatment of the female population.

Heating and
ventilation.

During the year the heating and ventilation of the old buildings has been completed. This work has added much to the comfort and well-being of the patients, and has been carried out—thanks to the careful supervision of Dr. Woods—without disfigurement to the wards, or the erection of temptations to self-destruction, so frequently caused by want of supervision in providing hot water pipes through asylums.

Improvements.

Amongst other works carried out by the staff, a tramway has been provided between the kitchen and the dining-room lift; a new carving table has been erected, and ventilators have been provided over the rooms in the infirmary block.

An additional padded room has also been erected, and fifteen single rooms have been plastered, but many more remain to be done.

Mortuary.
Window
blinds for
dormitories.

The following matters would require attention:—A more efficient hot water supply is required in the mortuary; blinds are wanted on all the windows of the observation dormitories, so as to allow the patients to sleep.

Statistics.

The following changes have taken place in the asylum population during the period from 31st December, 1900, up to the date of inspection:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Resident on 31st December, 1900,	827	785	1,562
Admitted since,	165	114	279
Discharged recovered,	49	44	93
Discharged unrecovered,	29	20	49
Died,	71	45	116
Leaving resident on the 11th December, 1901,	843	740	1,583

These figures show an increase of twenty-one patients—sixteen men and five women—which is below the increase for the previous year, and also below the average for the past five years, which was 60.

CORR
ASYLUM
—

The percentage of deaths on the daily average number resident amounted to 7·6. Although this death rate is not very high, still the general health of the institution cannot be regarded as satisfactory. Death rate.

Dysentery may be said to have been endemic, attacking fifty-one males and three females, and causing five deaths. The disease, as heretofore, was principally confined to the male chronic block. The patients attacked were, as far as possible, treated in the Isolation Hospital, and every precaution taken to prevent their mixing with the uncontaminated patients after recovery. Although the disease is now quiescent, it cannot be said to have been stamped out, as unfortunately experience teaches us that once the wards of an institution such as this become contaminated with dysentery, to eradicate it is a difficult and tedious work. In addition, one male patient was attacked by and died of erysipelas; and five female patients and two nurses suffered from mild attacks of scarlatina. Zymotic disease.

Three coroner's inquests were held in the following cases:—

Coroner's
inquests.

- (1.) The patient died from a wound inflicted by his own hand before admission.
- (2.) The patient died from natural causes.
- (3.) Death was the result of fracture of the hip, occurring in an emaciated and debilitated woman, who on getting out of bed slipped and fell, breaking the head of her thigh bone.

In 38 per cent. of the total deaths since last inspection the cause was verified by *post-mortem* examination. Autopsies

The serious but non-fatal casualties were eight in number. In one case, in which the lower jaw of a patient was fractured, it was alleged that the injury was sustained in a struggle with an attendant. Into this case an inquiry was held by the Committee, and we also held an investigation on oath. The Committee considered that a caution was a sufficient punishment for the attendant's offence—a conclusion with which we were unable to agree, as, in our opinion, the injury was inflicted by a blow given by the attendant, who lost his temper when struggling with the patient. Casualties.

An inquiry on oath was also held by us in another case, in which a female patient sustained a fracture of the thigh as the result of a fall on the floor when her bedclothes were being changed. In this case we pointed out to the Committee that the conduct of the nurse under whose charge the patient was at the time of the accident, and who endeavoured to conceal the facts, rendered her unsuited to be placed in charge of the insane.

The other injuries consisted of fractures of bones, caused either by accidental falls or by assaults committed by other patients.

At the time of my visit fifty-four patients were confined to bed, seven of whom were seriously ill. Ninety-one men and seventy-seven women, who are either suicidal or epileptic, are under constant supervision during the night. Health.

COMM.
ASYLUM
Seclusion
Restraint.

The records of seclusion and restraint show that during the year 56 men were secluded on 178 occasions, and 52 women on 274 occasions, for total periods of 1,143 and 1,171 hours, respectively, whilst restraint was resorted to in the treatment of 13 patients, either for surgical reasons, or to prevent self-destruction, or on account of homicidal and destructive tendencies. One patient was wearing locked gloves at the time of my visit.

Employment.

Excluding patients engaged only at ward cleaning, about 33 per cent. of the men and 53 per cent. of the women are industriously employed. These percentages could, I think, with benefit to the institution and to the patients, be very largely increased.

Suggested
extension of
workshops.

Great efforts are being made in other similar institutions to afford facilities for work of all sorts. Perhaps the Committee will take the matter into consideration. An examination of the tradesmen's shops will, I think, satisfy them that the accommodation provided for carrying on the various industries, and for affording facilities for employment, are quite inadequate for an institution with so large a population. One or two additional shops could be easily erected by the asylum staff, and the cost would be trivial, when compared with the benefit resulting from the additional incentives to industry, and the profits accruing from the increased amount of work done.

One hundred and fifty-five men are engaged at farm work, and 66 women wash in the laundry.

Conduct.
Clothing.

There was less noise and excitement on the female side than has been the case on previous visits. The clothing continues to be carefully attended to.

Bedding.

The bedding throughout the institution was clean and of excellent quality.

Service of
meals.

The service of the meals in the male dining-room has been greatly improved by the additional carving table which has been provided. The patients behaved with order and regularity, but the room is still overcrowded. The female patients who work in the laundry dine with the men, although the room is not large enough for one sex. Unfortunately, however, the dining-room accommodation for the women is utterly inadequate. The two small rooms lately erected will only accommodate a very small proportion of the patients, while the rest have to dine in their wards. This, in so large an institution, with such a number of steep stairs to ascend, in addition to the amount of labour wasted, must result in the food being served cold, and renders the supervision of the service of the meals, and the maintenance of order and propriety, most difficult. Until the Committee take into consideration the provision of additional dining-room accommodation, it is not easy to suggest any improved method of serving the meals. In some asylums, where sufficient dining-room space does not exist, the meals are served at different hours for each sex, so that both can use the same refectory; but it is doubtful how far such a method would suit in so large an establishment as this.

Insufficient
dining-room
accommoda-
tion.

During the past year 6 males and 3 females have been added to the staff, which now numbers 55, and a trained nurse on the male, and 54 on the female side—giving a proportion of one attendant to about 15 male patients, and of one nurse to over 13 female patients: not too large a staff, especially having regard to the number of troublesome patients constantly under care; but the Medical Superintendent has now power to employ any number of attendants he may require, temporarily.

CORK
ASYLUM.
Staff.

Some further division of the wards, and an increase in the number of charge attendants, would do much to improve the individual care of the patients—as, for instance, in the epileptic wards on each side, where the numbers of cases requiring careful supervision are too many for one charge attendant.

Distribution
of staff and
patients.

The Chaplains' books show that the ministrations to the religious wants of the patients continues to be carefully attended to. The very handsome Roman Catholic Chapel provides for all the wants of the patients of that faith, and the returns for the Sunday preceding my visit show that about 51 per cent. are able to take advantage of it, while 35 Protestant Episcopalians and 2 Presbyterians attended their respective services.

Religious
ministrations.

The Case-books and medical records are written up to date, but much more care should be exercised in recording the histories of the old cases, who have been long under treatment, as notes in some of these cases have not been made for some time. Perhaps this may be due to changes in the medical staff, as I am sorry to have to record the death of Dr. Scanlan, who acted for some years as Senior Assistant Medical Officer. This office is now held by Dr. Cashman, and the vacancy has been filled by the appointment of Dr. M'Carthy. Dr. Strangman, I was also sorry to learn, has been absent for some time on sick leave.

Medical
records.
Medical
staff.
Death of
Dr. Scanlan.

The Committee may be congratulated in that the cost of the maintenance of the insane of the district—both as regards the gross and net expenditure—is below the average of Irish asylums—being £27 19s. 2d. and £23 11s. 9d., whilst that for all Ireland is £32 13s. 7d. and £25 13s. 6d., respectively.

Cost of
maintenance.

12th December, 1901.

DOWN-
PATRICK
ASYLUM.Inspected on
27th Sept.,
1901.

Statistics.

DOWNPATRICK DISTRICT ASYLUM.

I visited this asylum on the 27th September, 1901, and saw the patients then resident. The last inspection was made on the 7th December, 1900, and the changes in the asylum population which have since taken place are shown in the following table:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
On register on 7th December, 1900,	302	282	584
Admitted since,	45	49	94
Total,	347	331	678
Discharged recovered,	20	23	42
Discharged unrecovered,	4	6	10
Died,	29	15	44
Total,	53	43	96
On register on 27th September, 1901,	294	288	582
Absent on probation,	3	6	9
" on pass or by escape,	—	—	—
Resident on 27th September, 1901,	291	282	573

Admissions.

It will be seen that there has been no increase in the number of patients since the date of last inspection. The admissions were of the same class as noted last year—the cases from workhouses, as heretofore, requiring the greatest care and treatment for bodily and mental conditions.

Discharges on probation.

The discharges "on probation" have increased. On the date of my visit there were nine patients absent on "trial."

Deaths.

The deaths are comparatively fewer in number, seven being due to dysentery, which was prevalent from January to June.

Accommodation.

The accommodation of the asylum, according to the official standard, provides for 621, viz.—331 males and 290 females.

Paying patients.

The unusually large sum contributed by paying patients is accounted for by the receipt of some deferred payments on behalf of the Lord Chancellor's, and other patients; but in this, as in so many other respects, the Committee are indebted to the Resident Medical Superintendent for the attention which he gives to the contributions from patients' relatives, or out of their own property.

Cost of maintenance.

It is pleasant to be able to report that there has been a considerable reduction in the cost of maintenance, the re-arrangement of different departments resulting in more economical working; while the efficiency of the asylum and the well-being of the individual patients are well maintained. It is evident from the various books that every detail of the administration is governed and scrutinised by the Resident Medical Superintendent; no matter, however small, escapes his immediate control. In this way the diet is periodically revised and adapted to the different classes of patients, the supplies being regulated accordingly. The bed and personal clothing receive the same attention; articles are condemned only after his

Careful supervision by Medical Superintendent.

personal inspection. Fuel, gas, and water are likewise controlled in consumption by a weekly investigation of the comparative quantities used in the past and in the current year, so that any waste is immediately checked. By attention to such matters the institution is kept in excellent order, and the patients are most comfortable, while the net cost—£22 12s. 6d.—is well under the average cost in Irish asylums, which is £25 13s. 6d.

DOWNPATRICK
ASYLUM.

The health statistics on the day of my visit are shown in the following table:—

Health
statistics.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients in bed on 27th September, 1901, viz.:—			
Seriously ill,	1	2	3
From minor ailments,	—	1	1
From old age or debility,	1	—	1
From violence or excitement,	—	1	1
Patients suffering from bed-sores,	—	—	—
Patients under restraint,	—	—	—
Patients in seclusion,	—	1	1
Epileptics,	21	11	32
Actively suicidal,	20	23	43
General paralytics,	8	1	9
Epileptic and suicidal under special observation,	43	56	99
Wet beds reported on morning of visit,	—	—	—
Patients raised by attendants during pre- vious night,	15	20	35

The numbers returned as "actively suicidal" show an increase on those of last year. The numbers now given include those who have made, at one time or other, a determined attempt to injure themselves, and over whom the attendants are directed to exercise a special supervision.

Suicidal
cases.

The number of general paralytics continues to increase, and the Resident Medical Superintendent states that those at present resistant illustrate the chief varieties of the disorder, viz.:—exalted, melancholic, and demented cases.

General
paralytics.

An excellent record of the night nursing on the female side is maintained, while on the male side the admonition in the memorandum of last year has produced a like satisfactory result. No wet bed on either side was reported on the night preceding my visit, and 15 males and 20 females were raised during that night.

Night nursing.

DOWNPATRICK
ASYLUM.

Distribution
of staff and
patients.

The distribution of the staff and patients throughout the building is as follows:—

Division,	No. of Patients.	No. of Attendants.	
		Charge.	Ordinary.
<i>Male Side.</i>			
No. 1,	53	1	3
" 2,	56	1	3
" 3,	30	1	3
" 4,	53	1	3
" 5,	59	1	4
" 7,	40	1	3
		1 (trained nurse).	
<i>Female Side.</i>			
No. 1,	55	1	3
" 2,	50	1	3
" 3,	46	1	3
" 4,	48	1	2
" 5,	39	1	2
" 7,	44	1	3
		1 (trained nurse).	

Staff

The salaried staff of the establishment consists of:—

Nature of Office.	Number of Persons.
Medical Superintendent,	1
Assistant Medical Officer,	1
Chaplain,	3
Clerk,	1
Storekeeper,	1
Land Steward and Gardener,	1
Engineer,	1
Gas Stoker,	1
Carpenter,	1
Painter,	1
Tailors,	2
Shoemaker,	1
Baker,	1
Gatekeeper,	1
Hall Porter,	1
Cooks,	2
Laundresses,	2
Laundry Maid,	1
Hall Maids,	2
Machinist,	1
<i>Attendants.</i>	
Head Male,	1
Head Female,	1
Charge Male,	6
Ordinary Male,	20
Charge Female,	6
Ordinary Female,	17
Night Male,	3
Night Female,	3
Nurse (Male Hospital),	1
" (Female "),	1

The staff is distributed as well as possible; but, judging from the class of patients in some of the divisions, there is no doubt it might be further increased with great advantage. There have been several violent outbreaks, which taxed the full divisional staff to cope with successfully. It must not be forgotten that the nominal staff in the divisions is really reduced by nearly one-third when we take into account the time a certain proportion must be absent from the day-rooms on other duties, at their meals, or on pass. It is noted with pleasure that the suggested increase of two attendants to replace those on holiday, recommended in last memorandum, has been adopted by the Committee of Management.

The employment of the patients on the day of my visit is given Employment in the following table:—

Nature of Employment.	Numbers.	
	Males.	Females.
Assisting attendants in the wards,	78	65
As garden or field labourers,	60	—
As storekeeper,	1	—
As messengers,	2	—
As stokers,	3	—
As masons,	3	—
As carpenters,	3	—
As painter,	1	—
As tailors,	8	—
As shoemaker,	1	—
As baker,	1	—
In the dining-halls,	—	8
In the kitchen,	5	—
In the laundry,	1	23
In officers' quarters,	—	3
At needlework,	—	69
At knitting,	—	27
Total employed,	162	196
Refusing to work,	10	9
Unemployed because of—		
(a) Mental condition,	87	42
(b) Bodily condition,	32	36
Total unemployed,	129	87

Owing to the inclemency of the weather, the number employed was not quite as high as last year. There is, however, no general falling off in this important respect.

The Resident Medical Superintendent has since last inspection sent the female patients for extended weekly walks on Sundays. This step has given much satisfaction to the patients.

An excellent fish dinner, which the patients seemed to relish, was served on the day of my inspection. Arising out of last memorandum of inspection, the Committee considered the question of a new cooking equipment for the kitchen. After visiting the Antrim

DOWNPATRICK
ASYLUM.

Exercise.
Dietary.
Cooking
appliances

DOWNSAPRICK ASYLUM. District Asylum, they decided to invite tenders for a similar cooking apparatus to that recently provided in that institution, but, pending the decision of the County Council as to the actual number of patients likely to be resident, the matter cannot be proceeded with at present.

Autopsies, Laboratory. *Post-mortem* examinations have been made in every case possible, and a laboratory has been fitted up adjoining the Assistant Medical Officer's room, for special investigation, so far as such investigation can be carried out in the absence of the elaborate appliances to be found only in a central laboratory.

Zymotic disease. The facts relating to dysentery have been noted in the Resident Medical Superintendent's last annual report.

Proposed erection of Isolation Hospital. The Committee, acting on the suggestions contained in last memorandum, agreed to erect a temporary iron Isolation Hospital, and sent a proposal regarding it to the County Council, but the Proposals Committee of the latter body have referred the matter back to the architect, asking him to confer with the Resident Medical Superintendent as to the advisability of using other material.

In the meantime there has been no case of dysentery since June last, but, judging from past experience, the disease may reappear any day.

No inquests. Casualties. There has been no coroner's inquest, and the only casualties which occurred during the period under review are as follow:—

C. McN.—Intracapsular fracture of neck of femur, through being knocked down by another patient.

C. McC.—Injury to hip; caused by a fall in a corridor.

M.C.—Injury to hip; caused by a fall on the floor of the hospital.

W. R. M.—Dislocation of shoulder, as the result of a fall in a corridor.

Works carried out. The structural works carried out during the year have been done by the asylum staff and patients, with the assistance of outside labour. They have been mainly in the nature of alterations and repairs. Much has been done to improve the ventilation and drainage, while the very extensive repairs of plaster and woodwork have been quickly hidden by the painting of the wards.

Restraint and seclusion. There is a marked decrease in the returns of restraint and seclusion. Only three women and one man have been under restraint, and these for surgical reasons; or to prevent homicidal attacks, or self-mutilation. Four men and eight women were placed in seclusion. The Medical Superintendent is using every effort to meet the Inspectors' desire that there should be, if possible, no restraint or seclusion used in the patients' treatment; but with the present staff Dr. Nolan feels that this cannot be as yet safely accomplished.

The amusements—indoor and outdoor—are frequent and varied. DOWNPATRICK
ASYLUM.

In connection with the patients' employment, it is satisfactory to notice the very successful and profitable management of the asylum farm, and the addition thereto of 62 acres. This new farm was taken over during the year, and when all the fences, &c., were put into good order, 21 acres of it were tilled by patients' labour, and have already furnished excellent crops this season. Amusements.
Successful
management of
farm.

The stores again bear witness—in the supplies on hands—to the industry of the female patients, and on this, and the general neatness of the patients and the wards, the head nurse—Miss Harkin—deserves the warmest commendation. The condition of the male side also calls for favourable criticism. Condition of
patients.

I saw some of the more special cases at dinner in the hospital and epileptic divisions, the service of the meal being the same as in the general dining hall.

The case-books are entered up with great accuracy by the Assistant Medical Officer. His notes are of value; full of medical interest; and illustrated by photographs of the more important cases. Dr. Starkey has fully justified his excellent recommendations, and the high expectations to which they give rise. Medical
records,
Assistant
Medical
Officer.

The Committee of Management and the Conjoint Committee formed by members of that body, and the County Council of Down, are unanimous as to the wisdom of increasing the accommodation of the asylum, so as to afford provision for the insane at present located in the workhouses of the county. We approve of this step, in view of the special local circumstances, believing it to be the most advantageous course for the afflicted insane, as well as for the taxpayers of the district. It is to be hoped that the determination of the County Council may take immediate practical effect, as everything is to be gained by prompt action in the matter. As the accommodation on the female side is now practically required for those in residence, the Committee have the opportunity of meeting all the requirements of the district by increasing the asylum accommodation on the ordinary general lines, i.e., an extension of the present block arrangement. Proposed
extension of
accommoda-
tion.

I have, in conclusion, to congratulate the Committee on the satisfactory state of the asylum, and on its careful and economical supervision by the Resident Medical Superintendent. Satisfactory
condition and
management
generally.

1st November, 1901.

ENNIS
ASYLUM.

ENNIS DISTRICT ASYLUM.

Inspected on 7th September, 1901, ———
 Statistics. I inspected this asylum on the 7th September, and saw all the patients then resident. The previous inspection was made on the 15th November, 1900, and the changes which took place in the population of the institution in the interval are shown in the following table:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
On Register at last visit—15th November, 1900,	210	181	391
Admitted since,	57	37	94
Total,	267	218	485
Discharged recovered,	15	19	34
Discharged unrecovered,	32	13	45
Died,	9	9	18
Total,	56	41	97
On Register on 7th September, 1901,	211	177	388
Absent on probation, on pass, or by escape,	—	—	—
Maintained in Ennis Workhouse under provisions of sec. 2 of the Act 38 and 39 Vic., cap. 67,	9	—	9
Resident on 7th September, 1901,	202	177	379

These figures show that there has been a decrease of 3 in the number resident; but this decrease is, I fear, more than accounted for by the number of discharges of unrecovered patients to the workhouses of the district.

Provision of accommodation for insane in district.

As stated in the memorandum of inspection last year, the County Council, acting in conjunction with the Asylum Committee, agreed to provide accommodation for 400 additional patients—thereby raising the total accommodation in the institution to 700, and so making provision in the asylum for all the persons of unsound mind requiring the care of a public institution in the county.

Plans for the carrying out of the work were invited in competition, but the result was not altogether satisfactory; and the Committee have, therefore, taken steps to proceed with the matter *de novo*.

Having regard to the lamentable deficiency of day-room space in the asylum, and the detention of so many acute cases in workhouses, where it is impossible to afford them proper care and treatment, it is to be hoped that no avoidable delay will take place in pushing forward the extension of the asylum.

The percentage of recoveries on admissions during the period under review was 36·2, viz., 26·3 amongst the males, and 51·3 amongst the females; while the percentage of deaths on the daily average number resident during the same period was 4·6, viz., 4·3 amongst the males, and 5·0 amongst the females.

Of the 388 patients on the register at the date of my visit, contributions towards the support of 36 were received from relatives, or out of their own property—the rates of payment varying from £6 to £25 per annum. The total amount received under this head during the financial year ending 31st March, 1901, was £422 16s. 1d.

The gross average cost of maintenance per head in that year, including repayments in respect of loans for building works, was £25 3s. 4d.; while the net cost, excluding loan repayments, and deducting receipts from paying patients, and other miscellaneous sources, was only £21 13s. 11d.

It is pleasing to note that the capitation cost of maintenance continues very low, and, apart from the large rebate which the agricultural ratepayers receive under the provisions of the 48th Section of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, almost half of the net expenditure is recouped to the County Council out of the Local Taxation Account, in accordance with the provisions of the 58th Section (Sub-section (2) (c.)) of the Act referred to.

The health statistics on the day of my visit were as follow:—

ENNIS
ASYLUM.

Recovery
rates.
Death rates,

Paying
patients.

Cost of
maintenance.

Health
statistics.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients in bed viz:—			
Seriously ill,	—	3	3
From minor ailments,	1	2	3
From old age or debility,	2	—	2
From violence or excitement,	—	1	1
Total in bed,	3	6	9
Patients suffering from bed sores,	—	—	—
Patients under restraint,	—	—	—
Patients in seclusion,	—	—	—
Epileptics,	14	8	22
Actively suicidal,	3	4	7
General paralytics,	—	—	—
Epileptic and suicidal under special observation,	17	12	29
Wet beds reported in the morning,	2	—	2
Patients raised by attendants during previous night,	31	36	67

I am pleased to say that I found all parts of the asylum clean and in good order. The patients were remarkably quiet, clean in their persons, and well dressed.

General
condition.

The beds seemed to be very comfortable, and the bed covering sufficient.

The dietary is fairly satisfactory.

Dietary.

The following table shows that the great majority of the patients are usefully occupied. This is especially marked on the female side, where the activity and zeal of the head nurse, Miss Burns, deserve special commendation:—

Employment.

ENNIS
ASYLUM.

Table showing the number of patients employed and unemployed on the 7th September, 1901.

Nature of Employment.	Numbers.	
	Males.	Females.
Assisting attendants in the wards,	42	30
As garden or field labourers,	69	—
As storekeeper,	1	—
As messengers,	2	—
As stokers,	3	—
As mason,	1	—
As plasterer and alater,	1	—
As carpenter,	1	—
As painters,	2	—
As tailors,	3	—
As shoemakers,	2	—
As baker,	1	—
In the kitchen,	—	10
In the laundry,	—	29
In officers' quarters,	1	4
At needlework,	—	40
At knitting,	—	46
At fancy work,	—	3
Miscellaneous,	28	3
Total employed,	167	165
Refusing to work,	15	2
Unemployed, because of—		
(a) Mental condition,	24	5
(b) Bodily condition,	6	5
Total unemployed,	45	12

Religious
ministration.

The religious ministration of the patients receives due attention, and a good proportion of them are able to attend Divine Service, as the following statement of the numbers who attended on the Sunday preceding my visit shows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Roman Catholics,	118	26	214
Protestants,	—	5	5
Total,	118	101	219

Amusements
and recreation.

During the summer a number of the patients were taken on an excursion to the seaside, and also to two circus performances. A concert and a biograph entertainment were given for their amusement, and German bands, and extra musicians were occasionally employed for the weekly dances, which are attended by an average number of 184 patients, viz., 102 males, and 82 females. The patients are also afforded the usual indoor and outdoor games—such as bagatelle, billiards, cards, draughts, dominoes, cricket, football, and handball.

The deaths during the period under review were very few in number—nine on each side—and it is remarkable that of the total only 1 male and 4 females were under forty years of age at the time of death. The cause of death was verified by *post-mortem* examination in three cases. None of the deaths formed the subject of a coroner's inquest, and only two serious casualties occurred since last visit, viz., in the cases of two females, who each sustained a fracture of one of the bones of the arm.

ENNIS
ASYLUM.
Deaths.
Autopsies.
No Inquests.
Casualties.

No outbreak of zymotic disease occurred, and in no case was mechanical restraint resorted to in the treatment of the patients; while only three cases of seclusion are recorded—all on the female side—for a total duration of 39 hours.

No zymotic
disease.
No restraint.
Seclusion.

During the period since last inspection two bedrooms have been newly coiled, some plastering has been renewed, and about 40 yards of sewer pipe have been relaid by outside labour; while the following works have been carried out by the asylum staff, with the assistance of the patients:—

Works
carried out.

External woodwork of the asylum, and Nos. 1 and 4 corridors repainted.

Single-room refloored and windows fitted with new frames and shutters.

Garden wall and greenhouse erected.

New steam supply to laundry put in.

Electric bells to Medical Officers' quarters fitted up.

Wall of female infirmary yard removed and replaced by an iron fence.

Several water closet fittings renewed.

Miscellaneous carpentry work done, such as making of new pew in Chapel, new harrow, repairs to carts, barrows, &c.

Apart from the overcrowding, the Committee have every reason to be satisfied with the condition of the institution, and its efficient management by the Resident Medical Superintendent.

Satisfactory
administration
by Medical
Superintendent

I examined the asylum records, and found them carefully written up.

Records.

The Assistant Medical Officer takes a great interest in his work, and his entries in the Medical Case-books detail in a very satisfactory manner the history and progress of the cases under treatment.

Assistant
Medical
Officer.

11th December, 1901.

ENNISCORTHY
ASYLUM.

ENNISCORTHY DISTRICT ASYLUM.

Inspected on
4th Sept.,
1901.Completion
of works.

Flooring.

Observation
dormitories.

Laundry.

Lighting.

Mortuary.

The structural alterations, which for some years past involved the institution in confusion, are now completed; the strange workmen have gone, and the building and grounds are entirely given up to the use of the insane. It only remains to remove the rubbish and to set the grounds in order, and at this work the staff are at present engaged. These structural works, although involving considerable outlay, were not only necessary in order to render the institution capable of meeting the requirements of the lunatic poor of the district, but were called for in order to modernise the institution, and to render it better fitted for the treatment of the insane in accordance with modern ideas. The new floors have done much to render the wards bright and cheerful, and, no doubt, the substitution of dry rubbing and polishing for hand scrubbing will render the rooms more healthy, by doing away with damp, so inimical to health in this country.

The renovation of the northern blocks, and their conversion into observation dormitories, are the most striking improvements which have been made, when one remembers the miserable accommodation formerly provided in these wards. They now provide excellent sleeping rooms for patients requiring constant supervision. These rooms ought, however, to be provided with blinds, as the early sun during the summer must prevent the patients from sleeping.

The ventilation in one of the dormitories on the male side has been improved by the removal of the dividing wall, so as to admit a cross current of air.

The laundry, although rather small for the number of patients employed in it, is supplied with sufficient machinery to do all the washing required. The hands and dangerous parts should, however, be protected against possibility of injury to the working patients. This, I understand, is being done. Two drying closets, through which heated air is drawn by a fan, are provided—one for the general washing and one for the foul clothes.

The question of the best illuminant power for asylum use is at present engaging the attention of the Committee. It is now universally admitted that, having regard to its safety and cleanliness, electricity is eminently suitable for use amongst the insane, and, where the steam power is adequate, it is not found more expensive than other modes of lighting. Unfortunately the boilers are not sufficiently large here to do more than their present work. This difficulty could, however, be met by substituting one large boiler for one of those at present in use.

There remains still wanting one very important and necessary adjunct to the asylum, viz., a proper mortuary. Perhaps the Committee are not aware that the bodies of deceased patients have to be placed in a miserable shed. The relatives, when they come to pay the last rites to patients dying in this public institution, must be shocked to find so little respect paid to the dead. Besides, a suitable building is required for carrying out *post-mortem* examinations and other pathological work.

Since the last report on the asylum was written, the following changes amongst the patients have taken place:—

ENNISCORRY
ASYLUM.
Statistics.

	Total.	Males.	Females.
There were then resident,	446	244	202
Admitted since,	113	67	46
Discharged recovered,	52	30	22
Discharged relieved,	15	4	11
Died,	33	23	9
Leaving on the register at this date, .	400	234	206

Of these two women are at present absent on probation.

The deaths were all from natural causes. There was no death from violence or suicide, nor was a coroner's inquest considered necessary. In eight cases the cause of death was confirmed by *post-mortem* examination. Considering the unsuitable arrangements for the purpose, the number of these investigations is creditable to the medical staff.

No deaths from
misadventure.
Autopsies.

Two cases of dysentery occurred early this year, but fortunately the disease did not spread. The only other zymotic disease—*influenza*, which attacked six men and four women—proved fatal in the cases of two men and one woman.

Zymotic
disease.

The serious casualties have been a broken thigh from a fall; a severe scalp wound, the result of a blow of a spade dealt by another patient when working on the farm; and a scalp wound and broken rib, caused by falling down some stone steps.

Casualties.

The records of restraint show that one man and two women wore a camisole for a total period of 170 hours on account of violence, and one woman had on locked gloves for two hours. Thirteen men were secluded on 156 occasions for a total period of 1,748 hours; and 26 women on 504 occasions for 6,074 hours. During my visit two old women were locked in their rooms on account of their restless habits.

Restraint.
Seclusion.

The patients were quiet and well behaved, with the exception of the women in the ward for the more excited cases, where the patients are still very noisy and refractory. Every means should be tried to improve the habits of these patients. Perhaps by distributing a few amongst the better-behaved patients an improvement might result. Efforts should also be made to brighten their surroundings, by providing better furniture, and some additional objects of interest and means of amusement. In the other wards the furniture has been much improved. Easy chairs, settees, and round tables have been provided.

Conduct.

Furniture, &c.

The bedding has also been improved, a number of new Lawson-Tait bedsteads having been obtained.

The returns of employment show that—excluding patients only employed in cleaning the wards—41 per cent. of the men and 51 per cent. of the women find some useful work to do. This is a fair percentage.

Employment.

ENNISCOOTHY
ASYLUM.

Dietary.

I saw the patients at dinner in their halls. Their behaviour was good. The meal consisted of potatoes and milk; working patients had meat in addition.

Provisions.

The stores are well kept, and any articles obtained under contract, which I saw, appeared to afford no grounds of complaint as regards quality.

Staff.

The only alteration in the staff has been the appointment of one additional attendant. The male staff consists of one head attendant, two charge attendants, and nineteen ordinary attendants. No alteration has yet been made in the important office of head attendant, although so often suggested in past reports.

The proportion of attendants to patients on the male side is one to twelve, and on the female side one to fourteen. Certainly, having regard to the number of troublesome female patients in the asylum, the proportion of nurses to patients is too low.

The night staff consists of two of each sex. Of these one stays constantly in each of the observation dormitories, and the others go round the wards.

Training of
staff.

As yet none of the staff have obtained the certificate of proficiency in nursing given by the Medico-Psychological Association, but the medical officers have formed classes for the systematic training and instruction of both male attendants and nurses. Nothing is more important than this, as it induces the staff to take an interest in their work, and to perform their duties with skill and intelligence. It is, therefore, to be hoped that the Committee will show their appreciation, by rewarding those who are able to pass the examination.

Divine Service.

The returns show that on last Sunday 158 men and 87 women attended Mass, while 13 men and 11 women went to the Protestant service.

Medical
records.

The case-books are fully entered up, and the other medical records are carefully kept by Dr. Kennedy, the Assistant Medical Officer.

4th September, 1901.

KILKENNY
ASYLUM.

Inspected on
6th and 7th
Nov., 1901.

KILKENNY DISTRICT ASYLUM.

Statistics.

When this asylum was last inspected, on the 23rd November, 1900, there were 440 patients on the books. Since then 49 (31 men and 18 women) have been admitted; 35 (25 men and 10 women) have been discharged; and 34 (17 of each sex) have died, leaving, on the first day of my present visit, the names of 420 (212 men and 208 women) on the books of the institution.

Decreased
numbers.

This shows that a decrease of 20 has taken place in the asylum population—the result of a diminution in the number of admissions, and an increase in the number of discharges and deaths. For

the past eleven years the average number of admissions has been 61·5; of discharges, 28; and of deaths, 21. The falling off in the number of admissions may be taken as evidence that there is no increase of insanity in the district, if statistics, taken in so limited an area, and for so short a period of time, can be of any value.

KILKENNY
ASYLUM.

On the other hand, the accommodation provided in the asylum is fully occupied. There is, therefore, no room for fresh admissions, and the lunatics at present scattered throughout the various workhouses of the county are still unprovided with a suitable habitation. There are at present about 100 of these insane persons for whom the Committee will have to make provision.

Accommo-
dation
for insane in
workhouses.

This can be done either by appropriating a workhouse, and converting it into an auxiliary asylum, or by providing additional accommodation in the present institution. Considering the small number which has to be dealt with, the latter course would appear to be the best way to improve the condition of these imbeciles and lunatics, without undue expenditure. The existing asylum staff, with some few additions, will be sufficient to supervise the increased numbers, with the advantage of having all the insane of the district under skilled care, whilst the initial cost of the necessary buildings at the asylum would be little more than that of converting a workhouse into accommodation suitable for the wants of the insane.

The general health of the institution is at present very good. Health. Early in the year, however, an outbreak of pneumonia occurred, which attacked 13 male patients, and proved fatal in 8 cases.

No suicide or death from misadventure is recorded; nor was it found necessary to hold a coroner's inquest. No casualties.

No serious casualty occurred.

There is no record of the use of restraint, and seclusion was only resorted to in the case of one patient. This patient—a dangerous epileptic—has to be kept apart from the others on account of his dangerous propensities, and was secluded on 63 occasions for a total period of 357 hours. No restraint
Seclusion.

During my visit the patients were remarkably quiet and well behaved. The dress and appearance of the female patients has been greatly improved. Their gowns are well made and of varied colours, and their hair was tidy. For this, and the general condition of the female side, every praise is due to the matron and the female staff. Nothing tends more to peace and quiet than attention to these details. The personal appearance of the men is open to improvement. Conduct.
Clothing.
Condition.

The beds and bedding are of good quality, and the linen is very clean and carefully attended to. Beds.

A large number of improvements have been carried out during the past year. Many of the walls have been plastered and painted, and additional floors have been bees-waxed and polished. Much, however, remains to be done, especially on the male side, where there is a great want of furniture, and of all those surroundings, Furniture, &c., required.

**KITCHEN
ASYLUM.**

such as pictures, presses, hooks, small tables, armchairs, &c., now generally seen in an asylum.

A new roof is required for the passage on each side leading to the kitchen, as the woodwork is worn out. This work can easily be carried out by the asylum staff.

Employment.

The returns of employment show that—excluding ward cleaners—over 60 per cent. of the men and 67 per cent. of the women find some useful work to do. Forty-five men work on the farm, and in this connection I would ask the Committee to consider the importance, whenever the opportunity arises, of increasing the asylum farm. The patients are nearly all accustomed to agricultural labour, and no other occupation suits them so well, and as asylum farms have always proved remunerative, the requirements of the patients in this respect can be met without expense to the rate-payers. At present there are only 50 acres attached to the institution, half of which is either under grass or occupied by buildings.

**Extension of
farm recom-
mended.****Dietary.**

The dietary is fairly good, but I think tea, and bread and butter, should be given for supper, as it would be more acceptable to the patients than milk.

Provisions.

All the articles of diet obtained under contract were of excellent quality, and are obtained at very reasonable prices. The cattle are now driven up to the asylum and slaughtered there, thus ensuring meat of good quality.

**Service of
meals.**

The dinners at which I was present were served with order and regularity, but the dining-hall is greatly overcrowded; so much so that it will be necessary to divide the numbers dining into two messes.

Staff.

No change has of late been made in the strength of the staff. There are at present 16 men and 14 women on duty in the wards. On the male side 2 attendants go out on pass every day, and 1 is generally absent on his annual holiday. This leaves only 1 attendant to over 16 patients on the male side. On the female side 1 nurse has to act as third laundress, and so is taken from the wards. Including annual leave, 4 nurses may be said to be off duty every day, so that the proportion of nurses to patients is only 1 to over 20. These proportions are much below the strength considered necessary for the proper care of the insane, which should be about 1 to 11. I cannot, therefore, too strongly urge on the Committee the importance of appointing at least one additional attendant and one nurse, so as to avoid responsibility in the event of any accident taking place.

Night nursing.

The night nursing is carried out by two attendants and two nurses. One sits on each side between the suicidal, epileptic, and sick. Neither class is under constant supervision, but the numbers of any one class are not sufficient to occupy the whole attention of one attendant. The manner in which the duties of the night staff are performed is not checked by means of a tell-tale clock. Some system of the kind should be introduced, as suggested by my colleague. Electric clocks are now considered to be the most suitable.

At present ten attendants and one nurse hold the certificate of the Medico-Psychological Association. The Committee have done all in their power to encourage the staff to acquire instruction in their work, by granting an increase of £2 per annum to the salaries of those attendants and nurses who qualify for the certificate. I would, however, suggest that when the question of promotion arises, preference should be given to those members of the staff who have obtained the certificate, and have thus shown a desire to acquire a knowledge of their duties.

KILKENNY
ASYLUM.
—
Training of
staff.

The wages of the staff have lately been increased—the men by £2 per annum, and the nurses by £1—and the scale of wages may now be said to compare favourably with that in force in other similar institutions. The result is that changes amongst the attendants and nurses are comparatively rare. I would suggest, however, that efforts should be made to improve the accommodation provided for them. Unfortunately, in most of their rooms the walls are still very damp. If this cannot be remedied by other means, the best course would be to sheet the walls with matchboard sheeting. Additional furniture is badly wanted to render these rooms more comfortable; and presses, in which to keep clothing, blinds, curtains, &c., should be provided.

Remuneration
and accommoda-
tion of staff.

Various changes have taken place in the clerical staff. Mr. Curran, who held the important post of clerk, died after many years faithful service, and Mr. Brennan, who succeeded him, died after six months' service. The office is now vacant. The former store-keeper was dismissed. His successor is said to be attentive in the discharge of his duties.

Clerical staff.

Numerous changes have taken place amongst the chaplains of both denominations. Their reports show that on the Sunday preceding my inspection, 235 patients were present at Mass, and nine went to the Protestant service.

Religious
ministration.

In future the rule with reference to the burial of patients should be adhered to, in so far that the clerk should enter the date and place of interment; whether the funeral service was performed or not, and the burial becomingly conducted; and the former residence of the deceased patient. This statement should be signed by the officiating chaplain.

Burial of
deceased
patients.

The medical records and case-books are kept up to date, but in future each note in the case-book should show proof of the insanity of the patient.

Medical
records.

The important matters which I would suggest for the consideration of the Committee are:—

Recommendations.

- (1.) The increase of the staff.
- (2.) The provision of additional furniture throughout the wards.
- (3.) The introduction of a system of tell-tale clocks.

KILKENNY
ASYLUM.Low cost of
maintenance.

The Committee are to be congratulated on the fact that there is a falling off in the number of inmates in the asylum, and that their institution is conducted with such marked economy that the expenditure *per caput* during last year proved to be the lowest, with two exceptions, of any in Ireland. I would, therefore, urge that the requirements of the establishment should be liberally dealt with.

7th November, 1901.

KILLARNEY
ASYLUM.Inspected on
21st Dec.,
1901.

Statistics.

KILLARNEY DISTRICT ASYLUM.

I inspected this asylum on the 21st instant, and saw all the patients in residence. The date of last visit was 1st November, 1900, and the changes which have taken place in the asylum population in the interval are shown in the following table:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
On register at last visit,	301	263	564
Admitted since,	94	80	174
Total,	395	343	738
Discharged recovered,	35	37	72
Discharged unrecovered,	20	16	36
Died,	36	19	55
Total,	91	72	163
On register on 20th December, 1901,	304	271	575
Absent on probation, on pass, or by escape,	—	—	—
Resident on the morning of 21st December, 1901,	304	271	575

It will be seen by this table that the total number of admissions was 174, viz., 94 males and 80 females; whilst 72 patients were discharged recovered, 36 unrecovered, and 55 died, making a total of 163 discharges and deaths. The increase in the number resident amounts to 11, viz., 3 men and 8 women.

Recovery and
death rates.

The percentage of recoveries on admissions was 41, viz., 37 on the male, and 46 on the female side; whilst the percentage of deaths on the daily average number resident was 12 amongst the males, and 7 amongst the females.

Paying
patients.Cost of
maintenance.

The total amount contributed on behalf of paying patients this year, up to the date of inspection, has been £88 5s. 5d. The average capitation cost during the year ending the 31st March last, including repayments in respect of loans for building and other works, was £26 10s. 3d. gross, or, excluding loan repayments, and deducting sums received on behalf of paying patients, profits on the farm, and other casual receipts, it was £31 16s. 1d. net.

The health statistics on the day preceding my inspection were as follow :—

	Males	Females.	Total.	Health statistics.
Patients in bed, viz. :—				
Seriously ill,	3	2	5	
From minor ailments,	3	—	3	
From old age or debility,	3	6	9	
From violence or excitement,	—	—	—	
Total in bed,	9	8	17	
Patients suffering from bedsores,	—	—	—	
Patients under restraint,	—	—	—	
Patients in seclusion,	—	—	—	
Epileptics,	12	6	18	
Actively suicidal,	6	4	10	
General paralytics,	—	—	—	
Epileptic and suicidal under special observation,	18	10	28	
Wet beds reported in the morning,	—	—	—	
Patients raised by attendants during previous nights,	30	60	90	

From the summary of accommodation given in my Memorandum of Inspection last year, it will be seen that the total sleeping accommodation was for 552 patients, and there was proper day-room accommodation—distinguishing day-rooms from the corridors which are used as such—for only 121 patients. The additional buildings now in course of erection will provide dormitory space for about 100, and some of the front rooms, which are now used as dormitories, will revert to the original arrangement of affording day-room accommodation for the patients.

I am pleased to be able to say that I found all parts of the asylum clean and in good order. As is not infrequent in other asylums, the female side, for cheerfulness and cleanliness, compares favourably with the male.

The bathing of the patients is satisfactory. On the female side, however, steps should be taken to preclude the possibility of any of the patients being able to turn on the hot water in the absence of a responsible person. This could be done by providing locks for the boxes which enclose the tap arrangements.

Owing to the increase in the number of patients, who have now largely outgrown the laundry and kitchen accommodation, the number of clothes to be washed cannot be dried in sufficient time. The existing drying closets would need to be doubled, and a fan provided for their better ventilation. A new kitchen range is also required, and an additional boiler.

I would, moreover, urge on the Committee of Management the desirability of providing a bakery in connection with their asylum. It is found by experience in the great majority of public asylums that bread of good quality can be economically produced where a bakery is established.

The steps for the acquisition of the land close to the western boundary of the asylum property, so often recommended by us, have not been completed. The arbitrator appointed by the Local Government Board has not yet furnished his report.

KILLARNEY
ASYLUM.

Employment.

The number of patients employed and unemployed on the day previous to my inspection is shown in the following table:—

Nature of Employment.	Numbers.	
	Males.	Females.
Assisting attendants in the wards,	100	—
As garden or field labourers,	36	—
In the stores,	4	—
As stokers,	2	—
As carpenters,	4	—
As painters,	2	—
As tailors,	2	—
As shoemakers,	3	—
With the plasterer,	13	—
In the kitchen,	—	6
In the laundry,	—	27
In officers' quarters,	—	5
At needlework,	—	90
At knitting,	—	6
At miscellaneous work,	36	77
Total employed,	202	211
Refusing to work,	20	12
Unemployed because of :—		
(a) Mental condition,	26	40
(b) Bodily condition,	42	8
(c) Work suitable for them not being available,	4	—
Total unemployed,	102	60

It will thus be seen that no less than 202 men and 211 women are usefully employed, which is a satisfactory record.

Religious
ministration.

The numbers attending Divine Service on the Sunday preceding my inspection are shown in the following table:—

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Roman Catholics,	72	60	132
Protestants,	3	2	5
Total,	75	62	137

Amusements
and recreation.

In addition to fifty-six dances, athletic sports, three concerts given by the staff, and one dramatic entertainment, have been provided for the amusement of the patients, since last visit. I was glad to see so many of the patients in the wards playing backgammon and cards, which, certainly in many cases, prove useful as a mental diversion. I was also much struck with the number of patients reading on the male side, and, on counting, I ascertained that no less than 136 of the men were, at the time of my visit, occupied reading books or newspapers. This illustrates strongly the desirability of affording the patients a liberal supply of reading matter, which, in

so many cases, seems to engage their minds and divert their gloomy thoughts.

KILLARNEY
ASYLUM.

The patients' dietary is fairly satisfactory, and the dinner on the day of my visit was according to scale, and the provisions were of good quality. The addition to the Sunday breakfast of a small quantity of butter, or even of margarine of good quality—such as is given to patients in English asylums—would be useful, and, I am sure, would be appreciated by the patients.

Dietary

The deaths call for no special remarks except that, as is usual here, many of them were due to pulmonary consumption, and that of those dying of other diseases, most of the patients were advanced in years. In 10 cases (7 men and 3 women) the cause of death was verified by *post-mortem* examination, while in no case did the external examination of the body, which, according to the Rules, has to be made after death, reveal any bedsores.

Deaths.

Autopsies.

The only serious casualty which occurred during the year was in the case of T.H., which formed the subject of a coroner's inquest, and, subsequently, of an inquiry by us. In this case the patient, a powerful man, attacked a fellow patient on the 11th inst., and, during a struggle with the attendants, who went to the latter's assistance, several of T.H.'s ribs were fractured, and penetrated the lung, thus causing his death two days afterwards from inflammation and exhaustion. Our report on the case will be laid before the Committee in due course.

Death from
injuries
received in
struggle.

There were 4 cases of zymotic disease during the period under review, viz., 1 of erysipelas, 2 of typhoid fever, and 1 of scarlatina. Of these, the case of erysipelas proved fatal.

Zymotic
disease.

The Register of restraint shows that a female patient (M.C.) was restrained for a period of 104 hours, by a camisole, to prevent her tearing open a wound in her throat, self-inflicted before her admission to the asylum.

Restraint.

Two males and 4 females were secluded on 5 and 10 occasions, for a total duration of 48 hours and 72 hours, respectively.

Seclusion.

We have from time to time drawn the attention of the Committee of Management to the want of a larger and more comfortable supply of furniture in many of the wards. This want has been specially emphasized and brought under notice in the case of T.H., above referred to, as, had there been a couch in the Refractory Ward when the struggle took place between him and the attendants, it is very probable that he would have escaped the fatal injuries which he sustained.

Furniture
required.

It is also evident that the staff of attendants, both in the male and in the female Refractory Wards, is not sufficiently strong. The strength of a chain is that of its weakest link, and the least number of attendants or nurses present in a ward at any particular time must be taken as the test of the sufficiency or insufficiency of the number of attendants or nurses necessary to guard against injury or accident. It will be found that, in many cases, at all events, serious accidents and casualties occur during the necessary absence at meals, or from other unavoidable circumstances, of some of the attendants in charge of a ward.

Staff.

**KILLARNEY
ASYLUM.**

Works carried
out by Asylum
labour.

The following works have been carried out by the staff and patients during the current year:—

New water closets erected: one in the airing court of No. 8 Ward, and one in the general airing court for female patients.

Fifteen yards of drain-pipes laid, and man-hole built for them.

New pan fitted in water closet No. 11 Ward.

Four new lavatory basins fitted in No. 7 Ward.

Drinking fountain erected in general airing court for females.

New bath fitted in bathroom of No. 10 Ward; the walls plastered, and the floor concreted and tiled.

Single-room in No. 1 Ward plastered in Keen's cement.

Passage from No. 13 Ward to men's dining-hall concreted, the roof of same boarded, and two windows fixed.

Transverse hall leading from No. 1 to No. 7 Ward concreted and tiled; and passage leading from No. 1 Ward to men's dining-hall concreted.

Floor of lavatory, No. 13 Ward, newly boarded, and door fixed in wall outside same to reach basement, where injectors of heating apparatus are placed.

Four new ventilators placed over drying horses in laundry.

New hot-water cistern fitted to tea infuser.

New steam gauge and syphon fitted to boiler No. 3.

New cold water pressure gauge fitted to main water pipe outside to record pressure of water supplied to asylum.

Safety valves and stop valves of No. 3 boiler renewed.

Air pipes fitted to the heating pipes, Wards Nos. 2, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13.

New roof, floors, doors and window sashes fixed in Clerk's house.

Painting and papering done in a number of Attendants' and Nurses' rooms, No. 12 dormitory, men's dining-hall, lodges, Hall Porter's room, and Medical Superintendent's and Matron's quarters.

Large water tank scraped and painted.

Walls pointed with cement where damp appeared.

Records.

I inspected the books and records, and, as usual, found them carefully written up. The Case-books, kept by the Assistant Medical Officer, Dr. E. W. Griffin, accurately record the history and progress of each patient while undergoing treatment in the asylum.

23rd December, 1901.

LETTERKENNY DISTRICT ASYLUM.

LETTERKENNY
ASYLUM.

The statutory visit to this asylum was paid on the 20th September, 1901, the date of the previous visit having been 27th August, 1900. The changes which took place in the asylum population between these dates are shown in the following table:—

Inspected on
20th Sept.,
1901, and 24th
January, 1902.
Statistics.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
On register, 27th August, 1900,	383	208	591
Admitted since,	82	56	138
Total,	465	264	729
Discharged recovered,	43	24	67
Discharged unrecovered,	13	7	20
Died,	17	13	30
Total,	73	44	117
On register on 20th September, 1901,	392	220	612
Absent on probation,	—	—	—
Absent on pass,	—	—	—
Absent by escape,	—	—	—
Resident on 20th September, 1901,	392	220	612

It will be seen by this table that there remained on the 20th September 612 patients—392 males and 220 females. The asylum was again visited on the 24th instant, and during that short period the number resident increased from 612 to 635, viz., 401 males and 234 females.

These figures speak plainly of the alarmingly congested state of the asylum, and of the urgent necessity for providing additional accommodation. It was pointed out in the memorandum of inspection for 1899 that there was only sleeping accommodation for 320 males and 190 females, and day-room accommodation for 322 males and 205 females. Since then the Committee have increased the dormitory accommodation by the conversion of a day-room on the first floor for twenty-five farm patients into a dormitory for thirteen. The Committee, however, at their meeting in December last, allocated a room on the same floor, which had been occupied by seven patients, to the Assistant Medical Officer's use, thus still further reducing the accommodation for the patients. Although I am very unwilling to cavil at any action of the Committee, it lies on me as a duty to say, that having regard to the alarming condition of overcrowding which exists in the asylum, the Committee should postpone the allocation to other purposes of any rooms which can be occupied by patients.

Accommo-
dation.

Overcrowding.

LETTER-
KENNY
ASYLUM.

I am glad to perceive, from the minutes of the Committee's proceedings, that an architect has now been appointed to prepare plans for the provision of further accommodation. Such plans will require the approval of the Lord Lieutenant under the 9th Section (Sub-section 4) of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, before they can be carried out.

In this connection, I may state that my colleague and I shall be happy to afford the architect every assistance and information in our power in preparing suitable plans, should the Committee so desire.

Having regard to the still recent enlargement of the asylum, and to the poverty of the district as a whole, we are of opinion that every effort should be made to keep the expenditure on further works within narrow limits. It seems to me that a good deal of accommodation can be obtained by adding a story to some portions of the existing buildings, and by some structural alterations, such as the conversion of the Roman Catholic chapel into accommodation for patients. The latter would, of course, necessitate the erection of a separate chapel.

Recovery and
death rates.

The percentage of recoveries on admissions during the year 1901 was 38·6, viz., 42·1 amongst the males and 34·4 amongst the females, while the percentage of deaths on the daily average number resident during the year was 4·9, viz.: 4·8 amongst the males and 5·1 amongst the females.

Heating and
ventilation.

The marked decrease in the mortality amongst the patients which has taken place in the last few years, practically coincides with the introduction of the "Plenum" system of heating and ventilation, and would seem to be, at any rate to some extent, due to the warmth and dryness of the internal atmosphere resulting from the working of that system. It must strike even a casual visitor that the building, formerly exceedingly damp and cold, is now dry and comfortably warm. The serious complaint against this system, which the Committees of other asylums make, of the extravagant consumption of coal which it entails, with the resultant expense, does not apply to this asylum, and I think the Resident Medical Superintendent is entitled to credit for keeping the consumption of fuel within reasonable limits.

Paying
patients.

On the date of my first visit, there were ten paying patients in the asylum, and during the last financial year ending the 31st March, 1901, a sum of £226 2s. 8d. was received on behalf of the maintenance of such patients.

The difficulty which has hitherto existed in obtaining contributions towards the support of patients committed as dangerous lunatics, under the 10th Section of the Act, 30 & 31 Vic., cap. 118, who form the great majority of the patients in the asylum, has been removed by the 3rd Section of the Lunacy (Ireland) Act, 1901, which comes into operation on the 1st April next, and which provides that in such cases payment can be enforced under the provisions of the Act, 38 & 39 Vic., cap. 67, Section 16. It is hoped that the facilities thus given for obtaining contributions from private sources towards the support of patients in the asylum will result in a substantial increase in the amount received under this head.

The health statistics on the day of my first visit were as follow :—

				LISTERHILL ASYLUM.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Health statistics.
Patients in bed, viz :—				
Seriously ill,	—	—	—	
From minor ailments,	2	2	4	
From old age or debility,	2	2	4	
From violence or excitement,	—	—	—	
Total in bed,	4	4	8	
Patients suffering from bedsores,				
Patients under restraint,	—	—	—	
Patients in seclusion,	—	—	—	
Epileptics,	19	18	37	
Actively suicidal,	13	11	24	
General paralytics,	—	—	—	
Epileptic and suicidal under special observation,	32	21	53	
Wet beds reported in the morning,	2	1	3	
Patients raised by attendants during previous night,	27	32	59	

The distribution of the staff and patients throughout the various wards of the asylum on the day of my first visit is shown in the following table :—

Distribution
of staff and
patients.

Ward.	Numbers.		
	Patients.	Attendants.	
		Charge.	Ordinary.
<i>Male side.</i>			
No 1,	17	1	1
" 2,	76	1	1
" 3,	80	1	3
" 4,	34	1	1
" 5,	32	1	1
" 6,	46	1	3
" 13,	34	1	—
" 14,	38	1	—
Hospital,	35	1	3
<i>Female side.</i>			
No. 7,	13	1	1
" 8,	37	1	1
" 9,	37	1	1
" 10,	34	1	2
" 11,	28	1	1
" 12,	29	1	2
Hospital,	42	1	2

The conversion of the day-room into a dormitory, already referred to, has necessarily resulted in the congregation of seventy-six chronic cases into one small day-room, which is not large enough to afford them a reasonable amount of sitting room. At the time of my visit I saw several of these patients standing and lying in the corridor outside the day-room.

There has been no change in the number of the staff, and, owing to the increase in the number of patients the proportion of attendants to patients has become too low.

Staff,

LETTERKENNY
ASYLUM.

The following table shows the number of patients employed and unemployed on the day of my first visit:—

Employment.

Nature of Employment.	Numbers.	
	Males.	Females.
Assisting attendants in the wards,	63	35
As garden or field labourers,	70	—
As masons,	2	—
As carpenters,	2	—
As shoemakers,	3	—
Assisting engineer,	3	—
In the kitchen,	23	1
In the laundry,	—	26
In officers' quarters,	1	3
At needlework,	—	25
At knitting,	—	36
Total employed,	167	126
Refusing to work,	25	6
Unemployed because of—		
(a) Mental condition,	196	74
(b) Bodily condition,	4	14
Total unemployed,	225	94

Considerably more than half of the male patients are returned as unemployed. I trust, however, having regard to the great importance of occupying both the mental and physical faculties of the insane, that a larger number of men may be induced to work on the new farm which is being acquired.

Religious
ministration.

The religious ministration of the patients receives due attention, and the following table shows the numbers attending Divine Service on the Sunday preceding my first inspection:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Roman Catholics,	134	82	216
Presbyterians,	20	14	34
Protestant Episcopalians,	20	10	30
Total,	174	106	280

Dietary and
provisions.

The patients' dietary is satisfactory, and the provisions which I examined were of good quality.

Amusements.

During the period which elapsed between the inspection in August, 1900, and that on the 20th September, 1901, seventeen associated entertainments took place, attended on an average by seventy-four males and forty-four females. A gramophone performance, and magic lantern and other variety entertainments, were provided, and a number of the patients were taken to a circus performance. Some of the males play hockey and football.

Deaths.

The deaths during the period under review call for no special remark, a considerable number of the patients who died being advanced in life.

Autopsies.

In the cases of eight men and seven women the cause of death was verified by *post-mortem* examination.

I regret to note that six cases of erysipelas occurred amongst the females, one of which ended fatally, and there was also a case of typhoid fever amongst the males.

There was no coroner's inquest, and the only serious casualties recorded were two in number, viz.:—

On the 29th March a male patient (C. M'L.) was found to be suffering from an impacted intracapsular fracture of the neck of femur, which was believed to have been caused by a fall out of bed during the night; and on the 8th July another male (J. Q.) knocked his head against the wall of his room at night, inflicting five scalp wounds, four of which were very serious.

The asylum records show that in no case was it necessary to have recourse to mechanical restraint, and only a single patient was placed in seclusion, on one occasion, for a period of two hours. Accepting these records as correct—which I have no hesitation in doing—the Medical Officers are entitled to much credit, especially having regard to the overcrowded condition of the asylum, for being able to manage the patients practically without having to resort to measures of coercion. Some of the older members of the Committee may possibly remember the time when it was usual to keep the insane constantly locked up in single rooms, and often chained to the walls; and it speaks well for the humanity of the Committee that, through the means which they have placed at the disposal of their officers, the environment of the patients is so humane and comfortable.

I was pleased to find the condition of the asylum on the whole satisfactory, although, as pointed out in previous reports, the furniture and surroundings, even in the wards occupied by the sick, and by cases likely to recover their mental health, were cheerless and comfortless.

There was a good deal of noise and turmoil in some of the male chronic wards, and I noticed two or three black eyes among the patients, but this state of things is almost unavoidable when patients live under such ochletic conditions.

During the period up to the date of my first visit the outside of the asylum was painted, and the following works were carried out by the asylum staff, with the assistance of some of the patients:—

Colouring walls and ceilings, painting doors and windows, and staining and varnishing woodwork in No. 4 division corridor; No. 7 division, corridor and single rooms; No. 10, corridor and dormitory; Female hospital, dormitory and lavatories, and delivery room in laundry; painting and varnishing thirty bedsteads; wainscoting stores corridor with pine sheeting; preparing woodwork for floors of dressing-rooms; making out-door seats; building manholes and putting on metal covers; repairing roof; painting and cleaning spoutings, and laying and enclosing hospital yards.

Previous to my first visit we received a communication from the authorities of Milford Workhouse, calling our attention to the case of an imbecile boy—D. S.—who had been transferred, under due authority, from the workhouse to the asylum, of which his father had been an inmate for some time. The Committee refused to sanction the boy's detention in the asylum, and directed him to be removed back to the workhouse, and they confirmed this decision at a subsequent meeting. This boy has been an idiot from birth; is degraded and dirty in his habits; at times violent in his conduct; occasionally refuses to take food, and had several times assaulted

LETTERKENNY
ASYLUM.

Zymotic
disease.
Casualties.

No restraint.
Seclusion.

Satisfactory
record.

General
condition.
Furniture, &c.,
required.

Conduct.

Works carried
out.

Refusal of
Committee
to retain
suitable case
in asylum

LUTTERKENNY
ASYLUM.

the nurse in charge in the workhouse. Having regard to the fact that there is no proper provision for treating such cases in the Milford Workhouse, the case is, in my opinion, clearly one which requires the care and treatment afforded by an asylum, or institution for imbeciles, and the result of his continued detention in the workhouse will inevitably lead to his committing some offence which will cause him to be committed to the asylum as a dangerous idiot, under the provisions of the Act 30 & 31 Vic., cap. 118, Section 10, with the cost to the ratepayers attendant on such committal. I feel assured that the Committee, in refusing to sanction this boy's detention, were actuated solely by the belief that, from the overcrowded state of the asylum, more urgent and acute cases awaited vacancies, and that they would not for a moment be guilty of the cruelty of depriving of proper care and shelter an unfortunate human being whose misfortune is that he came into the world suffering from a deficient intellect, which, it is sad to state, has so often exposed this class to the scoffs and illusage of the unthinking.

Records.

I examined the asylum books, and found them all fully written up except the medical case-books which, by the rules and orders for the management of the asylum, must be kept by the Assistant Medical Officer, and entries made in them at stated times.

25th January, 1902.

LIMERICK
ASYLUM.

Inspected on
10th Sept.,
1901.
Statistics.

LIMERICK DISTRICT ASYLUM.

I inspected this asylum on the 10th September last, and saw all the patients then resident. The last previous visit was paid on the 15th December, 1900, and the changes which took place in the asylum population in the interval are shown in the following table:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
On register at last visit (15th Dec. 1900).	304	294	598
Admitted since,	60	48	108
Total,	364	342	706
Discharged recovered,	15	21	36
Discharged unrecovered,	4	8	12
Died,	19	17	36
Total,	38	46	84
On register on the 10th September, 1901.	326	293	619
Absent on probation; on pass; or by escape,	—	—	—
Resident on the 10th September, 1901,	326	293	619

As will be seen from the above table, the number remaining on

the 10th September shows an increase of twenty-four on the number at the time of the previous visit.

LIMERICK
ASYLUM.

Of the patients resident, 432 are chargeable to the county, and 187 to the county borough of Limerick.

There are only ten patients on whose behalf any contribution is received towards their maintenance, and, during the year ending 31st March last, a total sum of £101 19s. 2d. was received under this head.

Paying
patients.

The average capitation cost during that year was £26 10s. 8d., but of this sum £3 7s. 10d. was in respect of loan repayments—leaving the net capitation cost of maintenance £23 2s. 10d. per annum.

Cost of
maintenance.

The deaths during the period under review—numbering nineteen males and seventeen females—show a considerable decrease on the numbers for the previous year, and were nearly all caused by pulmonary consumption (phthisis) or cardiac disease. One death was the result of mercurial poisoning, the patient (a female) having swallowed corrosive sublimate with suicidal intent, prior to admission, and died nine days after being received into the institution.

Deaths.

The cause of death was verified by *post-mortem* examination in eight cases.

Autopsies.

The health statistics on the day of my visit were as follow:—

Health
statistics.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients in bed, viz. :—			
Seriously ill,	2	7	9
From minor ailments,	3	2	5
From old age or debility,	1	4	5
From violence or excitement,	—	1	1
Patients suffering from bed-sores,	1	—	1
Patients under restraint,	—	—	—
Patients in seclusion,	—	1	1
Epileptics,	12	14	26
Actively suicidal,	24	29	53
General paralytics,	—	—	—
Epileptic and suicidal under special observation,	45	49	94
Wet beds reported in the morning,	3	4	7
Patients raised by attendants during the previous night,	30	31	61

The only serious casualty recorded was the fracture of a female patient's forearm, caused by a fall.

Casualty.

Two cases of scarlatina and one of dysentery occurred in the spring of the year.

Zymotic
disease.

LANSBICK
ASYLUM.

The employment of the patients, as shown in the following table, continues satisfactory:—

Employment.

Nature of Employment.	Numbers.	
	Males.	Females.
Assisting attendants in the wards,	72	61
As garden or field labourers,	63	—
As clerk,	1	—
As storekeepers,	2	—
As stokers,	7	—
As plasterer,	1	—
As carpenters,	9	—
As painters,	6	—
As tailors,	4	—
As shoemakers,	4	—
As upholsterers,	12	—
As bakers,	3	—
As blacksmiths,	2	—
In the kitchen,	7	9
In the laundry,	—	53
In officers' quarters,	1	2
At needlework,	—	39
At knitting,	—	32
At fancy work,	—	7
Total employed,	194	193
Refusing to work,	14	19
Unemployed because of:—		
(a) Mental condition,	48	37
(b) Bodily condition,	43	40
(c) Other causes,	27	14
Total unemployed,	132	100

Seclusion.

Four patients are returned as being placed in seclusion during the period since last inspection on seventeen occasions, for a total duration of 192 hours.

Restraint.

Four patients were restrained by leather muffs for 202 hours in all, in order to prevent them injuring themselves or others.

One of these cases (a female) although not mechanically restrained on the day of my visit, was in seclusion, and I found that there was some swelling and blistering of her wrists, through the pressure or friction which the muffs had caused. This form of mechanical restraint does not strictly come within the interpretation of the appliances sanctioned by the Privy Council Rules of the 14th April, 1897, and the Medical Superintendent has, therefore, now taken steps to obtain appliances in accordance with the rules referred to.

Religious
ministration.

The ministration of religion continues unchanged. The following are the numbers of patients who attended Divine Service on the Sunday preceding my visit:—

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Roman Catholics,	113	98	211
Protestants,	6	9	15
Total,	119	107	226

The improvement of the laundry and administrative departments has not yet been commenced, and, having regard to the increasing number of patients, and the very defective condition of these departments, it is to be hoped that every effort will be made to commence this most necessary work at an early date. I understand that the delay has arisen from the difficulty in obtaining tenders for the work.

LIMERICK
ASYLUM.

Improvement
of laundry and
administrative
departments.

The female hospital has been remodelled by the asylum staff and patients, and is now admirably suited for its purpose.

Remodelling
of female
hospital.

The other works carried out by asylum labour since last inspection are as follow, viz. :—

Works
carried out.

- (1.) Five hearths and three lavatories tiled.
- (2.) A new water-closet constructed, and 550 feet of 4-inch earthenware drain laid down to connect same.
- (3.) A new hot water coil erected in the flame-bed of No. 1 boiler.
- (4.) Gas supply to female hospital reconstructed.
- (5.) Four rooms in Medical Superintendent's house papered, and windows painted outside.
- (6.) Three rooms of back lodge papered and painted.
- (7.) Ceilings of female divisions Nos. 4 and 5, and male divisions 4 and 5, cleaned and whitened.
- (8.) General painting, papering, carpentry, and engineering work throughout asylum.

The asylum, on the whole, continues in a satisfactory condition, but it will be necessary for the Committee to keep in view the increasing number of patients, and in due time make provision for their accommodation.

General
condition.

It would also be desirable that a Visiting Committee of their body should meet at least once a month, and go through all parts of the institution with the Medical Superintendent.

Visiting
committee.

I saw the patients at dinner, which consisted of boiled beef, cabbage, and potatoes, and appeared to be relished by them. Their conduct was orderly.

Dietary.
Conduct.

I examined the asylum books and found them duly written up.

Records

22nd November, 1901.

LONDONDERRY DISTRICT ASYLUM.

LONDONDERRY
ASYLUM.Inspected on
21st September,
1901.

Statistics.

This asylum was inspected on the 21st September last, the previous inspection having been made on the 25th August, 1900. The changes which took place amongst the inmates of the institution during the intervening period are shown in the following table:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
On register at last visit (25 Aug. 1900)	243	225	468
Admitted since,	49	59	108
Total,	292	284	576
Discharged recovered,	9	28	37
Discharged unrecovered,	5	3	8
Died,	25	17	42
Total,	39	48	87
On the register on 21st September, 1901,	253	236	489
Absent on probation, on pass, or by escape,	—	—	—
Maintained in Londonderry and Limerick Workhouses, under the 8th section of Act 58 & 39 Vic, cap. 67,	1	3	4
Resident on 21st September, 1901,	252	233	485

It will be seen from this table that the population of the asylum continues to increase, notwithstanding every effort to limit the admissions to acute and otherwise urgent cases.

Accommodation.

The actual accommodation in the asylum, including the buildings at Gransha, is as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
DAYROOM.			
Main Asylum,	167	167	334
Gransha,	64	—	64
Total,	231	167	398
DORMITORY.			
Main Asylum,	159	172	331
Gransha,	64	—	64
Total,	223	172	395

Overcrowding. The above figures show that the institution is overcrowded to the extent of nearly 100 patients. This state of affairs, lamentable at all times, and necessarily injurious to the recovery, as well as the other best interests of the patients, would probably lead to

the outbreak of one of those forms of disease which arise from the too close aggregation of human beings, and their breathing a vitiated atmosphere, were it not that it is the constant effort of the Medical Superintendent and the staff to counteract the effects of overcrowding, by keeping the patients as much as possible in the open air, and by ventilating the buildings as far as this can be done.

The Committee have now decided to build a second block at Gransha to accommodate 100 patients, and this will, no doubt, meet the most urgent requirements of the institution, but no time must be lost in pressing on its erection, otherwise we would be regretfully obliged to report to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant that the Committee had not fulfilled the duty of providing and maintaining sufficient accommodation for the lunatic poor of the district, which is imposed on them by the 9th section of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, with the result that the Capital Grant in aid of the maintenance of the institution would be withheld.

I am aware that the Committee are most anxious to do what is reasonable and proper towards the afflicted class committed to their guardianship, but looking to the history of the institution, and the admitted want, for so many years, of sufficient accommodation for the lunatic poor of the district, it lies on me as a duty to point out distinctly that the provision of further accommodation can no longer be postponed.

The percentage of recoveries on admissions during the period under review was 34·3, viz.:—18·4 amongst the males and 47·5 amongst the females.

Of the 489 patients on the register, 337 are chargeable to, or were admitted from, the county, and 152 from the county borough of Londonderry.

There are twenty-two patients on whose behalf contributions are made towards their maintenance, either by relatives or out of their own property; and, during the period since last inspection, the sums received under this head amounted to £351 18s. 3d.

During the year ending 31st March last, the net average cost of maintenance, excluding charges in respect of loans for building works, was £23 6s. 4d. per head.

The health statistics on the day of my visit were as follow:—

	Males.	Females	Total.	Health Statistics.
Patients in bed, viz.,—				
Seriously ill,	—	3	3	
From minor ailments,	2	—	2	
From old age or debility,	—	—	—	
From violence or excitement,	—	2	2	
Total in bed,	2	5	7	
Patients suffering from bedsores,	—	—	—	
Patients under restraint,	—	—	—	
Patients in seclusion,	—	—	—	
Epileptics,	15	17	32	
Actively suicidal,	1	1	2	
General paralytics,	—	—	—	
Epileptic and suicidal under special observation,	16	17	33	
Wet beds reported in the morning,	—	—	—	
Patients raised by attendants during previous night,	25	50	55	

LONDON-
DURRY.
ASYLUM.Supervision of
epileptics.

It may be observed that some of the epileptic patients have to sleep in single rooms and be specially visited there by the night attendants. It is, however, manifestly desirable that the epileptics should sleep in observation dormitories, under the constant supervision of an attendant.

Employment.

The employment of the patients continues satisfactory, and the number occupied at various trades, as shown in the following table, indicates the amount of work which is done by the patients' labour in the institution:—

Nature of Employment.	Numbers.	
	Males.	Females.
Assisting attendants in the wards,	46	61
As garden or field labourers,	95	—
As clerks,	2	—
As storekeepers,	4	—
As stokers,	2	—
As painters,	4	—
As tailors,	6	—
As shoemakers,	3	—
As upholsterers,	6	16
As joiners,	3	—
In the kitchen,	14	24
In the laundry,	—	34
In officer's quarters,	—	3
At needlework,	—	21
At knitting,	—	27
At fancy work,	—	6
Total employed,	185	192
Refusing to work,	22	18
Unemployed because of—		
(a) mental condition,	30	11
(b) bodily condition,	15	12
Total unemployed,	67	41

Amusements.

During the winter months weekly dances are given, attended by an average number of 175 patients, viz.:—80 males and 95 females. The other amusements provided for the patients include picnics, athletic sports, cricket, billiards, cards, draughts, concerts, bands, theatrical and circus entertainments.

A liberal supply of magazines and other literature is also provided, through the kindness of some members of the Committee and others.

Religious
ministration.

The religious ministration of the patients receives due attention, and Divine Service is celebrated weekly at Gransha, as well as at

the main asylum. The following table shows the numbers attending on the Sunday preceding the date of my inspection:—

LONDON-
BERRY
ASYLUM.

	Males.		Females.		Total.
	Main Asylum.	Gransha.	Main Asylum.	Gransha.	
Roman Catholics,	68	27	78	-	173
Protestant Episcopalians,	27	28	54	-	109
Presbyterians,	35	27	47	-	109
Totals,	130	82	179	-	391

It may be noted that many of the Protestant patients at Gransha attend both Episcopalian and Presbyterian services.

The patients' dietary is suitable, and proper care is taken in the preparation of their food. Dietary.

The percentage of deaths on the average number resident during the period under review was 8·7, viz.:—10·1 amongst the males, and 7·3 amongst the females. Deaths.

Of the forty-two deaths which occurred, eight were due to phthisis. Patients suffering from this disease should be isolated, but under present conditions this is, unfortunately, impossible.

The cause of death was verified in seven cases by *post-mortem* examination, and in none of the forty-two cases were bedsores found. Autopsies.

One case of sudden death was the subject of a coroner's inquest, the verdict of the jury being that the patient died of valvular disease of the heart. Inquest.

Fortunately, the only zymotic disease recorded during the period under review was one case of facial erysipelas, but since the date of my inspection, two cases of typhoid fever—one a patient and the other an attendant—have been reported on the female side, where, as the Committee are aware, the overcrowding is most dense. Zymotic Disease.

Four casualties occurred since the previous inspection, the particulars of which are as follow:— Casualties.

- (1.) J. L. (male).—Fracture of shoulder-joint, the result—as stated by the patient—of having been thrown down by an attendant; but no corroborative evidence of the charge could be obtained.
- (2.) J. M. (female).—Fracture of right humerus, caused by falling in an epileptic fit.
- (3.) M. M'G. (female).—Fracture of thigh bone, resulting from having been thrown down by another patient.
- (4.) M. L. (female).—Fracture of right femur, resulting from having been thrown down by another patient.

Neither restraint nor seclusion were used in the treatment of the patients during the period under review, which is a very satisfactory record. No restraint or seclusion.

LONDON-
DERRY
ASYLUM.
—
Staff.

It is a pleasure to notice on every recurrent visit to this institution, the good class of attendants which the Medical Superintendent is able to secure, and I learned from him that seventeen of the male attendants and fifteen of the females hold the certificate of the Medico-Psychological Association for proficiency in mental nursing.

Records.

I examined the asylum records and found them carefully written up. The medical records, as usual, reflect much credit on the Assistant Medical Officer, Dr. Rutledge, who, it seems to me, discharges his duties in an entirely satisfactory manner.

Assistant
Medical
Officer.

General
management
creditable to
Medical
Superintendent.

The general management of the institution, having regard to the overcrowding, and the difficulty of administration consequent thereon, reflects great credit on the Medical Superintendent, who—if possible—is too anxious for the welfare of the institution and everything connected therewith.

30th November, 1901.

MARY-
BOROUGH
ASYLUM.

MARYBOROUGH DISTRICT ASYLUM.

Inspected on
27th & 28th
Nov., 1901.

The last report on this asylum was written on 21st December, 1900. Since then the following changes have taken place amongst the patients:—

Statistics.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
On register at that date,	255	227	482
Admitted since,	74	48	122
Discharged,	28	24	52
Died,	33	15	48
Escaped,	1	—	1
Leaving on the books of the institution the names of,	267	236	503

Of these, one man is at present absent by escape.

Transfers from
workhouses.

These figures show an increase of twenty-one in the population of the institution in the last eleven months—an increase which, though somewhat above that recorded in past years, is entirely accounted for by transfers from workhouses to the asylum, and cannot be taken as any indication of an increase of occurring insanity.

Accommo-
dation.

According to the latest returns there is day-room space in the asylum for 580 patients, and sleeping room for 570, so that there is still room for thirteen men and fifty-four women who may require accommodation in the immediate future.

Chargeability.

Of the patients at present on the register, 246 are chargeable to King's County and 257 to Queen's County.

Eleven of the inmates contribute towards their maintenance in sums varying from £5 to £24 13s. per annum. The net average capitulation cost for last year—amounting to £28 1s. 2d.—was somewhat above the average cost for Irish asylums. The extra expenditure in renewing the bedding and furniture must, at least in some degree, have contributed to this.

MARY-
BOROUGH
ASYLUM.

Paying
patients

Cost of main-
tenance.

The rate of mortality calls for no special remark. There were two deaths from dysentery and one from typhoid fever. Numerous cases of zymotic disease are recorded. There were two cases of erysipelas, two cases of enteric fever—one of which ended fatally—four cases of dysentery, with two deaths, and measles attacked five of the female staff. It is difficult to find any reason for these outbreaks of preventable disease, as the accommodation, ventilation, sanitary arrangements, &c., leave little to be desired.

Zymotic
disease.

In three cases the cause of death was verified by *post-mortem* examination. This is a falling off as compared with the returns of previous years; but it is to be hoped that these important aids to the protection of the insane and to the advancement of knowledge, will not continue to fall behindhand.

Autopsies.

There was no suicide or death from misadventure, nor did the coroner find it necessary to hold an inquest; nor is there any record of a serious casualty having occurred in the asylum.

No deaths from
misadventure
or casualties.

Twelve men and six women were found in bed suffering from various forms of bodily disease.

Health.

The returns of restraint and seclusion show that restraint was not resorted to in the treatment of the patients, whilst twelve men and five women were secluded on fourteen and six occasions for sixty-three and forty-eight hours respectively.

No restraint.

Seclusion.

The general appearance of the patients has improved; their clothes were tidier and seemed to be better looked after. Some more variety might, however, be introduced as regards the material of the women's gowns, so as to encourage habits of neatness and self-respect.

Clothing.

The beds and bedding were found in good order. New bedsteads of the "Lawson-Tait" pattern are being substituted for the old-fashioned beds, and the sheets, both on the male and on the female sides, are better looked after. Night dresses are now provided on the female side of the house, and in the male observation dormitory. It is stated that the male patients when going to bed at night have to undress themselves in their day-rooms, which are mostly situated in the new buildings, and walk from thence to their dormitories in the front of the building with only their shirts on—a long way to go, with so little covering, on a cold night. Either presses should be provided outside the dormitories, in which to keep the clothing, or the clothes should be left in the nearest corridor or lavatory.

Beds

Unsuitable
arrangements
for undressing.

The furniture has been increased in the day-rooms, but something more requires to be done to brighten up these rooms.

Furniture, &c.

MART-
BOROUGH
ASYLUM.Service of
meals.
Dietary.

The service of the meals has been improved. A certain number of patients are now provided with knives and forks, and the supply, I understand, will be increased by degrees. The behaviour of the patients at dinner was remarkably good. The dietary might be improved by introducing fish on Friday, and by giving tea and bread for supper.

Provisions.

The provisions supplied by contract would appear to be of excellent quality. The meat is still supplied in hind and fore-quarters, a practice which does not usually obtain in such a large institution, as it must increase the difficulty of deciding on the quality of the supply. The bread baked in the establishment is excellent of its kind, and is obtained at an economical price.

Heating and
lighting.

It may be remarked that in this institution, all parts of which are artificially heated by hot water and lighted by electricity, the cost of fuel and light is below the average in the majority of Irish asylums.

Disposal of
sewage.

The machinery for pumping the sewage up to the farm is now found insufficient to deal with such a quantity. Perhaps the difficulty might in some degree be met by separating the storm and rain water from the soil drainage, and so lessening the amount of liquid to be dealt with.

Laundry.
flooring

The timber in the floor of the ironing-room in the laundry has rotted away. It would be advisable to relay it in wood-block flooring.

Mortuary.

Hot water is badly wanted in the mortuary. A small range with a boot boiler would supply all that is required.

Employment.

The return of employment shows that, omitting patients engaged only in assisting the attendants and nurses in the wards, 56 per cent. of the men and 48 per cent. of the women are at work. One hundred and fourteen patients work on the farm, two assist the tailor, and four work in the hakehouse.

Staff.

One attendant has been added to the strength of the staff on each side. The proportion of male attendants to patients is one to thirteen, and on the female side, the proportion is one nurse to about eleven patients. The night staff consists of three males and three females. Their vigilance is tested by electric clocks.

Night nursing.

On the first morning of my visit thirteen beds were found wet on the male side, and three on the female side.

Divine service.

The chaplains' books show that on last Sunday 238 patients were present at Mass, and 24 went to the Protestant service.

Burial of
deceased
patients.

All the funerals conducted by the establishment, with one exception, were attended by a chaplain. The omission in this case was undoubtedly due to some mistake.

Medical
records.

The case-books and *post-mortem* books should contain fuller entries. Each note in the case-book should, as far as possible, show some evidence of the insanity of the patient.

28th November, 1901.

MONAGHAN DISTRICT ASYLUM.

MONAGHAN
ASYLUM.

The wooden buildings, so long in process of erection, have at last been occupied, and afford very excellent accommodation, consisting of well-lighted day-rooms and spacious dormitories, with excellent sanitary accommodation. Little relief to the overcrowding has, however, thus been obtained, as the population of the asylum has increased by 40 in the past two years, and amounts now to 811, whereas, the recognised total capacity of all the buildings is only for 733. Room is, therefore, still wanted for 78, leaving out of consideration the demands of fresh admissions.

Inspected on
8rd & 4th July
1901.Wooden
buildings.

The overcrowding is still almost as great as ever, and is principally felt on the male side. For instance, in the old Infirmary there are still 70 men, where there is now, including the room formerly occupied by the Assistant Medical Officer, only space for 50. Here the only day-room is in the basement hall, which has also to be used as a dining hall. In the main building the day-rooms and dormitories are overcrowded to an unjustifiable extent—an extent which renders classification impossible, and militates against the mental improvement of the patients. In some of the day-rooms the inmates have to sit closely packed together, without room to move about. Furthermore, the patients have nearly all to dine in these rooms, as the general dining-room will contain only a very small proportion.

Overcrowding.

In the overcrowded dormitories at the present season the temperature during the night must be oppressive and unwholesome.

The laundry is quite unequal to meet the requirements of an institution of such a size. No attempt has been made to increase its capacity for many years past, whilst the number of patients has increased from year to year, and the amount of washing has more than doubled. To render the department capable of meeting the wants of the institution would appear to me to be principally a matter of increased room for the patients to work in. At present there is not sufficient room for the number of female patients who should be employed at this work, nor is there sufficient space in which such a large amount of clothes could be properly washed. In an asylum laundry as much washing as possible should be done by hand. In order to enable this to be done, the general wash-room should be enlarged and a separate room provided, in which the foul washing could be carried out. The drying closets should be rendered capable of drying the clothes expeditiously, by renewing the heating pipes where necessary, and by driving the current of heated air through the clothes by means of a fan.

Laundry.

The additional machinery required need only be a washing machine for the foul clothes, and a hydro extractor.

Much discussion has arisen with reference to the expenditure on the drainage and the sanitary appliances throughout the institution, and objections have been made to the amounts expended, principally from a want of knowledge of the facts. The Committee decided, on first coming into office, on laying down a new system of drainage, together with a septic purification scheme. In January, 1900, a loan of £9,000 was applied for, of which £3,000 was to be expended on the works enumerated above. While the works were in progress it was found necessary to extend them, and these extensions were not included in the original loan. The works were all

Drainage and
sanitary works.

MONAGHAN
ASYLUM.

carried out by day labour, and not by contract. The system of drainage, and the plumbing work in connection with it, appear to have been well designed. In no institution of the kind have I seen more suitable sanitary arrangements. It would be a sad pity to give up the completion of the work now, as all the material has been purchased, so that no saving could be effected. Further, to discharge the sewage into the river, without purification, would be illegal.

Furniture and
objects of
interest.

Some furniture has been obtained for the new wooden blocks, but the supply is inadequate, and there is a great want, both here and throughout the whole of the wards, of all these articles now generally found in all modern asylums, such as armchairs, curtains, pictures, birds, plants, and books, which tend so much to comfort and interest the insane. To say that these people have not been accustomed to such luxuries in their own homes does not meet the case. The insane are sent to the asylum for treatment, and such surroundings have a wonderful effect for good in soothing them, and improving their habits.

Rats in
building.

Most of the wards, especially on the female side, are infested with rats. Efforts should be made to banish these vermin, by concreting round the walls where possible.

Alterations in
executive
block.

The alterations of the executive block are now completed, and excellent accommodation has been provided for the Assistant Medical Officers and some of the other officials.

Protestant
chapel.

The building of the Protestant chapel now approaches completion. This will afford ample accommodation for the inmates belonging to the Episcopal and Presbyterian Churches.

Statistics.

When the last report was written, on September 21st 1900, there were on the books of the asylum 779 patients—434 men and 345 women. Since then 114—62 men and 52 women—have been admitted. The discharges have been 35—14 men and 21 women; 47, viz., 27 men and 20 women, have died, leaving 811—455 men and 356 women—in residence; an increase of 32 patients in the last ten months.

446 of the patients are chargeable to Cavan and 365 to Monaghan. Only 10 contribute towards their own maintenance, in sums varying from £24 to £3 per annum, whilst the net cost per head is estimated at £22 14s. 5d.

No fatal
accidents.

The causes of death call for no remarks. There has been no coroner's inquest, nor has any death from misadventure been reported. Unfortunately, however, no *post-mortem* examinations have been made. Such examinations are now looked on as of the utmost importance, as they reveal injuries inflicted during life, which otherwise would never be known, the insane being oftentimes unwilling or unable to tell their troubles.

No autopsies.

Casualties

Only two serious injuries are reported, viz.: a fracture of the arm, the result of an assault by another patient, and concussion of the brain, the result of a fall.

Zymotic
disease.

During the winter and spring there were fourteen cases of erysipelas in the wards. This outbreak is not to be wondered at, considering the great overcrowding.

Conduct.

Clothing.

Beds.

During the visit the patients were quiet and well behaved. Their clothing was somewhat tidier than in the past, but is still open to improvement. The bed clothing was very clean and well looked after. A number of beds, however, have still to be laid down on the floor at night on account of the overcrowding.

The returns of employment show a very small percentage of men usefully employed. If those who only assist the attendants in the wards are excluded, only 30 per cent. find any useful work to do. Surely with so much labouring work going on, efforts ought to be made to employ a larger number of the patients. On the female side an improvement has been made, as now nearly 42 per cent. are engaged at sewing, knitting, and laundry work, &c. If the laundry were enlarged, scope would be afforded for the employment of a much larger number at washing.

MONAGHAN
ASYLUM.
—
Employment.

The provisions appeared to be of good quality, and the contracts are said to be fairly carried out. The stores are kept in good order, but are sadly inadequate to the wants of the institution.

Provisions.
—
Stores.

The dietary scale is of antiquated form, and might with advantage be varied and improved, but owing to unsatisfactory arrangements for serving the food, due to the want of a proper dining hall, little would be gained by any change at present.

Dietary.
—
Service of
Meals.

The staff has been increased by the appointment of a day and night attendant on each side, and there is now a ratio of one attendant to every fourteen patients on the male side, and one nurse to thirteen women. For night duty there are four men and four women. There are now special night attendants in each of the wooden blocks, but the infirmary block, which contains seventy patients, and is a long way from any other building, is left quite unprotected during the night.

Staff.

A series of lectures and practical instruction have been given by the Assistant Medical Officers to the attendants and nurses, in order to prepare them for the examination held by the Medical-Psychological Association. To six men and four women who passed this examination the certificate of qualification has been awarded. It is to be hoped that the Committee will continue to encourage those who strive to acquire a knowledge of their duties and to enhance their usefulness to the institution, by granting them an increase of salary.

Training
of staff.

The appliances against fire consist of external hydrants, but there are no internal appliances to stop a fire in the first outbreak. A few hand pumps would at least afford some assistance, especially in the wooden buildings, where special safeguards are required.

Fire
appliances.

Amongst the requirements of this institution is a general bath-room, where the patients would be expeditiously bathed, in the presence of one of the senior officials, by whom any marks on the patients' bodies would be seen and reported. In so large an institution, this proves a useful means of protecting the insane against injuries which would not otherwise be detected.

General bath-
room required

The religious wants of the patients receive careful attention from the three chaplains, who attend twice a week. Their books show that on last Sunday 364 patients attended the Catholic service; 80 went to the Protestant Episcopal; and 51 to the Presbyterian worship.

Religious
ministration.

The medical records are duly posted up.

Records.

4th July, 1901.

MULLINGAR
ASYLUM.

MULLINGAR DISTRICT ASYLUM.

Inspected on
17th Dec.,
1901.

Statistics.

During the past twelve months the following changes have taken place amongst the insane population of this asylum:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
On register at last visit (3rd December, 1900),	404	359	813
Admitted since,	96	67	163
Total,	500	426	926
Discharged recovered,	27	25	52
Discharged unrecovered,	13	10	23
Died,	27	31	58
Total,	67	66	133
On register on 17th December, 1901,	498	360	858
Absent on probation : on pass; or by escape,	—	—	—
Resident on 17th December, 1901,	498	360	858

These figures show an increase of twenty-nine men and one woman, and for the last five years this has been about the average annual increase.

The total numbers on the register are chargeable as follow, viz. :

To County Westmeath,	346
To County Meath,	303
To County Longford,	204

Paying
patients.

Of the patients under care, twenty contribute towards the cost of their maintenance, in sums varying from £10 to £30 per annum.

Accommoda-
tion.

The accommodation in the asylum, as described in last year's report, is sufficient for 892 patients by day and 849 by night. This includes the new male chronic block, which unfortunately is not yet occupied, owing to the delays which have occurred in providing the apparatus for the water supply. This delay is most unfortunate, as the overcrowding which hampers the administration of the asylum has increased on both sides.

When this chronic block is opened it will be necessary to re-arrange the accommodation, so as to give more room to the women as well as to the men. The new block will afford excellent accommodation for the male patients of the quiet and working class, but no additional accommodation is provided for the females of this class. In order to provide for them it will be necessary to add to

the female wards some of the accommodation vacated by the men. To meet the requirements of the women without interfering with the administration of the asylum is a matter of some difficulty. To send women to any part of the building where they would be cut off from the supervision of the female staff and be exposed to the public gaze would be objectionable. The most feasible plan, though one not devoid of difficulties, would be to give up for the women's use the upper story on the male side. This could be entirely cut off from the men; it is accessible from the female divisions, and could not be overlooked. The objection to it is that accommodation suitable for the treatment of acute cases would be taken from the men and given to the women, leaving the accommodation for acute cases on the male side very limited. However, perhaps this difficulty can be got over for the present.

MULLINGAR
ASYLUM.

Of the fifty-eight deaths, eighteen were due to consumption, and three resulted from misadventure. Of these latter one was the result of suicide, the second of poisoning, and the third of a fall.

In the first case the coroner's jury exonerated the staff from blame, but suggested that a special ward should be set apart for such cases, and expressed the opinion that the staff was insufficient. In this case a sworn inquiry was held by us, and a report made to the Committee on the subject. Death was found to have resulted from a wound in the throat caused, no doubt, by pressing it against the sharp edge of the pan of a water-closet, where the patient was found, and afterwards enlarging the wound with the finger. The conclusion arrived at was in accordance with the verdict of the jury, viz., that the staff must be exonerated from blame; that the ward was utterly unsuited for the care of such cases; and that the number of attendants was not sufficient. Further, we drew attention to the want of experience and training on the part of the greater number of the attendants, and made various suggestions for the better care of suicidal patients.

In the second case death was found to have been due to a succession of epileptic fits, accelerated by the patient having eaten yew leaves. The jury recommended that all poisonous trees should be guarded, so as to prevent such accidents.

Poisoning by
eating yew
leaves.

In the third case death resulted from a fracture of the skull, due to a fall in an epileptic fit, the patient's head striking the floor skirting.

Death from
fracture of
skull.

Owing to the overcrowding many of the day-rooms have at present to be used as dormitories. The bed-rooms for the attendants and nurses are also greatly overcrowded, so much so as to be injurious to health.

Overcrowding.

No effort should, therefore, be spared to get the new building fit for occupation as soon as possible.

The stores are quite inadequate to meet the requirements of so large an institution, and the want of proper storage for goods must result in waste and loss of asylum property. All the rooms in the basement should be utilised for this purpose.

Insufficient
space for
stores.

The general health during the period under review cannot be said to have been entirely satisfactory. Typhoid fever attacked six female patients and seven of the female staff, and caused two deaths. An outbreak of influenza occurred, attacking thirty-three patients of each sex, nine male attendants, and fifteen nurses—and causing three deaths.

Health.

Zymotic
disease.

MULLENGAR
ASYLUM.

At the time of my visit eighty-three patients were confined to bed. Of these thirty-four were suffering from serious ailments, eighteen from minor indisposition, sixteen from old age, and fifteen were in bed on account of excitement; whilst five patients were in seclusion.

Seclusion. The records show that seclusion has been resorted to in the cases of 35 men on 230 occasions, for a total period of 1,073 hours, and of 22 women on 237 occasions, for a total period of 1,304 hours.

No restraint. There is no record of the use of restraint.

Conduct. There was some noisy talking in the ward for the more troublesome women, but as a rule the general conduct was good and no complaints were made.

Condition of clothing. Both sexes were remarkably well dressed, better than is generally the case in similar institutions in this country.

Cost of maintenance. Of late a Sub-committee appointed to inquire into the cost of maintenance at this asylum has drawn attention to two items which exceed the average capitation cost at similar institutions in this country, viz., clothing and fuel. The men's clothing is certainly made of finer material than is generally used, and, as the Medical Superintendent has pointed out, coarser and more durable material would be equally suitable for the working men and for the destructive patients. Further, it would seem that the amount of clothing included in the uniform of the staff is more liberal than is customary. But these matters would not account for the expenditure on clothing. It is evidently due to the high rate of the contracts in this institution. All the articles of clothing are dearer here than elsewhere.

This is a matter which the Committee alone have to deal with and perhaps it will receive their attention. To reduce the cost of the raw material would seem a more practical way of reducing the expenditure than by adopting the suggestion of getting ready-made clothing. That any saving could be effected in this way is not in accordance with the experience of other asylums, where home-made clothing is looked on as more durable and cheaper. Any contractor, in order to supply ready-made clothing, must pay workmen to make the articles supplied, whereas the greater part of the labour at the asylum is free, and, with proper supervision, ought to provide clothing at less cost.

Cost of heating. As regards the expenditure under the head of fuel and light, the high cost is said to be due to the amount of fuel consumed by the "Plenum" system of heating in use in the asylum, and this is, unfortunately, true. With the view of lessening the expenditure it is proposed to stop the heating at this, the coldest season of the year. As many of the stoves and fireplaces have been removed, there are no other means of heating the wards, which in this asylum are specially exposed to any outside variations of temperature. With equal justice might it be suggested to deprive the patients of their clothing, as the cost is above the average. The "Plenum" system is now in use in other asylums all over the United Kingdom, and as has been done elsewhere, inquiries might be instituted as to the relative cost of heating, and efforts made to ascertain how greater economy in the use of fuel could be exercised, before taking steps to do away with the present system of heating, which has cost so much.

In the report of inspection last year the following table was given, showing the total amount paid out of local rates towards the maintenance of the asylum each year since 1893-4:—

MULLINGAR
ASYLUM.

Taxation for
maintenance
of asylum.

TABLE showing the total amount paid out of Local Rates towards the maintenance of Mullingar District Asylum, including Repayments of Loans for building and other works, during each of the past eight years:—

YEAR.	Loan Repayments, including Principal and Interest.			Payments in respect of Ordinary Maintenance Charges.			Total Amount Paid.			Estimated Poundage of Total Sum paid on the Rateable Property of the District.
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	d.
1893-94, . . .	2,969	11	7	11,743	17	9	14,718	9	4	9·4
1894-95, . . .	2,717	4	5	10,194	3	1	12,911	7	6	8·0
1895-96, . . .	3,074	11	2	10,278	17	10	13,352	9	0	3·1
1896-97, . . .	3,673	6	3	10,688	13	0	14,361	19	3	3·4
1897-98, . . .	4,307	3	7	11,206	6	4	15,513	9	11	3·6
1898-99, . . .	4,990	5	5	17,639	8	0	22,629	13	5	5·8
*1st January to 31st March, 1899, . . .	—			11,700	0	0	11,700	0	0	2·7 for quarter
1899-1900, . . .	2,947	5	0	5,120	0	0	8,067	5	0	1·9
1900-1901, . . .	9,173	4	7	15,937	2	3	25,110	6	10	5·9

* The necessity for dealing separately with this quarter arose in consequence of the change made in the Asylum Financial Year which, for maintenance expenses, ended on the 31st December prior to the passing of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, but, in pursuance of an Order made under that Act, it now ends on the 31st March, thus causing an intervening period of three months when the change was effected. The loan repayments have always been made in respect of the financial year ending 31st March.

In the calculation of the poundages quoted, no allowance is made for the considerable recoupment which the agricultural ratepayers now receive under the 48th Section of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898.

This table, to which the figures for 1900-1 have been added, shows the actual amounts paid out of local rates over the entire district during a series of eight years. Apart from any difference in the expenditure, such amounts of course varied according to the balance in hand or deficit, as the case might be, at the beginning of each year. The amount for the year 1900-1 was undoubtedly very high, and entailed a heavy burden on the ratepayers of the poorer parts of the district. In dealing with the matter, however, it should be borne in mind that the large sum for the repayment of loans is a liability which cannot at present be reduced, and further, the yearly increase in the number of patients is a factor which necessarily entails additional expenditure, and is unfortunately common to almost all the districts of Ireland. Having regard to the great variations between the amounts demanded from the contributory areas, and the actual expenditure in recent years, it would be advisable—not only with the view of avoiding unequal levies, but also to obviate misapprehensions as regards the actual amount required for the maintenance of the institution—that, in future, the annual estimate should correspond approximately to the actual expenditure.

I may here call attention to the floors of the single rooms, which have not been boarded. The concrete must be very cold for those patients who stand for the greater part of the night on the floor,

Flooring of
single rooms.

MULLINGHAM ASYLUM.	as so many acute cases do. Perhaps the Committee will see their way to cover these floors with linoleum or cork carpeting.
Service of meals.	I saw the patients at dinner. Both men and women were very orderly, and the meal was decently served, with proper appliances, such as plates, dishes, knives and forks, just as would be found in any respectable working man's house. The food was excellent in quality and abundant in quantity.
Dietary.	
Employment.	As regards employment, excluding those engaged only at ward work, 56 per cent. of the men and 57 per cent. of the women are industriously occupied. At no institution are there greater opportunities for outdoor employment. The farm, which now consists of about 400 acres, contributes largely to the maintenance of the patients in such articles of diet as milk, meat, and vegetables, and affords unlimited opportunities for work in the open air. There are now 100 patients at work on it. They go out at 9 o'clock a.m. and return at a quarter to 2 o'clock, and go out again after dinner. Perhaps when moved to their new quarters some of the quieter class can be trusted to go out earlier in the morning, as is usual with farm labourers in other asylums.
Utility of farm.	
Supply of literature.	A library has been provided for the use of the patients, but the number of books and papers in the wards might with great advantage be increased, especially as they minister so largely to the contentment and recovery of the patients. Amusing literature is now so cheap that, even if it is quickly destroyed, the expense of renewing it is trivial.
Religious ministration.	The religious requirements of the patients appear to be carefully attended to. On the Sunday preceding my inspection 444 patients attended Mass, 27 went to the Protestant Episcopalian service, and 6 to the Presbyterian service.
Burials.	The entries with reference to the burial of patients by the institution, as prescribed by the Privy Council rules, have not been made. This should be done by the clerk, and signed by the chaplain at his next visit.
Staff.	Since last visit the staff has been increased by two male and four female attendants, and now consists on the male side of thirty men and four women in actual charge of the patients in the wards, giving a proportion of one attendant to over fourteen patients; and on the female side of thirty-one nurses, including those in charge of the work-rooms—or one nurse to over eleven patients. The night staff is composed of three attendants on each side. When the new block is opened it is to be hoped that adequate provision will be made for the care of the patients located in it during the night.
Training of staff.	Lectures are now given twice a week to the staff, who are training for the examination of the Medico-Psychological Association.
Medical records.	The medical case-books and other records do credit to the Assistant Medical Officers.
Resignation of Junior Assistant Medical Officer.	I regret to learn that Dr. Grogan, the junior Assistant Medical Officer, is about to resign her post, on entering into general practice.

18th December, 1901.

OMAGH DISTRICT ASYLUM.

OMAGH
ASYLUM.Inspected on
19th Sept.,
1901.
Statistics.

This asylum was visited on the 19th September last, the date of the previous inspection having been the 18th October, 1900. The changes which took place amongst the inmates of the institution during the intervening eleven months are shown in the following table:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
On register at last visit,	353	305	658
Admitted since,	91	75	166
Total,	444	380	824
Discharged recovered,	57	24	81
Discharged unrecovered,	6	3	9
Died,	29	33	62
Total,	92	60	152
On register on 19th September, 1901,	352	320	672
Absent on probation,	—	—	—
Absent on pass,	—	—	—
Absent by escape,	1	—	1
Resident on the 19th September, 1901,	351	320	671

It will be seen from these figures that there has been an increase of only fourteen patients—the discharges and deaths approximating the number of admissions.

The additions and alterations to the asylum, which have been in progress since 1895, are now completed, and the asylum at present affords sleeping accommodation for 391 males and 346 females—total, 737. Accommodation.

It is impossible to go through the wards without being struck with the lessened amount of excitement and turmoil amongst the patients, due, without doubt, to the increased elbow-room and the diminished impurity of the air which they breathe while indoors. Lessened excitement.

The percentage of recoveries on admissions during the year 1900 was 50.3, viz.:—58.1 per cent. amongst the males and 39.7 per cent. amongst the females. Recovery rates.

These figures compare very favourably with the results obtained in recent years, and are, no doubt, to some extent due to the more favourable surroundings in which the patients now live.

OMAGH
ASYLUM.
Paying
patients.
Cost of
maintenance.

There are at present in the asylum twenty-five patients whose friends contribute towards their maintenance, at rates varying from £4 to £31 15s. 2d. per annum. The latter was the *gross* average cost of maintenance per head, including loan repayments in respect of building and other works during the financial year, ending 31st March, 1901, the *net* average cost, excluding loan repayments, having been £25 9s.

Health
statistics.

The health statistics on the day of my visit were as follow:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients in bed, viz. :—			
Seriously ill,	7	4	11
From minor ailments,	2	2	4
From old age or debility,	—	1	1
From violence or excitement,	—	1	1
Total in bed,	9	8	17
Patients who are suffering from bed-sores,			
Patients under restraint,	—	—	—
Patients in seclusion,	—	—	—
Epileptics,	14	17	31
Actively suicidal,	24	27	51
General paralytics,	1	—	1
Wet beds reported in the morning,	3	—	3
Patients raised by attendants during previous night,	8	38	46

Nearly all the suicidal and epileptic patients now sleep in the special observation dormitories which have been provided for them.

Staff.

The proportion of attendants to patients on both the male and female sides is about one to sixteen.

It would seem to me that the staff in charge of the acute divisions is abnormally low, and the Committee should, therefore, consider the advisability of increasing it. In this connection, the Committee should ask the Medical Superintendent to consider whether more work could not be done on the farm by increasing the number of attendants available for taking the patients out to work.

The employment of the patients on the day of my visit is shown in the following table:—

OMAGH
ASYLUM,

Employment.

Nature of Employment.	Males.	Females.
Assisting attendants in the wards, . . .	80	55
As garden or field labourers, . . .	123	—
As storekeepers, . . .	3	—
As messenger, . . .	1	—
As plumber, . . .	1	—
As mason, . . .	1	—
As painters, . . .	2	—
As tailors, . . .	2	—
As shoemakers, . . .	3	—
As upholsterers, . . .	27	10
In the kitchen, . . .	4	4
In the laundry, . . .	3	28
In officers' quarters, . . .	1	1
At needlework, . . .	—	55
At knitting, . . .	—	102
Total employed, . . .	251	255
Refusing to work, . . .	40	22
Unemployed because of:—		
(a) Mental condition, . . .	30	25
(b) Bodily condition, . . .	30	18
Total unemployed, . . .	100	65

The numbers of patients attending Divine Service on the preceding Sunday were as follow:—

Divine
Service.

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Roman Catholic Service, . . .	170	130	300
Protestant Episcopal Service, . . .	89	66	155
Methodist, . . .	82	61	143
Presbyterian, . . .	75	63	138
Total, . . .	416	320	736

The excess of attendances over the number of patients in residence is explained by the fact that the majority of the Protestant patients attend the three Protestant services.

I am glad to say that the amusement of the patients receives due attention. Thirty associated entertainments have been given since last visit, attended by an average number of 390 patients, viz.:—240 males and 150 females. The other amusements provided for them included theatricals, concerts, and athletic sports.

I saw the patients at dinner, and was glad to observe that the Medical Superintendent has been able to effect some improvement in the service of the meals.

OMAGH ASYLUM.	No change has been made in the dietary since last inspection.
Dietary.	The number of deaths, unfortunately, continues large, particularly on the female side, a great number of the females having died from lung disease during the period under review. It is, therefore, hoped that, in accordance with modern ideas on the subject, some means for the isolation of phthisical patients may be devised.
Deaths.	The percentage of deaths on the daily average number resident during 1900 was 11·8, viz.:—10·0 amongst the males and 13·8 amongst the females.
Autopsies.	The cause of death was verified by <i>post-mortem</i> examination in twenty cases since last inspection.
Inquest.	One death formed the subject of a coroner's inquest, the verdict of the jury being that it was caused by anthrax and diarrhoea.
Zymotic disease.	In the spring four male patients and one female were attacked by erysipelas, which proved fatal in the case of the female. Later in the year, there were also five cases of enteric fever on the male side, two of which ended fatally.
Casualties.	The following are the particulars of the casualties which occurred amongst the patients since last inspection:—

Males.

- H. G.—Fracture of right femur—the result of a fall.
 M. O'R.—Fracture of left humerus—the result of a fall out of bed.
 R. T.—Fracture of right humerus—the result of a fall.
 T. E.—Fracture of metacarpal bone of right thumb—resulting from striking another patient.

Females.

- E. W.—Left ear caught and badly lacerated by another patient.
 B. D.—Extra-capsular fracture of right femur. The patient was a very frail woman, suffering from rheumatism. No evidence of how injury was caused could be obtained.
 I. L.—Fracture of left tibia—the result of a fall in an epileptic fit.

Erection of attendants' cottages.	The Committee are at present having twelve cottages erected on the asylum estate for married attendants; a very important work, and one which will tend to the contentment of the staff.
Protestant Chapel.	It is also proposed to erect a chapel for the Protestant patients, and thus enable the existing chapel to be utilised as ordinary accommodation.
Works carried out.	The following works have been carried out by the asylum staff and patients since last inspection:—

- (1.) Additions and alterations to gate lodge.
- (2.) Repairs to roof, &c., and water pipes.

- (3.) The grounds adjoining south side of female infirmary have been lowered, new roadway formed, and grounds between roadway and infirmary neatly laid down in grass, with walks and flower beds.
- (4.) The grounds around the new Roman Catholic chapel have been levelled, terraced, laid out in grass, and planted with ornamental shrubs and trees.
- (5.) The levelling of the grounds around the main building, after recent alterations, has been completed and they have been laid out in grass with gravelled walks, and planted with ornamental shrubs and trees.
- (6.) A large amount of external and internal painting of woodwork and walls has been carried out.
- (7.) General repairs to furniture, floors, locks, doors, and windows, have been executed.
- (8.) Making and repairing of farm implements.

OMAGH
ASYLUM.

Only one patient was placed in seclusion, for three hours, during the period under review, and mechanical restraint was also only used in one case. In the latter case the patient (a male) was restrained on two occasions by belts, for sixteen hours in all, owing to his extreme violence. On the facts being reported to us by the Medical Superintendent, we pointed out that "belts" were not amongst the appliances sanctioned by the Privy Council Rules of 14th April, 1897, and their use was, therefore, at once discontinued.

Seclusion.

Restraint.

I am glad to say that I found all parts of the asylum clean and in good order. The Medical Superintendent was absent on leave, and I was, therefore, accompanied on my inspection by Dr. McKelvey, the Assistant Medical Officer, who takes a great interest in his work, and who, so far as my observation goes, has proved himself a most efficient and painstaking officer. His knowledge of the individual patients and their histories is most creditable, and shows that his duties in relation to them are not discharged in a perfunctory manner.

General condition.

Zeal and efficiency of Assistant Medical Officer.

I examined the asylum records, and found them carefully written up. I need not point out that the clerical work is very well done by Mr. Creery, as the Committee are, I am sure, aware of this.

Records.

The medical records are also very well kept, full details of each case, and its progress while under observation in the asylum, being entered in the case-books.

30th November, 1901.

**RICHMOND &
PORTRANE
ASYLUM.**

RICHMOND DISTRICT ASYLUM (INCLUDING PORTRANE).

RICHMOND.

Inspected on
18th, 20th,
24th, and 30th
Sept., 1901.

**RICHMOND.
Statistics.**

The following changes have taken place in the asylum population since the institution was last inspected in December, 1900:—

	Males.	Females	Total.
On the register on the 7th December, 1900,	1,174	1,079	2,253
Admitted (to 18th September, 1901):—			
As Dangerous Lunatics,	158	136	294
As Ordinary cases,	27	50	77
As Paying Patients,	3	2	5
By order of the Lord Chancellor or Inspectors of Lunatics,	2	—	2
From Prisons or the Criminal Asylum,	12	1	13
Insane Soldiers,	10	—	10
Total,	1,386	1,268	2,654
Discharged recovered,	77	65	142
Discharged unrecovered,	40	24	64
Died,	71	74	145
Total,	188	163	351
On register on the 18th September, 1901,	1,198	1,105	2,303

At present three patients are absent on probation, and one by escape.

Chargeability. The numbers resident are chargeable as follow:—

To the City of Dublin,	1,402
To the County of Dublin,	502
To the County Wicklow,	173
To the County Louth,	222

Paying patients. Of these seventy contribute towards the cost of their maintenance in sums varying from £6 to £32 per annum.

Admissions. These figures show an increase of fifty patients during the last nine months. The admissions are on an average with the numbers for the last few years, as the following table shows:—

Year.	Number of Admissions.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
1896,	236	208	444
1897,	239	220	459
1898,	245	249	494
1899,	275	223	498
1900,	303	217	520

The 145 deaths were from natural causes in all but one case, in which the fatal issue was from hæmorrhage—the result of a fracture of the skull, accidentally received. In this case, and in four others, the cause of death was investigated by a coroners' jury. Consumption proved fatal in thirty-six cases, and general paralysis of the insane in seventeen.

RICHMOND &
PORTRANE
ASYLUM.
Deaths.

During the period under review the institution has been visited by various forms of zymotic disease. Enteric fever attacked four female patients and six of the staff; dysentery, one male, six female patients, and one of the staff, and proved fatal in three cases; diarrhoea attacked eleven men and twenty-three women, and proved fatal in one case. There were six cases of erysipelas, seven of measles, and fourteen of influenza, ten of which occurred amongst the staff, and proved fatal in two cases.

Zymotic
disease.

Both dysentery and enteric fever appeared principally on the female side, and point to the importance of carrying out the remedy suggested by Dr. Norman, viz.: the diversion of the Bradogue river, which at present runs underneath part of the female accommodation, and must be a source of danger to its inmates.

Suggested
diversion of
Bradogue
river.

The cause of death was verified by *post-mortem* examination in eighty-three cases, or in 57 per cent. of the total number.

Autopsies.

At present 124 patients are confined to bed. The nursing of these, generally, appeared to be most efficient, as only one patient at present suffers from a bed sore.

Health

There is no entry in the register of restraint.

No restraint.

Seclusion has been resorted to in the treatment of twenty-five men and thirty women, on 107 and 236 occasions, for periods of 694 and 961 hours, respectively.

Seclusion.

The serious casualties consist of eleven fractures of bones, two dislocations of joints, and one incised wound, nearly all caused by accidental falls or in struggles with other patients. In one case the injuries were the result of a struggle with an attendant, and in this case an inquiry on oath was held, and the attendant concerned was dismissed.

Casualties.

The dress and personal appearance of both sexes was satisfactory, although—as might be expected amongst so large a number of the insane—there are many troublesome patients, whom it is very difficult to keep tidy.

Clothing.

On the female side the day-rooms are so large that the difficulty of supervising patients of this class is added to by the large numbers collected in one room, who irritate and excite one another.

Supervision.

As yet no attempt has been made to improve in any way the condition of the male block, nor will it be possible to do so until the accommodation at Portrane can be availed of.

Necessity for
remodelling
male block
and hospital.

In the meanwhile it will serve no useful purpose to call attention to its requirements, so frequently referred to in previous reports. As time goes on these requirements become more evident, and when it is possible to set about the work, the whole building will require to be remodelled. Similarly the detached block, No. 11, if it is to serve as a hospital for the care and treatment of the sick, will stand in need of extensive alterations and improvements.

**RICHMOND &
PORTRANE
ASYLUM.**
—
Employment.

The efforts made in this institution to provide useful occupation for the patients are deserving of all praise. In no asylum in any part of the United Kingdom are there more varied forms of industry. At each visit additional appliances, which give facilities for further employment, are found to have been provided. Not only do these varied industries produce peace, contentment, and happiness amongst the patients—by encouraging the idea that each is doing something for his own maintenance—but they must tend, in some degree at least, to diminish the cost of the establishment. Deducting the patients at Portrane, who are dealt with elsewhere, and excluding those engaged only in helping the attendants in the wards, 519 men and 758 women, or 65 and 69 per cent., respectively, find daily work to do.

Amongst the many forms of industry which are not generally seen in asylums are brush-making, basket-making, mat-making, weaving—all the tweed and a large number of blankets having been woven last year in the institution.

Dietary.

The dietary continues on the same liberal and varied scale as in the past.

**Service of
meals.**

The behaviour of the patients at dinner was excellent, and the meal was served with due regularity and propriety.

Staff.

The strength of the staff has been somewhat diminished, and is now in the proportion of about one attendant to twelve patients.

The care of the patients during the night continues to be adequately provided for.

**Medical
staff.**

Dr. Norman is assisted by the visiting surgeon and five assistant medical officers—one of whom is a lady—and two clinical assistants.

The work of these officials is carried out in a most efficient manner, as was shown by the case-books, and other medical records, presented for examination.

**Medical
records.**

PORTRANE.

PORTRANE.

Inspected on
30th Sept.
1901.

INSPECTED ON 30th SEPTEMBER.

Statistics.

The detached wooden blocks continue to be occupied by 400 male patients, all of the harmless class, from the Richmond Asylum, of whom thirty-seven are epileptic, two are suicidal, twelve of unclean habits, and seven are at present confined to bed.

**Difficulties of
administration.**

Up to this, great difficulties have been experienced in dealing with so many helpless patients, as there has been no provision for washing clothes, and neither separate stores nor storekeeper—all soiled clothing having to be sent back to the Richmond, and all new material having to be obtained from the stores there, necessitating great delay and trouble. However, within a short time the female chronic block of the new buildings will be occupied, and the laundry will be in working order. A storekeeper is also about to be appointed, so that the goods can be delivered direct for the patients' use.

Employment.

It may, perhaps, be possible to send down a larger number of able-bodied men when more suitable accommodation can be found, as at present exceptional opportunities exist for the employment of such patients.

At present, of the 400 inmates residing here, 275 are engaged at some sort of work—145 work on the farm or at levelling the grounds; 24 assist the artisans, and 106 make themselves useful in the building.

The levelling of the ground around the new buildings affords most suitable work, in which all could take an interest, and which will prove a boon to the insane for many years to come. At present this work is well commenced, and a tramway—kindly lent by Mr. James Talbot Power—greatly expedites the transport of the soil from place to place.

RICHMOND &
PORTRANE
ASYLUMS.

Levelling of
ground.

Very little change has taken place amongst the patients resident here. One has been discharged on recovery, one has been removed, and fourteen have died.

Changes
amongst
patients.

The causes of death call for no remark. In all but one case the Autopsies cause was verified by *post-mortem* examination.

Autopsies.

The general health has been good. Influenza was prevalent at the beginning of the year, and fifteen cases of pneumonia are recorded.

Health.

I saw the men at dinner. The rooms in which they dine are very much overcrowded, but the meal appeared excellent, and to be much enjoyed.

Dietary.

It consisted of beef, potatoes, cabbage, and bread.

During the past year four entertainments have been got up for the patients' amusement.

Amusements.

Two hundred and thirty are able to attend the celebration of Mass, and 42 go to the Protestant service.

Divine
service.

The attendance of the chaplains would appear to be very regular.

The bodies of patients dying here, which are not claimed by the relatives, are taken to the Richmond and buried from there.

Burial of
deceased
patients.

The case-books would require to be more frequently written up, but the cases are all chronic, and the records of them are still kept at the Richmond Asylum. Dr. Donelan has so many other matters to attend to that it is difficult for him to keep the prescribed notes properly posted up.

Medical
records.

The permanent buildings are now approaching completion, the machinery is all ready for testing, and the only works which are still much in arrear are the heating and the furnishing of the wards.

Progress of
permanent
buildings.

1st October, 1901.

SLIGO DISTRICT ASYLUM.

SLIGO
ASYLUM.

The last report on this asylum was written on the 25th April, 1901, but perhaps it will be more satisfactory to deal with the statistics for the period from the date of the previous visit on the 3rd July, 1900. There were then on the books of the institution the names of 634 patients (374 men and 260 women); since then 198 have been admitted, 102 have been discharged, and 65 have died—leaving 665 (385 men and 280 women) at present on the register, of whom one of each sex is at present absent by escape.

Inspected on
14th and 15th
Nov., 1901.
Statistics.

This shows that an increase of thirty-one patients has taken place in sixteen months—a rate of increase which, unfortunately, exceeds the average of previous years, which amounted only to nineteen per annum.

The average number resident for the past year was 649.

SILCO
ASYLUM.

Overcrowding.

As yet I am unable to report that any relief of the overcrowding has taken place; on the contrary, the congested state of the institution is more apparent than ever, as no additional accommodation has been provided for the increasing numbers. When all the building works are completed there will only be accommodation for 525, and, therefore, even if no further increase in the numbers takes place, there will remain a surplus population of 140, for whom no room has been provided. To add to the overcrowding at the present time, great confusion is caused by the laying of the hot water pipes, as one room after another has to be vacated to make way for the workmen. Even the existing rooms are not all at present available for the accommodation of the insane, as one of the female day-rooms is still used for Catholic worship, and neither of the dining-rooms can be made use of, as the wood-block floors have not yet been laid down.

With overcrowding such as this, it is impossible to hope for any improvement in the condition of the patients, or to expect that proper order and regularity which are so important in the treatment of the insane, can be maintained in the routine management of the institution.

Progress of
building and
other works.

At the same time there is some evidence that the works so long in progress are drawing towards completion. The building works, so far as the wards are concerned, may now be said to be finished; the boilers have been erected and are at work; the laying of the hot water pipes is in progress; the laundry machinery is in position and part of it in use, and when this department is completed, the machinery—so far as can be judged at present—would appear to be sufficient for the carrying out of the washing of such an institution. The laying of the floors has not been commenced, but arrangements have been made to carry out this work, and the renewal of the cooking appliances, as suggested in last report, has been ordered.

All the doors have now been provided with locks.

Dangerous
position of
heating pipes.

As regards the heating pipes, the dangerous way in which they have been placed on the walls and across the windows of the sanitary annexes was forcibly brought out at a recent inquiry into a case of suicide, the patient having been found suspended from these pipes. In their present position they are not only an eyesore—which should not have been sanctioned in any building—but a constant source of danger to anyone coming in contact with them, and a strong incentive to suicide. The only remedy will be to take them down and alter the position of the horizontal pipes, placing them either close to the ceiling or on the ground.

Flooring of
sanitary
annexes.

It is to be regretted that as yet nothing has been done to repair the floors of the sanitary annexes referred to in last report. These floors are rapidly wearing away, and are already full of holes. In a short time they will absorb the moisture, and become a fruitful source of offensive odours and infection. Before the building contract is completed, steps should be taken to renew the surface of all these floors.

Bathing
arrangements.

The general baths are not yet in use. The medical superintendent states that owing to some defect in the heater, no hot water can be supplied. The time and trouble necessary to set the hot water system right would be trivial. In the meantime the patients are deprived of adequate means of bathing.

The work of plastering the walls of the upper story, and of putting shutters on the windows of the single rooms has not yet been taken in hand. It is absolutely necessary that these works should be carried out, as the walls are so rough as to collect dust and dirt, and the single rooms are useless without shutters.

SLUGG
ASYLUM.
Plastering.
Shutters for
single rooms.
Furniture.

The wards on both sides may be said to be unfurnished, with the exception of a few forms and tables; but such is the overcrowding that there is little room in the wards for anything else; and in the dormitories there is hardly even space for the bedsteads.

The women were fairly tidy in their appearance, but the greater number are still dressed in their summer gowns. The reason given is that the material for the winter clothing had to be sent back to the contractor, as not being in accordance with the sample material contracted for. It is unfortunate that the contractors are not bound to supply their goods in proper time, as the patients suffer from the delay.

Clothing.

The men still wear frieze jackets. Tweed is now generally substituted in asylums, as it looks tidier indoors.

When the laundry is in full working order the shirts of the working patients should be changed twice a week; and it is also hoped that the sheets will be changed more frequently than once a fortnight.

The beds and bedding are in need of much improvement; many of the bedsteads are of an old and antiquated type, and no under-blankets, pillows, or holster covers are supplied.

Beds.

In connection with the clothing, a steam disinfectant would be found useful, so as to purify the clothing of patients on admission.

Steam
disinfectant
required.

I saw the patients at dinner. As already stated, the new dining-halls are not yet ready for occupation, so that the meals cannot be served with that attention to order and comfort now usually observed in similar institutions. There were no tablecloths, plates, or dishes—the vessels in use were of tin. The meal consisted of potatoes and milk.

Service of
meals.

The general health of the institution during the past year cannot be regarded as satisfactory.

Health.

Eight cases of typhoid and seventeen of continued fever amongst the patients, and two cases of continued fever amongst the staff—resulting in eight deaths—are recorded; while three patients were attacked with facial erysipelas. The mortality during the year was at the rate of 10 per cent. on the average number resident.

Zymotic
disease.

Deaths.

Amongst the deaths is one from strangulation, concerning which case an inquiry was held by one of us, and a report on all the circumstances made to the Committee. The patient hanged himself from the hot water pipe in the lavatory during the night. There was no evidence to show that any official was blameable in the matter, but owing to the overcrowding and confusion, the precautions taken were not sufficiently strict.

Suicide.

The records of restraint and seclusion show that the strait jacket was used for four patients for a period of 115 hours, to prevent self injury; for surgical reasons; or on account of violence; while six men and eleven women were secluded on 163 occasions for a total period of 1,676 hours.

Restraint and
seclusion.

During the past year sixteen patients escaped, of whom three were not brought back.

Escapes

Excluding those merely engaged at ward cleaning, 65 per cent. of the men and 45 per cent. of the women find some employment.

Employment.

SLIGO
ASYLUM.
—
Workshops.

It is unfortunate, however, that only seven women are engaged at washing—perhaps the most useful and suitable employment which could be found for some of the noisy female patients. Four men work in the tailor's and five in the shoemaker's shop. Up to the present, the return of boots made is very small—only from forty-five to fifty pairs in the year. Perhaps, with some additional machinery, a larger amount of work might be done.

Stores and
provisions.

The stores are now in good order. The bread is not as good as it ought to be. Perhaps the Committee might consider the advisability of baking their own bread. There was very little meat in store at the time of my visit, but I understand that the cattle for the asylum use are not yet driven up to the institution to be slaughtered, as is now generally done with great benefit in other asylums.

Staff.

The staff has been considerably strengthened. The offices of head nurse and hospital nurse have been separated; two attendants and one nurse have been added to the staff, so that the proportion is now about one attendant to eighteen male patients, and one nurse to sixteen female patients. Not a strong staff, but at present accommodation could not be found for more.

Religious
ministration.

The chaplains' books show that on the Sunday preceding my inspection, 141 patients went to Mass, and forty-one to the Protestant service.

Medical
records.

The medical registers and case-books are kept up to date, but in future the notes in the latter book should be fuller, and each note should, as far as possible, contain evidence of the insanity of the patient.

16th November, 1901.

WATERFORD DISTRICT ASYLUM.

WATERFORD
ASYLUM.

Inspected on
9th, 10th, and
11th Oct.
1901.

Accommoda-
tion.

As pointed out by my colleague in last year's report, the accommodation provided in the new blocks of this asylum, occupied by the better-behaved and quieter patients, is excellent. The day-rooms are spacious, bright, cheerful, comfortably warmed and furnished, and tastefully painted and decorated. Attached to them are sanitary blocks of modern and approved type. In addition a dining-room is provided where the patients' meals can be decently and comfortably served. The sleeping rooms are commodious and well ventilated, and furnished with excellent beds and bedding.

Overcrowding,
&c., of acute
wards.

On the other hand the wards set apart for the accommodation of the more acute and troublesome patients are overcrowded, and are wanting in all those surroundings which tend to soothe excitement and promote contentment and good conduct. On the male side the day-room set apart for this class at present contains 53 patients, with 7 attendants, whereas the legitimate accommodation of the room is only for 42. On the female side there are 58 patients and 5 nurses in a similar ward, with accommodation only for 46. Apart from the overcrowding, the collection of so large a number of persons of excitable temperament in one day-room cannot but cause irritation, discontent, and turbulence, rendering careful super-

vision almost impossible. On the female side, the sanitary appliances also are insufficient for such numbers, and the surroundings of the patients are squalid and uninteresting.

WATERFORD
ASYLUM.

As a result, noise and excitement are more in evidence in this asylum than is now generally the case in modern institutions for the insane, and the number of turbulent and refractory patients exceeds the proportion generally met with in similar establishments. For the treatment of such cases the resources of an asylum are principally required. To promote peace, and harmony, and good conduct are the principal objects aimed at in our endeavours to treat the insane, and, with this view, every effort should be made to provide additional day-rooms, with cheerful surroundings, and proper sanitary arrangements for the use of patients suffering from acute insanity.

Furthermore, the accommodation provided for the staff in charge of the patients is sadly deficient, rooms being only provided for 30, while, exclusive of the executive staff, there are 44 attendants and nurses on duty in the wards. At present four male attendants sleep in double-bedded rooms; six sleep in two three-bedded rooms, and twelve in the dormitories with the patients. Fourteen nurses sleep two in a room, four occupy one room, and ten sleep in the dormitories with the patients. No sitting-room, apart from the room where they take their meals, is provided for the staff.

Insufficient
accommodation
for staff.

The Committee have at present under consideration the question of the provision of the accommodation necessary for the workhouse lunatics of the district. Would it not be wise at the same time to take into consideration all the requirements of this institution, so that the necessary provision for the accommodation of all the lunatic poor of the district should be dealt with in one economical scheme? There are a few minor requirements which I would also ask the Committee to take into consideration, viz.:—

- (1.) The heating of the various parts of the asylum not at present artificially warmed. This is a comparatively small work, which could easily be carried out from time to time by the asylum staff with some outside assistance, as in a number of instances it merely requires an extension of existing pipes.

Heating.

- (2.) The repair and alteration of the steam main have not as yet been carried out. The plans, however, are now ready, and every effort will, I am sure, be made to complete the work, as the escape of steam not alone causes great loss of fuel, but is destroying the woodwork in the executive block.

Repair, &c., of
steam main.

- (3.) Blinds are required for the windows of the observation dormitory, so as to allow the patients to sleep at night.

Window
blinds.

The following works have been carried out, viz.:—

- (1.) The reservoir for storage of water in case of fire has been completed.
- (2.) The gable of the dining-room has been re-pointed, it is to be hoped, with success.
- (3.) A great deal of inside and outside painting has been done.
- (4.) Piggeries for forty pigs have been erected.

Works carried
out.

The net average capitulation cost—amounting to £24 17s. 7d. per annum—is below the mean cost for Irish asylums, which is £25 13s. 6d. This must be due to the economical management of the

Cost of main-
tenance.

WATFORD
ASYLUM.

Dietary.

Service of
meals.

Bedding, &c.

Furnishing of
wards.

Statistics.

Resident Medical Superintendent. At the same time, the patients are well treated, and their dietary is suitable to their requirements and tastes. Dr. Oakshott hopes in a short time to improve the service of the meals, which is still open to better arrangement. The clothing and bedding are of good quality.

The wards and day-rooms for the quieter class of patients are bright and cheerful, and additional furniture, in the shape of book-cases, pictures, and armchairs, has been supplied. Efforts should, however, be made to supply additional comforts in the wards occupied by the more troublesome patients.

During the past eleven months, the following changes have taken place amongst the asylum population:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
On register 24th November, 1900,	268	230	498
Admitted since,	35	53	88
Discharged,	17	32	49
Died,	15	12	27
On register on 9th October, 1901,	265	239	505

These figures show an increase of 12 patients during the period under review, the average number resident having been 502—265 men and 237 women.

Death from
strangulation

In only one case was the cause of death the subject of a coroner's inquest, in which case the jury found that death was due to strangulation. The circumstances of this case were afterwards inquired into by us, and a full report on the subject made to the Committee.

Autopsies.

In eleven cases the cause of death was verified by *post-mortem* examination, a record which is creditable to the Assistant Medical Officer.

Casualties.

The only serious casualties were two fractures of the arm.

Zymotic
diseases.

At present one female patient is suffering from typhoid fever, from which two of the staff also suffered earlier in the year; otherwise the general health has been good.

Health.

Clothing.

The men were fairly neat in their appearance, and I am happy to see that steps are being taken to improve the women's clothing, and that more attention is paid to their personal appearance, and to the tidiness of their hair. By such attention, habits of self-control and propriety are inculcated.

Restraint.

The returns of restraint and seclusion show that one man and four women have been restrained for 276 hours, either by locked gloves or a strait waistcoat, to prevent self injury or the removal of surgical dressings, whilst eleven men and nineteen women were secluded on 130 occasions for a total period of 579 hours.

Seclusion.

Employment.

Excluding ward cleaners, 47 per cent. of the men and 46 per cent. of the women are employed at various forms of industry. Seventy-six men work on the farm, and, I understand, steps are being taken to afford additional occupation in the shoemaker's shop. This will be not only a boon to the patients, but a source of economy in their maintenance.

Walks in the country are taken once a week by 40 men and 30 women. Four excursions to the seaside were provided during the past summer.

WATERFORD
ASYLUM
Exercise.

The Committee have added two male attendants and one female to the staff, and the proportion of attendants to patients is now about one to twelve on the male, and one to thirteen on the female side. The night staff consists of two attendants on each side. Of these, one on each side remains permanently in the observation dormitory, whilst the other patrols the wards. Having regard to the very dangerous propensities of some of the female patients, it is scarcely safe to allow a nurse to visit them alone, and another female attendant should, therefore, be added to the night staff.

Staff.

At present none of the staff hold the certificate for proficiency in nursing given by the Medico-Psychological Association, but classes will be started during the winter, for the training of both nurses and attendants, by the Medical Officers.

Training of
staff.

240 patients, or about 50 per cent., attend Mass. Two services are now held on Sundays and Holidays in the chapel, as it is not sufficiently large to contain all the worshippers. Nine patients go to the Protestant service.

Religious
ministration.

In future, the rule of the Asylum Code, which requires that the official who superintends the funerals of patients, shall enter in a book the name and former residence of the deceased, the date and place of interment, and that the burial was becomingly conducted, should be rigidly adhered to.

Burial
regulations.

The manner in which the medical records are kept reflects credit on the Assistant Medical Officer, Dr. White.

Medical
records.

12th October, 1901.

ARMAGH RETREAT PRIVATE ASYLUM.

ARMAGH
RETREAT.

The changes which have taken place since the last inspection was made, on the 12th September, 1900, have been the admission of one lady, and the discharge of two ladies and three gentlemen, leaving 12 ladies and 13 gentlemen now resident, in addition to one lady and one gentleman, who are voluntary boarders.

Inspected on
1st March,
1901.

Numbers.

There has been no death.

Of the discharges, the three gentlemen left not improved, while the two ladies were returned as having recovered.

I had a private interview with one gentleman, whose insanity is attributed to alcoholic excess. I was informed that he is unable to exercise sufficient self-control while outside; but at present he exhibits no definite evidence of insanity. He expressed a wish to remain in the Retreat until June, when the period for which payment on his behalf has been made will have expired.

Mental
condition of
patients.

One of the lady patients, whose derangement was also the result of alcoholic excess, expressed a strong desire to be discharged, and if, after a reasonable interval, there should be no recurrence of excitement in her case, Dr. Allen should consider, and report to us, as to whether she needs further detention.

ARMAGH
RETREAT.
Treatment.
Staff.
Records.
No restraint
or seclusion.

The recently-admitted case suffered from great depression after admission, but she shows evidence of improvement.

No patients made any substantial complaints to me as regards their care or treatment, while many testified to the great kindness they receive. They spend much of their time in the open air. The staff of attendants appears sufficient.

I examined the statutory books, which appear to be duly kept. There is no record of the use of restraint or seclusion in the treatment of the patients since last visit.

1st March, 1901.

ARMAGH
RETREAT.

ARMAGH RETREAT PRIVATE ASYLUM.

Inspected on
7th August,
1901.
Changes.

This licensed house was last visited on the 1st March, 1901, and the changes which have since taken place are—the admission of two ladies and two gentlemen; the discharge of two ladies; and the death of one gentleman from syncope, consequent upon fatty degeneration of the heart. One of the ladies admitted is a congenital imbecile, and the other, an old lady suffering from senile melancholia. One of the gentlemen admitted is suffering from brain degeneration, consequent on an apoplectic attack, and the other is suffering from a third attack of acute excitement. Of the two ladies discharged, one left improved, and the other went to another institution.

Recent
admissions.

Two gentlemen and one lady are at present at the seaside, at Warrenpoint, and were there visited by me on the 5th instant.

Numbers.

Voluntary
boarders.

The names of twelve ladies and fourteen gentlemen are now on the books of the institution, besides two ladies and one gentleman who reside in the institution as voluntary boarders. Of these voluntary patients, it is very doubtful if it is right to detain one while uncertified, and the proprietors, in adopting this course, run a serious risk, if anything should happen to the lady referred to while under their care.

Cases for
discharge.

The gentleman, to whom attention was called in the last Memorandum as showing no definite evidence of insanity still remains, and, as he expresses a great desire to return home, his prolonged detention—however unfortunate his habits may be outside—would be, it seems to me, difficult to justify.

The lady whose mental derangement was also the result of alcoholic excess has had no recurrence of excitement, and must, if she continues well, be permitted to return to her friends after a reasonable interval.

Condition
of house
and patients.
No restraint
or seclusion.
Records.

The house continues to be satisfactorily kept, and the patients express themselves as quite satisfied with their care and treatment.

Since last visit there has been no entry in the register of restraint and seclusion, and the other books—with the exception of the Case-book, in which particulars of the last admission have not yet been entered—are written up to date.

7th August, 1901.

BELMONT PARK PRIVATE ASYLUM.

BELMONT
PARK.

This asylum was last visited in November. Since then there has only been one admission—a case of acute alcoholism, brought in last night. As the patient is at present suffering from the depression and restlessness usually resulting from the toxic effect of alcohol, it is impossible to examine into his mental condition. He has a black eye, which, he states, resulted from a fall at his home. Two patients have been discharged, of whom one had recovered, and one had improved, leaving at present in residence thirty-nine gentlemen. With the exception of the new admission the patients are not of a hopeful type, as regards recovery. One young man is at present in seclusion, suffering from excitement following epileptic fits. No one is in bed from bodily illness, nor has there been any epidemic disease, or accident. There is no entry of restraint having been used since last visit.

Inspected on
6th March,
1901.
Numbers.Mental
condition.Health.
No restraint.

All the gentlemen are fairly tidy. The material used for the clothing of patients of untidy habits should, as far as possible, be of a washable material; otherwise, the patients' clothing is satisfactory.

Clothing.

The bedding and rooms used by patients who soil their beds should receive more attention. The floors of these rooms, and, indeed, of all the bedrooms, should be polished, so as to render them impervious to wet. Moreover, the turpentine used in this process serves as a useful deodoriser and disinfectant. The mattresses used with these cases should be taken to pieces and re-made when they have been wet.

Beds and
bedrooms.

The patients are now bathed, and their under-clothes changed twice a week.

Twenty-three gentlemen are said to employ themselves in one way or another—at carpentry, helping on the farm, in the garden, or in the house. Walks are taken twice a week, in which eighteen join, and four go out driving three times a week. Books and papers appear on the tables of the various day-rooms.

Employment.

Exercise and
recreation.

The Superior tells me that he intends to provide a padded-room—which, with so many epileptics, will be a useful addition—and that, in time, the improvement of the ward for the more troublesome patients will be taken in hand. This is much to be desired, as these rooms are much in need of decoration and furniture, and, with patients of this class, nothing has a more beneficial effect than comfortable quarters. It is to be hoped that, at the same time, the opportunity will be taken to do away with the wooden sheeting round the water-closet pans in this department, and to introduce modern pedestal closets.

Proposed
provision of
padded-room.
Proposed
improvements.

Seventeen patients are able to attend Mass.

Religious
ministration.

The staff at present consists of eleven Brothers, and seven paid attendants, one of whom acts as a night attendant.

Staff.

6th March, 1901.

BELMONT
PARK.Inspected on
10th Oct.,
1901.

BELMONT PARK PRIVATE ASYLUM.

Numbers.

On the 6th March, 1901, when this licensed house was last visited, there were thirty-nine gentlemen under certificates. Since then eight have been admitted; four discharged, of whom two had recovered; and one has died; leaving the names of forty-two at present on the books.

Recent
admissions.

Of the late admissions, one has already been discharged recovered, one has been removed to a public asylum, and another is now convalescent, and will shortly be discharged. The remaining five are suitable cases for detention.

Death.

The death has been certified as due to epileptic seizures.

Conduct.

The patients were all fairly quiet and well-behaved.

Restraint.

Restraint has been resorted to in two cases, by means of a straight waistcoat, for a period of seven hours; and seclusion, in one case, for a period of three hours.

Condition and
clothing.

The clothing and personal cleanliness of the patients appear to receive proper attention: all were very tidy.

Improvements.

The bedding and rooms used by the more troublesome patients are much improved; many have been papered and painted; and a padded room has been provided in the ward set apart for the more acute cases; but as yet the floors of the bedrooms used by patients of offensive habits have not been bees-waxed and polished, as suggested in last report. This would render it easier to keep these rooms clean and free from offensive odour.

Polishing of
floors.

The flushing of the water closets appears deficient; but this is said to be caused by the amount of water used in connection with the building work now going on. Steps should, however, be taken to provide a sufficient supply for sanitary purposes.

Precautions
against suicide.

The pulls of the cisterns in the water closets have not been altered, as suggested in former reports, so as to obviate any incentive to suicide.

Extension of
buildings.

At present very extensive building operations are being carried out. One block of buildings has been gutted, and the walls raised, so as to provide thirty additional bedrooms, a refectory for the acute patients, lavatory, bath-room, and tailor's shop.

The plans for these works will be furnished to the Clerk of the Peace, in accordance with the requirements of Section 6 of the Act 5 & 6 Vic., Cap. 123, and application will then be made to have the institution licensed for an increased number of patients.

Suggested
improvements.

It is to be hoped that while the contractor is at work steps will be taken to improve the light in the day-room, and the sanitary arrangements in the acute ward.

At present a new avenue is being made, and an entrance gate is to be erected on the main road.

Recreation and
employment.

The recreation and employment of the patients appear to receive careful attention. During the summer walking parties of about twenty patients go out regularly twice a week. Twenty-seven are returned as employed in various ways—in the garden, on the farm, in the carpenter's shop, and at housework. Excursions to various places of interest have been frequent.

Religious
ministration.

The religious wants of the patients are carefully attended to. Twenty-nine gentlemen attend Mass, which is celebrated in the

institution on Sundays and holidays, and seventeen attend daily service. There is only one Protestant patient, and he is able to attend service in the neighbouring church.

BELMONT
PARK.

The Visiting Medical Officer attends frequently, and the required medical registers and books are carefully kept.

Medical
records.

Two Brothers have been added to the fraternity, and, in addition, there are seven paid attendants.

Staff.

10th October, 1901.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTION FOR THE INSANE.

BLOOMFIELD
INSTITUTION.

Though several visits have been paid, no report has been made on this hospital since October, 1900.

Inspected on
26th June,
1901.

Since then the following changes have taken place amongst the patients:—

Numbers.

Admitted, nine—six gentlemen and three ladies;

Discharged, five—two gentlemen and three ladies;

Died, two—two gentlemen;

leaving at present on the books the names of thirty-four patients, viz.:—fourteen gentlemen and twenty ladies. In addition, one voluntary boarder resides in the institution.

Of the two deaths, one was caused by general paralysis of the Dementia Insane, and the other by suicide.

This latter occurrence was the subject of a coroner's inquest, and of investigation by our office. The attendant who came to call the patient in the morning found that he had hanged himself in his bedroom. He had never shown any evidence of suicidal tendency: was a quiet, harmless, hypochondriac, apparently requiring no special care, so that no blame could be attached to the asylum officials in connection with the matter.

The general health has been very good. At the present time two ladies have gone to the seaside for the benefit of their health.

Health.

The new patients whom I saw are suitable cases for asylum care, and would appear to afford fair hopes of making good recoveries.

Recent
admissions.

There is no record of the use of seclusion, but restraint has been employed twice, for a quarter of an hour on each occasion, in one case.

No seclusion.
Restraint.

Driving exercise is enjoyed by eleven of the patients, three of whom go out at a time twice a week.

Exercise.

There are no regularly-instituted outside walks; but two gentlemen will go out walking occasionally in future.

Two garden parties have been lately given. There is a concert once a week in winter, and music is enjoyed every Sunday evening.

Amusements.

The chaplain used to attend once a fortnight. In future a clergyman of some denomination will attend every Sunday. At the service held in the institution fifteen patients are able to be present. None are at present able to go out to any place of worship.

Religious
administration.

Efforts are being made to improve the service of the meals, and, with this view, some of the gentlemen dine in the central dining-room. I cannot too strongly urge the importance of these efforts,

Service of
meals.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTION.	as nothing has a greater influence in improving the habits and conduct, and preventing the demoralisation of patients of this class, than attention to the rules and customs of society in the appointment of the tables and the service of the food.
Improvements	A great deal of painting and papering is being carried out, and many of the rooms are already greatly improved. Much has been done in staining, varnishing, and dry-bruising the floors, and in painting and varnishing the baths. A great deal, however, still remains to be done, in this way, in the older parts of the institution, so as to make the sitting-rooms more bright and cheerful. With the view of rendering the surroundings brighter, efforts should be made, where possible, to lower and enlarge the windows. In many of the rooms the old fireguards might with safety be removed, or at least cut down, as they are not now generally found in modern asylums, and certainly do not add to the cheerfulness of the rooms, or the comfort of the patients.
Staff.	The general day staff at present consists of a head attendant and seven attendants on the male side, and of a head nurse and seven nurses on the female side. At present there are four attendants on duty at night on the male side. On the female side there are two nurses up at night in charge of special cases, and some of the nurses sleep in the rooms with the patients; but there appears to be no provision for the general nursing and watching of the patients by a patrol going round at certain hours, as there should be.
Changes in staff.	Since the last Report was written Miss Lamb and Mr. Lodge, who for so many years held the posts of Lady Superintendent, and Registrar, respectively, have retired, and these offices have been filled by the appointment of Miss Haughton and Mr. A. Miller.
Records.	The various books and registers are, as usual, accurately and fully written up.

26th June, 1901.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTION.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTION FOR THE INSANE.

Inspected on 30th Dec., 1901.	Since the last visit, on the 26th June, 1901, the following changes have taken place amongst the patients:—At that date there were thirty-four names—fourteen gentlemen and twenty ladies—on the register, and, in addition, one gentleman resided in the institution as a voluntary boarder. Since then two ladies have been admitted; one has been discharged; and two gentlemen have died, leaving thirty-three patients—twelve gentlemen and twenty-one ladies at present in residence. There are also three voluntary boarders—two gentlemen and a lady.
Numbers.	
Deaths.	The deaths were due to senile dementia, and cardiac disease, respectively.
Voluntary boarders.	Of the three voluntary boarders, one is a very old gentleman, one is somewhat depressed, and the other is a lady who is subject to recurrent attacks of insanity.
No restraint or seclusion.	There is no record of the use of restraint or seclusion since last visit.

The patients all appeared to be in good health. The conduct of both sexes was excellent: there was no excitement, and all were suitably dressed.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTION.
Health.

I saw the dinner served. A very great improvement has been made in this respect, as a number of the better-behaved gentlemen now dine in the central house, where their dinner is suitably served. It is a pity no larger dining-room exists, where a greater number might dine together. I found one old gentleman—a voluntary boarder—dining in his bedroom. He is very old; but still, I think some more suitable place could be found for giving him his meals.

Condition and conduct.
Service of meals.

A great deal of painting and papering has been done since last inspection. The lower corridors, on each side, and some of the rooms upstairs, have also been done up. A partition has been erected between the lower corridor and the kitchen, which is a great improvement.

Improvements.

All the sitting-rooms and bedrooms are clean and well-kept. Eleven gentlemen and ten ladies go out to drive in turn; and two gentlemen, but none of the ladies, are able to take walking exercise outside.

Condition of house.
Exercise.

Divine Service is now held in the institution every Sunday. Three gentlemen and two ladies are at times able to attend the neighbouring church.

Religious ministrations.

Foottball has now been instituted for the gentlemen, and some are able to take an interest in it.

Amusements.

The strength of the staff continues unchanged.

Staff.

The case-books and medical registers continue to be kept with great care.

Records.

31st December, 1901.

COURSE LODGE PRIVATE ASYLUM.

There are now eight patients in residence in this house—all ladies suffering from chronic mental affections. The only change which has taken place since last inspection, on the 12th September, 1900, has been the death of one lady (Mrs. H.) from senile decay, her age being certified as seventy-eight.

COURSE LODGE.
Inspected on 1st March, 1901.
Number.
Deaths.

I found four ladies employed at needlework in the sitting-room upstairs, one lady was in bed for the day, and three more demented cases were in the sitting-room downstairs.

The fire-escape staircase, to the want of which we have frequently called attention, has now been completed; but the proprietors stated to me that they are not in a position to carry out the other improvements contemplated. Under these circumstances, I think the licence should be reduced from fifteen to ten, or, at the very utmost, twelve patients, and that Messrs. Orr should be required at once to enlarge the sitting-room upstairs, by adding to it the small room behind, which is now only separated from it by a light partition.

Precautions against fire.
Improvements required.

No complaints were made to me by any of the patients.

No complaints
Records.

I found the Case-books written up to date.

Dinner was over before my arrival; but I made inquiries as to its quantity and quality, as well as to other particulars of the patients' care and treatment.

1st March, 1901.

COURSE
LODGE.

COURSE LODGE PRIVATE ASYLUM.

Inspected on
7th August,
1901.

Changes.

Improvement.

Alteration in
licence.

Seclusion.

Treatment.

This licensed house was last visited on the 1st March, 1901, and the only changes which have since taken place have been the admission of two ladies—one of whom was removed by her husband after a fortnight's residence. The other lady suffers from recurrent attacks of excitement. She has improved very much since her last admission, and will, it may be expected, recover. One lady left on trial, and remained so well in her home that her friends applied for and obtained her discharge. The number remaining is the same as on the occasion of the last visit.

The recommendation then made that the sitting-room upstairs should be enlarged has been acted on, and four ladies were found at needlework in this room, which is now large and cheerful.

In accordance with our recommendation, the number of patients for which the house is licensed has been reduced from fifteen to twelve.

One lady was found locked in her room. She is stated to suffer occasionally from attacks of excitement, during which it is found necessary to leave her in bed and lock the door of her room. This treatment, however, comes within the legal definition of "seclusion," and should be duly entered in the register; and it will be necessary for the proprietors, in future, to strictly follow the regulations which accompanied the Circular of the 26th May, 1897, with regard to the application of restraint and seclusion.

The patients expressed themselves satisfied with their treatment, with the exception of one lady, who is suffering from delusional insanity, and for whom a change might perhaps be beneficial, if she does not improve after a time.

7th August, 1901.

ELM LAWN.

ELM LAWN PRIVATE ASYLUM.

Inspected on
15th June,
1901.

Health.

Condition of
house.

The five ladies who have been here so long are at present in fair physical health, and appear to be carefully nursed. Some of them have suffered from severe colds during the winter, but have now recovered.

The rooms are well kept; but two of them will require to be painted and papered.

15th June, 1901.

ELM LAWN.

ELM LAWN PRIVATE ASYLUM.

Inspected on
19th Dec.,
1901.No changes.
Health.
Condition of
house.

Five ladies still remain under care; no change has taken place since last inspection. One lady has had an attack of hemiplegia, and is at present confined to bed.

The two rooms referred to in last report have been papered and painted, and the house is in good order.

19th December, 1901.

FARNHAM HOUSE AND MARYVILLE PRIVATE
ASYLUMS.FARNHAM
HOUSE AND
MARYVILLE.

The changes which have taken place amongst the patients since the last visit, on the 13th November, 1900, include the admission of three gentlemen and three ladies, the discharge of two gentlemen and one lady, and the death of one gentleman and one lady—leaving in residence, under certificates, fourteen gentlemen and nineteen ladies. In addition, one gentleman continues to reside as a voluntary boarder. All the patients lately admitted, whom I saw, appear suitable cases for asylum care. One of the gentlemen had already been discharged, and a lady has made an excellent recovery, and will be discharged in a few days. Others who manifested mental improvement are entered in the Patients' Book.

Inspected on
9th May,
1901.

Numbers.

Mental
condition.

The deaths were certified as due to pleurisy and empyema, in one case, and to sarcoma of the thigh in the other.

Deaths.

Both sexes appear to enjoy excellent health. There are two ladies in bed with chronic ailments. The gentlemen were in the pleasure ground, and the ladies were starting for a drive. All seemed contented, and no complaints were made, except by one patient, whose fault-finding was the outcome of delusions.

Health.

The returns show that there has been no restraint. Seclusion was resorted to in one case for one hour.

Restraint and
seclusion.

Drives are taken three times a week, and walking parties will now, during the fine weather, be instituted twice a week for the gentlemen, and as often as possible for the ladies.

Exercise.

Entertainments, consisting of lectures, with magic lantern views, and concerts, are of frequent occurrence. The patients are encouraged to take part in indoor and outdoor games, and every effort appears to be made to engage their attention and interest.

Amusements.

The staff on the female side has been strengthened by the appointment of a night nurse, and two additional day nurses, and there are now ten nurses on duty in the female wards. On the male side, in addition to the head attendant, there are five attendants.

Staff.

The new day-room which has been added to one of the cottages is now completed, and will be in use in a few days. This will add greatly to the comfort and welfare of the more acute cases who occupy this building.

Improvements
in buildings,
&c.

A great deal of work has been carried out, since the present proprietor took over charge, in laying new drainage, providing new sanitary arrangements, in painting and decorating, and in removing the old walls, and laying out the grounds. Some of these works are still in progress, and a considerable time must elapse before the many other structural improvements and alterations which are contemplated can be carried out.

Divine Service is conducted every Sunday by the Vicar of the parish. In the evening prayers are read by Dr. Dawson. One gentleman attends Mass in the neighbouring church; but the other Catholic patients are unwilling to attend to their religious duties.

Religious
ministration.

The medical records are very fully kept, and show the great interest taken in the treatment of the patients under care.

Records.

Mr. Erskine, the former Clinical Clerk, has left, and Dr. Abraham now acts as Assistant Medical Officer.

Assistant
Medical Officer

9th May, 1901.

FARNHAM
HOUSE AND
MARYVILLE,FARNHAM HOUSE AND MARYVILLE PRIVATE
ASYLUMS.

Inspected on 14th Dec., 1901.	There are now 12 gentlemen and 18 ladies under certificates, including 1 lady at present absent on probation. Since the last visit 2 gentlemen and 4 ladies have been admitted, 2 gentlemen and 4 ladies have been discharged, and 2 gentlemen and 1 lady have died.
Numbers.	
Deaths.	The deaths were due to heart disease, Bright's disease, and uremia, respectively.
No restraint or seclusion.	There is no record of the use of either restraint or seclusion.
Health.	All the patients appeared to be in as good health as could be expected in such a community, where some are very old. Only one lady was confined to bed.
Conduct and clothing.	All were reasonably quiet and well-behaved, and were neatly and becomingly dressed, in a manner suitable to their social position.
Service of meals.	A great improvement has been made in the service of the meals. Formerly, the more troublesome patients dined in the middle of the day. Now all dine at the same hour, with the best results to all classes.
Improvements.	Many improvements have been carried out since last visit. The new day-room in the cottage, occupied by the more troublesome patients, is now in use, and is a bright, cheerful, and commodious room, while the old day-room is used as a dining-room. The bedrooms have also been done up, and partially re-furnished. These improvements have modernised the accommodation provided in this cottage, and converted it into a most suitable residence for this class of patients.
General condition.	The day-rooms and sleeping rooms throughout the institution were in excellent order. It is proposed to transfer one of the wings on the male side to the female department. Some of the bedrooms are heated by hot-water pipes; but the temperature in some of the others not so heated is too low in this very cold weather. I understand, however, that steps are about to be taken to extend the hot water pipes to other parts of the house.
Heating.	
Recreation and amusements.	During the summer a number of ladies and gentlemen went for change of air to the seaside, where a house was taken for their use. A variety entertainment has lately been given, and theatricals are being rehearsed for Christmas.
Exercise.	Drives for both sexes are provided, and one of the gentlemen was taking his daily drive at the time of my visit. Another was out walking; all the rest I saw.
Religious ministration.	The ministration of religion continues unchanged.
Medical records.	The medical records afford most interesting details of the cases under treatment, and testify to the great interest which Dr. Dawson takes in the patients under his care. He is at present assisted by two resident medical officers.
Staff.	

14th December, 1901.

HAMPSTEAD HOUSE PRIVATE ASYLUM.

Since this house was last visited, on the 30th November, 1900, one gentleman has been admitted, one discharged recovered, and one has died, leaving eighteen resident under certificates. The death was due to bronchitis.

The gentlemen all appear to be in excellent health; no one was confined to bed; there was no noise or excitement, and all appeared contented.

There is no record of resort to either restraint or seclusion.

One gentleman presents some signs of mental improvement; but no one is fit for discharge.

Driving parties—which are enjoyed by eight patients—constantly go out. An associated entertainment, in which some of the ladies from Highfield took part, was given at Easter.

The house presents its usual appearance of good order; the bedrooms and sitting-rooms are well furnished, and afford excellent accommodation.

The staff consists of a head attendant, a housekeeper, and four staff attendants.

Prayers are said every day, a clergyman attends once a month, and two gentlemen are able to go to the neighbouring parish church.

The Case-book gives full records of the various patients, and the other books and registers are carefully kept.

6th May, 1901.

HAMPSTEAD
HOUSE.

Inspected on
6th May,
1901.

Numbers.
Health.

No restraint
or seclusion.

Mental
condition.

Exercise and
recreation.

Condition of
house.

Religious
ministration.

Medical
records.

HAMPSTEAD HOUSE PRIVATE ASYLUM.

This asylum was last visited on the 6th May, 1901. Since then three gentlemen have been admitted, two have been discharged, and one has died—leaving the number under care unchanged, viz., eighteen.

The death was due to general paralysis of the insane.

The patients have every appearance of being comfortable, and well attended to.

There is no record of the use of mechanical restraint, or of seclusion.

Several improvements have been carried out since the last visit. The ground floor corridor in the lower house, has been re-boarded and re-painted.

The rooms—both bedrooms and sitting-rooms—were in excellent order: well furnished, and nicely decorated.

The table in the dining-room was laid for dinner with due regard to taste, and the requirements of modern society.

No change has taken place in the strength of the staff, and the ministration of religion also continues unchanged.

The Case-books and Medical Register were examined.

21st December, 1901.

HAMPSTEAD
HOUSE.

Inspected on
21st Dec.,
1901.

Numbers.

Death.

Condition
of patients.

No restraint or
seclusion.

Improvements.

Condition of
house.

Service of
meals.

Staff.

Religious
ministration
Records.

HARTFIELD
HOUSE.

HARTFIELD HOUSE PRIVATE ASYLUM.

Inspected on
1st March,
1901.

Numbers.

There are at present on the register of this licensed house the names of twenty-three gentlemen, one of whom is at present absent on probation, and one voluntary boarder. Since the last visit, in October, there have been two admissions and one discharge. There has been no death, no serious accident, or any case of epidemic disease.

Voluntary
boarders.

Three patients were found in bed. One of these, who is a voluntary boarder, complained that when he was brought to the house he did not know where he was going. A voluntary boarder in a licensed house now sends to our office an application for permission to enter the establishment, signed in his own hand-writing. This ought to be done before admission, as a person cannot be considered to enter of his own free will unless he knows where he is going.

Employment.

Some of the gentlemen were in their sitting-rooms, and some in the garden. A few are said to employ themselves in various ways. Two of them complained about their food, especially about the tea at breakfast. These complaints are, no doubt, in great part the outcome of delusions, and every effort will, I trust, be made to remove any reasonable cause of complaint.

Clothing.

More attention should be given to the dress of some of the gentlemen, as regards neatness and the cleanliness of their collars, &c. Those who engage in work or any form of active exercise, should be made to tidy themselves afterwards.

Beds and
bedrooms.

The beds and bedding are clean, and in good order. The walls of some of the bedrooms require to be re-coloured, and in the large dormitory the floor is much worn, and should be re-laid.

Sanitary
arrangements.

The sanitary accommodation in the yard is still objectionable. New pedestal closets should be substituted for the pans at present in use, and the hall should be tiled or cemented.

Staff.

The staff continues numerically unchanged; one attendant does duty at night.

Religious
ministration.

The chaplain's book shows that about seventeen gentlemen are able to attend Mass celebrated in the house.

Records.

The books and registers are kept up to date; but a new Case-book is required, and more frequent entries should then be made with reference to recent cases.

1st March, 1901.

HARTFIELD
HOUSE.

HARTFIELD HOUSE PRIVATE ASYLUM.

Inspected on
1st August,
1901.

Numbers.

Voluntary
boarders.Recent
admissions.

This licensed house was last visited on the 1st March. Since then five gentlemen were admitted, five discharged, and one has died, leaving at present the names of twenty-two certified patients on the books. In addition to these there are five gentlemen residing in the institution as voluntary boarders.

With the exception of one gentleman, who is at present at the seaside, I saw all the patients. The new admissions appear suit-

able cases for asylum care. One of them has already greatly improved, and, it is to be hoped, will, after a little time, be fit to leave the asylum.

HARTFIELD
HOUSE.

The records show that restraint has been resorted to in two cases by the use of the strait waistcoat for two hours in each case.

Restraint.

The death was certified as due to pneumonia.

Death.

Seven gentlemen go out driving; but as regards walking exercise, with the exception of occasional short walks taken by the voluntary boarders, no regular system of walking parties has yet been organised. Such exercise would certainly conduce more to the mental improvement of the patients than listlessly wandering about a high-walled garden, as they do now.

Exercise.

As regards personal appearance, the patients were somewhat tidier than on last visit.

Some of the bedrooms have been papered, and are thereby much improved; and others remain to be done. Many of the floors (especially on the ground floor) are very old, and in some cases the joists are gone. These should be repaired, and all the floors should be oiled, waxed, and dry-rudded, so as to do away with scrubbing.

Condition of
house.

The sanitary accommodation in the yard referred to in last report has been improved by having the pans whitened, new seats put in, and the floor concreted; but further improvements are still required, in order to bring this accommodation up to the modern standard.

Sanitary
accommoda-
tion.

The supply of water is reported to have been improved, and to be now sufficient in the event of a fire taking place. There does not, however, appear to be any indoor hydrants, hand engines, or other means of dealing with a fire on its first outbreak, until the arrival of the fire brigade. The number of staircases would, however, appear sufficient to allow the patients to escape, if they could get out of their bedrooms, in the event of such a catastrophe occurring.

Precautions in
case of fire.

There is little change in the strength of the staff, which numbers at present six attendants—one of whom does duty at night. No means exist of checking the watchfulness of this official, nor does he make any written report.

Staff.

The ministrations of religion remains unchanged; about eighteen patients are present at Mass on Sundays and holidays. There are at present no Protestant patients.

Religious
ministrations.

The various books and registers are carefully written up. The notes in the Case-book now give full information. A new book has been ordered, but has not, as yet, been supplied.

Records.

1st August, 1901.

HIGHFIELD.

HIGHFIELD PRIVATE ASYLUM.

Inspected on
6th May,
1901.

Numbers.

The only changes which have taken place amongst the certified patients in this house since the last visit, on the 30th November, 1900, have been the discharge of one lady and the admission of another, so that the number (twelve) remains unchanged, whilst the lady referred to in last report continues to reside as a voluntary boarder.

Condition and
treatment.

All the patients were in good bodily health, though one or two are very old and feeble. None of them manifested any marked mental improvement; but the last admission will, it is to be hoped, make a good recovery. All appear to be judiciously and kindly treated. Their dress and personal appearance evidence the bestowal of proper attention to these matters.

Condition of
house.

The house is in excellent order: decently and comfortably furnished.

Exercise.

Outdoor exercise is taken twice a day, and several ladies go out driving.

Religious
ministration.

Divine Service is held once a month, prayers are read every morning, and two ladies are able to attend the neighbouring parish church. There are three Catholic patients; but none of them are fit to attend public worship; a clergyman visits them occasionally.

Recreation.

An entertainment was held lately at Hampstead House, in which three ladies were able to take part.

Staff.

The staff now consists of the matron and six nurses.

Records.

The statutory books and the Case-book are carefully kept.

6th May, 1901.

HIGHFIELD.

HIGHFIELD PRIVATE ASYLUM.

Inspected on
21st Dec.,
1901.

Numbers.

This licensed house was last visited on the 6th May, 1901. Since then one lady has been admitted, and one has been discharged. The numbers under care at the present date, therefore, remain unchanged, viz., twelve under certificates, and one voluntary boarder. This latter patient was out walking at the time of my visit, and was not seen by me. The others appeared to be in good general health, though some are old and feeble.

Health.

No restraint
or seclusion.

There is no record of the use of restraint or seclusion since 1896.

Condition of
house.

All the rooms were in their usual state of good order.

Heating.

Parts of the house are heated by hot water, and fires were burning in the sitting-rooms and bedrooms not so heated.

Condition of
patients.

The patients were all quiet and well-behaved, and seemed to be carefully attended to. Any complaints made were the outcome of delusions.

During the summer two of the ladies were taken to the seaside for change of air.

Religious
ministration.

The ministration of religion continues as described in the last report.

Staff.

There has been no change in the staff.

Records.

The Case-books and medical records are written up to date; but more frequent notes might be entered in some of the old cases.

21st December, 1901.

LINDVILLE PRIVATE ASYLUM.

LINDVILLE.

Inspected on
28th March,
1901.

Numbers.

There are now under certificates fifteen gentlemen and sixteen ladies. In addition, a lady has been admitted as a voluntary boarder. It would seem to me, however, that the lady's mental condition will render it necessary to have her certified.

Since the last visit was paid there have been 9 admissions (6 gentlemen and three ladies), and 10 discharges (4 gentlemen and 6 ladies); no one has died. All the admissions would appear suitable cases for asylum care.

The only misadventure which has occurred since the last report was written has been the escape of one lady, who was absent from the asylum for two nights, and was subsequently brought back by the police. This lady, in an interview I had with her, gave me a full, and, so far as any other evidence can be obtained, an accurate description of her proceedings. By an unfortunate accident she was left in the corridor while the nurse went upstairs to get a medicine bottle. Finding the hall door open, she escaped through it, got through a fence, and found her way to Cork, where she hid herself in the coal-hole of a cottage; was there found by the inhabitants and given shelter by them for the night. The next morning she went a short distance by train, walked a few miles, and then got a seat on a cart till she came to a village, where she again got shelter in a cottage. But, during the evening, hearing some noise, and thinking she was pursued, she ran out, and was subsequently found by the police, who brought her to the barracks, and, finding where she had come from, they brought her back next morning. The only injury she is said to have sustained was a bruised and cut foot, as, when she escaped, she had only a slipper and no stocking on one foot. This absence of clothing she explains by stating that before she escaped she took off her shoe and stocking, as they were wet. Fortunately, she quickly recovered from the injury to her foot, and no ill results followed her escapade.

Escape.

The returns show that one gentleman wore gloves for a month on account of his destructive habits; and one lady was restrained by a jacket for two hours. The same lady was secluded in her rooms for twelve hours.

Restraint.

Seclusion.

The personal appearance of the patients was generally satisfactory. The clothing is now supplied by the proprietors of the institution in the case of the patients of untidy habits, so that it will be possible to keep them tidy, in the future, without the use of restraint, and without constant applications to their relatives for new clothing.

Clothing.

I saw the better-behaved patients at dinner in their dining-hall. The food was excellent, and the meal was served with due propriety. The behaviour of the patients was most orderly, and shows that every effort is made to keep up a proper standard of self-respect and propriety, which is of such importance in preventing the degrading habits to which the insane are so prone.

Service of
meals.

Conduct.

Adequate attention appears to be given to the amusement of the patients. There is a dance once a week, and theatrical performances are got up amongst the staff occasionally. Country walks are taken about twice a week, in which six gentlemen and three ladies are

Amusements

Exercise.

LINDVILLE.	able to take part. One gentleman enjoys almost daily drives.
Religious ministrations.	Four patients are now able to attend the Protestant church in the neighbourhood, and one gentleman goes to Mass outside. The clergymen of both denominations visit frequently.
Staff.	The staff consists of a head nurse and a matron, three male attendants, five nurses, and a night nurse. The head nurse is responsible for the care of the patients on both sides.
Recovery of Dr. Osburne.	Dr. Osburne is, I am glad to hear, now completely recovered from his severe illness, and able to resume duty. Dr. Annie F. M. Cornall, who acted for some time as Assistant Medical Officer, has left. The various books and registers are carefully kept.
Records.	

28th March, 1901.

LINDVILLE.	LINDVILLE PRIVATE ASYLUM.
Inspected on 12th Dec., 1901.	
Numbers.	This licensed house was last visited on the 28th March. There were then on the books the names of 15 gentlemen and 16 ladies. Since then 7 gentlemen and 9 ladies have been admitted, 8 gentlemen and 4 ladies have been discharged, and one gentleman has died—leaving 13 gentlemen and 21 ladies resident at this date.
Death.	The death was certified as having been caused by general paralysis of the insane.
Condition of patients.	All the recent admissions who remain under certificates are suitable cases for asylum care.
Condition of house.	The patients were very quiet and well conducted, and appeared to be carefully looked after.
Bedding.	The condition of the house deserves special commendation. Even in this dull season, the wards are bright with flowers, and every room and corridor is heated by hot-water pipes, and kept up to an equable temperature, although the weather is bitterly cold.
Service of meals.	The bedding is carefully looked after, and is sufficiently warm for the season of the year.
No restraint.	I saw the more troublesome class of the ladies at their dinner, and, considering their habits, the meal was conducted with order and regularity. The food was plentiful, and of excellent quality.
Seclusion.	The records of restraint and seclusion show no entry of restraint, but seclusion has been resorted to in the case of two ladies on fourteen occasions, for a total period of thirty-nine hours.
Amusements.	Amusements appear to be plentifully provided. There is a dance every week, and a theatrical entertainment is being got up for Christmas. An associated entertainment has lately been given. An excellent billiard table has also been provided, on the male side, for the gentlemen's amusement. Country walks are taken by seven gentlemen and nine ladies, whilst five of each sex are able to attend their respective places of worship outside. The Chaplains appear to attend carefully to the religious wants of the patients.
Exercise.	All the books and registers are properly kept.
Religious ministrations.	
Records.	

12th December, 1901.

HOUSE OF ST. JOHN OF GOD PRIVATE ASYLUM.

This licensed house was last visited on the 12th October. There were then 74 gentlemen resident under certificates. Since then there have been 14 admissions; 3 gentlemen have been discharged recovered, and 1 improved; four have been removed unimproved; and 3 have died—leaving the names of 77 on the books. Of these two are absent on probation. In addition, there are seven voluntary boarders. I saw all the patients, except two who were absent, and three voluntary boarders, who were out walking. All were quiet and well-behaved and properly dressed. With one gentleman, who had written several letters to our office, claiming his discharge, I had a long private interview. He had been discharged to the care of his brother about a year ago; but had to be brought back after a month's absence. The patients lately admitted would appear to be suitable cases for asylum care.

The records show that neither restraint nor seclusion has been resorted to since last visit.

About 16 per cent. occupy their time in various ways, such as helping in the kitchen, scullery, or garden; thirty-five are sent out for country walks in charge of the Brothers twice a week; whilst seven can be trusted to go out alone. A few patients also enjoy carriage exercise.

No structural alterations have been carried out since last visit. All the day-rooms, bed-rooms, and corridors were found in good order; the bedding appeared to be well looked after, and the sheets had just been changed.

I saw the gentlemen at dinner in their two dining-rooms. A very excellent meal was supplied, which appeared to be well cooked, and was served with due regard to the usages of civilisation.

The deaths are recorded as due to apoplexy in two cases, and to general paralysis of the insane in one. There has been no outbreak of epidemic disease, and only one patient is confined to bed at present.

No change has been made in the strength of the staff.

As heretofore, the ministrations of religion receives the most careful attention. Almost all the patients attend Mass in the handsome chapel, which forms part of the institution.

The books and registers are carefully kept. The Case-book gives an accurate history of the patients under care.

The licence, which is now for ninety patients, has not yet been received back from the Clerk of the Peace, so I have not signed it.

27th March, 1901.

HOUSE OF
ST. JOHN OF
GOD.

Inspected on
26th and
27th March,
1901.

Numbers.

Condition and
clothing.

Interview with
patient.

Recent
admissions.

No restraint
or seclusion.

Employment.

Exercise.

Condition of
houses.

Dietary and
service of
meals.

Deaths.

Health.

Staff.

Religious
ministrations.

Records.

Licence.

HOUSE OF ST. JOHN OF GOD PRIVATE ASYLUM.

The changes among the patients since the last inspection, on the 26th and 27th March, 1901, have been—the admission of 16 gentlemen, the discharge of 9 recovered, the removal of 1 unimproved, and the death of 2 from natural causes. There are now the names of 81 certified patients on the books. In addition there are 6 voluntary boarders. One case lately admitted is now convalescent,

HOUSE OF
ST. JOHN OF
GOD.

Inspected on
30th August,
1901.

Numbers.

HOUSE OF
ST. JOHN OF
GOD.Recent
admissions.

Health.

No restraint
or seclusion.

Dinner.

Clothing.

Condition of
house.Bathing
arrangements.

Exercise.

Swimming
bath.

Employment.

Staff.

Religious
ministration.

Records.

and will, it is to be hoped, be soon fit for discharge. The other admissions, who remain, require asylum care. Generally, the patients appear in good health; no one is confined to bed at present, and no epidemic disease has visited the institution. Neither restraint nor seclusion have been resorted to. The patients appeared contented, and no complaints were made to me, except on the ground of detention.

I saw the dinner. The food was well liked, and appeared to be well cooked.

The gentlemen were fairly neat and tidy in their persons. Some of those of slovenly habits might be better clothed; but it is difficult to deal with such cases in a private asylum.

The bedding is good, and fairly looked after; but under-blankets should be supplied on all beds.

The day-rooms and dormitories are in good order, and fairly furnished.

As regards structural improvements, at the present time a large bath-room is in process of erection for the use of the better behaved patients—the one already provided being left for the use of the more troublesome and helpless patients.

Extended exercise in the country is enjoyed by thirty-two gentlemen, who go out in charge of the Brothers, whilst twelve are able to take care of themselves, and go where they like.

The swimming bath attached to the institution is stated to have proved a most useful adjunct to the amusements during the summer.

As regards employment, about thirteen gentlemen make themselves useful in various ways.

The staff consists of twenty members of the Brotherhood, and nine paid attendants. Two of the Brethren do duty during the night, and furnish a report in the morning for the information of the Medical Officer.

Seventy-two patients attend Mass celebrated in the Chapel attached to the institution.

The Case-book and other medical records are carefully kept.

30th August, 1901.

ST. PATRICK'S
HOSPITAL.Inspected on
10th May,
1901.

Numbers.

Deaths.

Health.

No restraint
or seclusion.

ST. PATRICK'S HOSPITAL.

During the interval which has elapsed since this Hospital was last visited, on the 28th December, 1900, there have been 8 admissions (2 gentlemen and 6 ladies), 8 discharges (4 gentlemen and 4 ladies), of whom two had completely recovered; and 2 deaths (one of each sex)—leaving at the present time 32 gentlemen and 59 ladies in residence.

The deaths were due to general paralysis, and senile decay, respectively.

The general health has been excellent, although many of the patients are very old and feeble.

There is no record of the use of restraint or seclusion since last visit; but some of the patients of destructive habits still wear strong dresses.

The dress of both sexes was suitable, and appeared to receive due attention on the part of the attendants and nurses. ST. PATRICK'S HOSPITAL.

All the clothing is now made in the institution, and the returns show that six gentlemen and twenty-one ladies are constantly occupied. This is a step in the right direction, as nothing does more to produce happiness and contentment amongst all classes of the insane than some form of employment. Clothing.
Employment.

Driving parties go out every day, and one or two of the gentlemen are able to take walking exercise. Much is being done to promote amusement: concerts, followed by associated suppers, and other entertainments, are frequently given. Exercise.
Amusements.

Twenty-six patients attend Divine Service held in the institution on Sundays; one gentleman goes to Mass at the neighbouring church, and four are able to attend the Protestant service outside. Religious
instruction.

The dietary has been entirely changed, with the view of affording greater variety in the meals. Dietary.

At present lifts are being erected, so as to provide facilities for the transfer of the food to the wards.

The entire sanitary accommodation is undergoing reconstruction, and new closets are being put in. The laundry has also been altered and improved, and, amongst other important improvements has been the substitution of modern beds, with wire bottoms and hair mattresses for the old beds and straw ticks. To show the utility of such a change, I need only point to the fact that on the morning of my visit only one bed was found wet in the whole house. Improvements.
Night nursing.

Very important changes have been made in the *personnel* of the staff. Almost all the male attendants have been changed, the matron and storekeeper have received allowances on their retirement, and the head nurse now looks after the female side, and manages the stores. Staff.

Two nurses have lately obtained the certificate of the Medico-Psychological Association for proficiency in mental nursing, and all the male staff attend the lectures given by Dr. Leeper, with the view of training them to understand the work in which they are engaged, and in time to prepare them for the examination for the certificate of the Association. Training of
staff.

The result of the visit was to leave the impression that this ancient institution is progressing and prospering. The Board of Governors and Dr. Leeper are to be congratulated on the alterations and improvements which have been carried out, and on their efforts to raise the standard of treatment. Evidence of
progress and
prosperity.

11th May, 1901.

ST. PATRICK'S HOSPITAL.

There are at present 33 gentlemen and 59 ladies in residence. Since the last visit was paid 12 patients—5 gentlemen and 7 ladies—have been admitted, 1 gentleman and 3 ladies have been discharged—one of the latter having been transferred to St. Edmundsbury, and 3 gentlemen and 4 ladies have died.

The deaths were due to ordinary diseases—two gentlemen from general paralysis, and the others from the effects of mental disease and old age.

ST. PATRICK'S HOSPITAL.

Inspected on
31st Dec.,
1901.

Numbers.

Deaths.

ST. PATRICK'S HOSPITAL.	The general health is good, and few were confined to bed at the time of my visit. There has been no serious illness or accident of any kind.
Health.	There has been no restraint or seclusion.
No accidents.	Twice a day patients are driven out to the Park, where they are able to enjoy walking exercise.
No restraint or seclusion.	Twenty gentlemen and twenty-six ladies attended the last associated entertainment. Tennis and garden parties were frequently given during the summer, and the gentlemen are now engaged in a billiard handicap. Three of them are able to go occasionally to the theatre, in the city.
Exercise.	
Amusements.	
Religious ministrations.	Fourteen of each sex attend Divine Service, held in the institution. Two gentlemen are able to go out to their respective places of worship—one to the Protestant, and the other to the Roman Catholic Church. There are at present fifteen Catholics under treatment. These patients are occasionally visited by the clergymen of their parish; but there is no paid chaplain of any denomination attached to the institution.
Staff.	The staff now consists, on the male side, of a head attendant, ten day attendants, and two night attendants; and, on the female side, of a head nurse, fifteen day nurses, and two night nurses. Three of the male attendants, and eight of the females, have obtained the certificate of the Medico-Psychological Association. At the last quarterly examination one attendant and two nurses obtained this distinction.
Improvements.	The efforts to improve and modernise this old building still continue. Since my last visit the work of enlarging and lowering the small, high windows in the sitting-rooms has been proceeded with, and it is proposed to continue this work throughout the building. This greatly-needed improvement will do much to render the rooms bright and cheerful, and to improve the ventilation. New locks which open with a handle outside, have been put on all the doors, and lifts to the various corridors are now in constant use.
Enlargement of windows.	The results of the works recently accomplished must be satisfactory to the Governors, and an encouragement to carry out further improvements.
Utility of institution.	To show the amount of charitable work the Hospital is doing I may point out that of the ninety-two patients now resident, more than 15 per cent. are free, more than 46 per cent. are partially maintained, whilst only 38 per cent. can be called paying patients.
Medical staff.	Dr. Leeper is now assisted by Dr. M. Curran.
Records.	The manner in which the medical records, and especially the Case-book, are kept, shows the interest taken in the treatment of the cases under care.

31st December, 1901.

ST. EDMUNDSBURY PRIVATE ASYLUM.

ST. EDMUNDSBURY.

Inspected on
8th June,
1901.

Numbers.

At present there are nineteen ladies in residence.

Since last visit, on the 2nd December, there have been two admissions and one discharge on recovery; but no death has occurred. Some transfers have taken place between St. Patrick's Hospital and St. Edmundsbury.

The only untoward occurrence has been an attempted escape by *St. Edmundsbury.* a patient, who tried to let herself down from an upper window by her sheets. These did not reach the ground, and she fell some twelve feet. Fortunately the injuries sustained were slight, amounting only to a lacerated thigh and a sprained ankle. *Attempted escape.*

The patients were found in good health, and appear to receive care and attention. Parties of four go out driving two or three times a week, and concerts and entertainments have been given during the winter. *Condition. Recreation and amusements.*

The house, with its charming surroundings, provides excellent accommodation for the insane of the wealthy class, and the beautiful grounds afford unlimited opportunities for exercise and recreation. The sitting-rooms and bedrooms are bright and cheerful, and well and handsomely furnished. *Accommodation.*

The Committee might consider the advisability of tiling the kitchen, so as to render it brighter, and more easily kept clean.

The staff consists of a matron and six nurses; the latter sleep in the patients' rooms.

As Dr. Molony was absent, I was unable to see the books.

8th June, 1901.

ST. EDMUNDSBURY PRIVATE ASYLUM.

St. Edmundsbury.

Inspected on
20th Dec.,
1901.
Numbers.

The changes, so far as numbers are concerned, which have occurred since last visit, on the 8th June, 1901, have been—the admission of 1 lady, and the discharge of 3, of whom 2 had improved, and 1 had recovered, leaving at the present time 17 patients under care.

There has been no death, or any record of escape, or other untoward event. *No casualties.*

All the patients at present appear to be in good health.

Health.

Even during the present winter season the house looks bright and cheerful.

Condition of house.

I saw the ladies at luncheon, which was served with all the surroundings and observances required by the habits of civilised society. The behaviour of the patients was all that could be desired.

Service of meals.

The bedrooms were in good order and properly furnished. The beds, however, be kept burning in these rooms during this cold weather.

Fires heating.

Improvements have been made in the laundry machinery, so as to facilitate the washing and drying of the clothes.

Laundry.

Driving parties continue to go out every week, and entertainments are provided from time to time.

Exercise and amusement.

Last summer a party of ladies were sent to the seaside for the benefit of their health.

Prayers are read on Sundays, and two ladies are able to attend the neighbouring church.

Religious ministrations.

Since the last visit Miss Sneyd has been appointed matron.

Matron appointed.

The books and registers are carefully kept by Dr. Molony.

Records.

20th December, 1901.

ST. VINCENT'S

ST. VINCENT'S INSTITUTION FOR THE INSANE.

Inspected on
6th June,
1901.

Numbers.

The patients in this institution now number 107, showing an increase of 6 since the last visit, on the 31st December, 1900. During the interval 11 ladies have been admitted; 4 have been discharged, of whom 3 had recovered, and 1 improved; and 1 death is recorded from gastro-intestinal catarrh. At present, one lady is absent on trial, and will, it is hoped, be discharged on recovery, in a few days. I saw all the rest, and had personal interviews with one or two. The recent admissions would appear suitable cases for asylum care.

Health.

The general health is good—no one being confined to bed.

No seclusion.

There is no return of seclusion; but restraint has been resorted to in one case—a very violent patient, lately admitted—on six occasions, for a total period of 22½ hours.

New accommodation.

The extensive additions, described in last Report, are now completed, and the day-rooms only require to be papered, painted, and furnished, in order to render them fit for occupation. These rooms are very bright and cheerful, and will afford excellent accommodation. The new connecting passage is now in use, and proves a great advantage to the staff. It is roofed with glass, and the walls are sheeted with glazed tiles. When the new rooms are being decorated, it is proposed to paper and paint those parts of the old house which require renovation.

Service of
meals and
dietary.

At present the old dining-hall is in the hands of the painters, so that the new hall, which is intended for the use of the more troublesome patients, has now to be used by all. The dinner was plentiful, of good quality, well cooked, and served with due regard to the usages of civilised society.

Condition of
patients.

The greater number of the patients were found in the open air. They were neatly and properly dressed. Excursions will be provided for them during the summer. The annual picnic had to be postponed owing to the rain; but an early date will be fixed for it.

Amusements.

The supply of light literature in the rooms appeared sufficient.

Records.

The books and registers were examined, and found to be regularly kept.

6th June, 1901.

ST. VINCENT'S

ST. VINCENT'S INSTITUTION FOR THE INSANE.

Inspected on
28th Dec.,
1901.

Numbers.

On visiting this institution, I find that since the date of last report 14 patients have been admitted, and 9 have been discharged, leaving 112 cases at present under care. There has been no death, and the general health of the inmates has been excellent.

Health.

There has been no epidemic disease or serious casualty.

No casualties.

No entry appears of the use of restraint; but seclusion has been resorted to in the treatment of one lady, on three occasions, for a total period of thirteen hours.

No restraint.

Seclusion.

The new day-rooms are now partly utilised, and are being furnished with taste, and with due regard to the comfort and requirements of the patients. The rooms are properly heated, and are bright and cheerful. St. VINCENT'S
Accommodation.

As soon as these rooms are fully occupied it is to be hoped steps will be taken to extend the hot-water pipes to any portions of the old building not so heated, and to continue the painting and decoration of the rooms in the older part of the house.

Owing to the extension of the accommodation, it is proposed to obtain the assistance of an additional Sister to take charge of one of the new day-rooms. Staff.

There are sixteen paid attendants in the wards, who act under the direction of the Sisters—including two who are on duty during the night.

The religious wants of the patients continue to be carefully attended to. About seventy are able to attend Mass in the beautiful little chapel attached to the institution, which is at present being decorated for Christmas. Religious
ministration.

Festivities of various sorts are being prepared for the amusement of the patients during the holidays. Amusements.

The Case-books and other medical records are kept up to date. The institution is visited daily by one of the Visiting Physicians. Records.
Medical
supervision.

23rd December, 1901.

STEWART INSTITUTION FOR THE INSANE.

The insane patients, as distinguished from the imbecile children, at present number sixty-six—twenty-six gentlemen and forty ladies. Amongst these, since the last visit was paid, on the 3rd December, 1900, the following changes have taken place:—

STEWART INSTITUTION

Inspected on
11th June,
1901.

Numbers.

Admitted,	10—3 gentlemen and 7 ladies.	
Discharged on recovery,	4—1 " 3 "	
Removed,	2— " 2 "	
Died,	1— " 1 "	

The death was registered as due to cardiac syncope.

The new admissions, whom I saw, are suitable cases for asylum care. Recent
admissions.

All the patients were remarkably quiet and well-behaved, and appear to be carefully looked after. Condition and
conduct.

In an institution such as this, where the insane are taken at low rates of board, a certain amount of difficulty must arise in getting a proper supply of clothing from the relatives. This difficulty can only be met, as is done here, by allowing the institution to provide the clothing, and charging for it afterwards. Clothing.

Employment forms an essential part of the treatment, and work is found for any of the patients who are willing to do it. Ten gentlemen help in the wards, two work in the garden, one works with the engineer, while eight ladies sew and knit, and fifteen help in the wards. Employment.

There is no return of the employment of restraint; but seclusion was resorted to in three cases on six occasions for a total period of nineteen hours. No restraint.
Seclusion.

STEWART INSTITUTION.	About twelve gentlemen, and from eighteen to twenty of the ladies, attend Divine Service in the building, and two ladies frequently go to the parish church; whilst three gentlemen and one lady are able to attend the neighbouring Roman Catholic church.
Religious ministrations.	An alternative water supply from the river has now been obtained, so as to increase the efficiency of the means for dealing with an outbreak of fire.
Precautions in case of fire.	It is proposed to erect new fire grates in the four principal day-rooms, and telephonic communication has now been provided between the institution and the superintendent's house.
Heating.	Perhaps the Committee will at some future time consider the question of putting the heating apparatus throughout the building in working order, and, when the opportunity offers, also consider the question of rendering the entrance to the lunacy department more attractive than it is at present.
Suggested improvement.	The staff under Dr. Rainsford's direction consists of a matron, a head attendant, three male and twelve female attendants. Of these latter, four now hold the certificate of the Medico-Psychological Association for proficiency in mental nursing. Preparatory classes for the examination are held throughout the year by Dr. Rainsford and the matron.
Staff.	Female attendants, to assist the male attendants, have been introduced into the wards with good effect, as the gentlemen are much more easily managed by them, and the nursing of the sick and feeble is better done.
Records.	The books and registers are carefully kept.

11th June, 1901.

STEWART INSTITUTION FOR THE INSANE.

STEWART INSTITUTION.	This house was last visited on the 11th June, 1901. There were then 26 gentlemen and 40 ladies in residence. Since that time 11 patients—3 gentlemen and 8 ladies—have been admitted; 5—3 gentlemen and 2 ladies have been discharged; and 2 ladies have died—leaving at the present date 26 gentlemen and 44 ladies on the register. One lady is at present absent, having been allowed home on probation. The deaths were certified as due to cerebral softening, and senile decay, respectively.
Inspected on 13th Dec., 1901.	The patients were, as usual, very quiet and well-behaved. All were well dressed, and appeared to be carefully looked after.
Numbers.	The records of restraint and seclusion show that restraint has not been resorted to; but four patients were secluded on seven occasions for a total period of sixteen hours.
Deaths.	The dormitories were in good order, and the bedding carefully attended to, and sufficiently heavy; but the rooms were extremely cold. The weather is at present very severe, and, as there were no fires, or other means of heating, the temperature was much below the proper standard. I cannot too strongly urge the Committee to take into consideration the advisability of providing some form of artificial heating throughout the building. Hot-water pipes were originally provided in the corridors, and are still there; but are
Condition and conduct.	
No restraint.	
Seclusion.	
Dormitories.	
Heating.	

said to be worn out and unfit for use. It might, however, be found practicable to utilise some of them in the introduction of a new system.

STEWART
INSTITUTION.

Since the last visit a great deal of painting has been done, and the day-rooms and dormitories are very bright and cheerful. New fire-grates have been provided in the principal sitting-rooms, which add much to the appearance and comfort of these rooms. Wooden shutters have been provided in the single bedrooms to replace the iron bars.

Improvements.

I would again draw the attention of the Committee to the entrance to the male division. As the first impressions made on the insane on admission to an asylum have often a great influence over them, it would be advisable to render the entrance to this department somewhat more attractive.

Entrance to
male division.

Three gentlemen and two ladies attend the neighbouring Catholic Church, accompanied by their attendants; and fifteen gentlemen and twenty ladies attend Divine Service held in the institution every Sunday afternoon.

Religious
ministration.

The recreation of the patients appears to be carefully attended to. Two picnics to places of interest in the neighbourhood were provided during the summer. Occasionally a few patients who are fit to be trusted are sent to the theatre, or other entertainments in Dublin, and, in addition, concerts and a weekly dance are held in the hall of the institution.

Recreation and
amusements.

In addition to the head male attendant there are three male attendants, and eleven female attendants, and one night nurse.

Staff.

A change has taken place since last visit in the office of matron. Miss Sneyd, who for some time held that position, has accepted a more lucrative post in another asylum, and has been succeeded by Miss Viney.

The various books and registers, including the Case-books, are kept up to date by Dr. Rainsford, who has to write up these medical records, in addition to his other manifold duties.

Records.

13th December, 1901

VERVILLE PRIVATE ASYLUM.

VERVILLE

There are twenty-eight ladies at present resident. Since the last visit, in November, two have been admitted and two discharged. The two ladies recently admitted are suitable cases for asylum care. One is much improved, and is to be shortly removed; the other is a transfer from another asylum. Another patient, previously admitted, is much improved, and it is hoped that her case will progress towards recovery. All the ladies are at present in good health. There is no one in bed.

Inspected on
2nd March,
1901.

Numbers.
Mental
condition.
Health.

Outdoor exercise has not been very regularly taken of late, owing to the wet weather. The patients go into the garden occasionally, but the country walks have been given up. It is to be hoped that as the weather improves regular exercise will be again instituted. Twelve ladies are taken out to drive—two or three going at a time.

Exercise.

About twelve ladies are said to employ themselves at sewing and knitting.

Employment.

VERVILLE.

Restraint.
Condition of
House.

Sanitary
accommodation.

Precautions
against fire.

Religious
ministration,
Staff.

Records.

Restraint has been resorted to on three occasions in one case, and once in another, for a total period of about two and a half hours.

The sitting-rooms and bed-rooms were found well kept and tidy. Some additional furniture and pictures have been obtained.

The new sanitary accommodation, including baths and water closets, is now completed; but the fire-escape stairs in connection with this part of the building have not been erected. These stairs should be provided without further delay, as, without this outlet, there is not sufficient means of escape from the adjoining rooms in case of fire.

The returns kept by the Chaplain show that nineteen patients, as a rule, attend Mass, celebrated in the house.

The staff at present consists of a lady superintendent, a matron, and five nurses. One nurse takes charge of the patients during the night.

The books and registers are kept up to date.

2nd March, 1901.

VERVILLE.

Inspected on
3rd August,
1901.

Numbers.

Clothing.

Exercise.

Recreation.

Bedrooms.

Precautions
in case of fire.

Staff.

VERVILLE PRIVATE ASYLUM.

The ladies resident in this establishment now number thirty. Since the last visit, on the 2nd March, five have been admitted, and three were discharged. There has been no death. Three of the ladies admitted remain, and appear to require asylum treatment. The patients, at the time of my visit, were out of doors; those who were restless and excited were in the garden, the rest sitting in the pleasure grounds.

The clothing in some cases is somewhat shabby; but amongst some classes of private patients there is always great difficulty in obtaining clothing suitable for their use.

Six ladies are now sent out for short walks twice a week, and twelve go for drives. The walks might, with great advantage, be extended to a larger number. One excursion to the country has already been given, and it is to be hoped that others will be organised before the season is over.

There appear to be a good many books and papers for the patients' use; but there should be in each sitting-room a small bookcase, with a sufficient supply of books, which would be accessible to the patients at will.

The bedrooms are clean and tidy, and the beds and bedding are well looked after.

The fire-escape stairs from the upper story is now completed. It is of wood, and, in the event of an outbreak of fire, might be burned before the patients could escape. There appears to be no provision in the shape of hydrants, hose, or hand pumps, for dealing with a fire on its first outbreak. Some such appliances should be at hand, so as to enable the staff to be prepared for such an emergency.

The staff consists of the lady superintendent, the matron, and five nurses. One of the latter acts as night nurse. She does not make any written report, nor is there any means of testing her watchfulness.

The registry of restraint shows that one lady wore locked gloves on five occasions, for a total period of eight and a half hours; one lady was restrained by a strait jacket on one occasion for twenty minutes, and another patient was tied in bed by means of sheets for four hours.

The Chaplain's book shows that eighteen ladies attend Mass celebrated in the house.

The books and registers are carefully kept.

3rd August, 1901.

VERVILLE.

Restraint.

Religious
administration.

Records.

WOODBINE LODGE PRIVATE ASYLUM.

The only change has been the death of one patient. There are now five ladies under certificates, one of whom is in very infirm health. The others are at present out in the grounds enjoying the fine weather. The house is in very good order, all the beds and bedding very clean, and well looked after.

The books are carefully written up.

15th June, 1901.

WOODBINE
LODGE.

Inspected on
15th June,
1901.

Number.

Condition
of house.

Records.

WOODBINE LODGE PRIVATE ASYLUM.

There are now only four ladies resident—one having died of disease of the brain and of the bones of the face. Two of the ladies are at present suffering from colds, and one of these is confined to bed. Otherwise, the patients are in good health. The house is in good order. The books are carefully kept. The Chaplain visits once a month.

19th December, 1901.

WOODBINE
LODGE.

Inspected on
19th Dec.,
1901.

Death.

Health.

Condition.

Records.

BIRR, WORKHOUSE.

There are at present in this workhouse six men and five women classified as of unsound mind. In addition, the Master called my attention to a pauper, not long in the house, who appeared to have become insane. If the Medical Officer certifies to this effect this man ought at once to be removed to an asylum.

The male lunatics in this workhouse are not kept in a separate ward, but associate with the rest of the inmates, and appear to be contented with their lot. They also seem to be fairly well cared for, with the exception of one bed-ridden old man of filthy habits; who, at the time I saw him, was not properly attended to. If this man cannot be kept clean, he ought to be sent to the asylum, where the staff is larger. There is also an old woman, who, the Master complains, is too troublesome for such an institution. The rest appear perfectly quiet and harmless. Three of the women suffer from epilepsy; but none are of unclean habits.

Both men and women occupy themselves as far as they are able.

Baths and sanitary accommodation have been provided in many of the wards of this workhouse.

20th February, 1901.

BIRR
WORKHOUSE.

Inspected on
20th Feb.,
1901.

Numbers.

Condition.

Employment.

Baths and
sanitary
accommoda-
tion.

CASTLE-
BLAYNEY
WORKHOUSE.Inspected on
5th July,
1901.Numbers,
Condition,
Baths,
Clothing,Accommo-
dation,

CASTLEBLAYNEY WORKHOUSE.

In the lunatic wards of this workhouse there are fourteen men and twelve women classified as of unsound mind. Both men and women are kept clean, and are fairly tidy. In this workhouse much better provision has been made for the care of this class than is generally found in Irish workhouses, as excellent baths are provided, with a hot and cold water supply. Both sexes are well clothed; but if some washable material were provided for the clothing of the men of untidy habits, it would be easier to keep it clean.

The accommodation provided for the men is very good. They have a good day-room, and a new dormitory has been built for them, furnished with iron bedsteads, with wire bottoms and flock mattresses for the patients of clean habits, whilst the imbeciles and epileptics sleep on wooden bedsteads with loose straw. It is proposed to move the women from their present dormitory to a detached building, somewhat similar to that occupied by the men. A day-room should also be provided for them. This might easily be done by removing the partition walls at the end of the main building. The removal of these walls can, it is stated, be carried out without difficulty, and at little expense. If this were done, sufficient space would be left to provide an excellent sitting-room. A covered way should, however, be made between the room and the dormitory, otherwise, during the winter, the women would suffer much from exposure whilst going backwards and forwards. At present the females sleep on the old harrow wooden bedsteads, with straw ticks. It is to be hoped that their new quarters will be furnished with iron bedsteads, similar to those provided for the male patients.

Employment,

Any of the men who are able to work are employed on the farm; some of the women sew, and some are employed in the laundry.

Religious
ministrations,
Attendants,

The Master also states that those who are capable of attending are brought to their respective places of worship.

Both male and female wards are in charge of paid attendants, who appear to take an interest in their patients and their work. The male attendant gets £12 per annum, with a suit of clothes and rations; the female gets 1s. per week and rations.

5th July, 1901.

CLONMEL
WORKHOUSE.Inspected on
21st Aug.,
1901.Numbers,
Condition,Sanitary and
bathing
arrangements.

CLONMEL WORKHOUSE.

On visiting the lunatic wards of this workhouse I find that there are ten men and fourteen women classified as of unsound mind. Of these one man and two women are epileptic, and three men and one woman are of unclean habits. About four of the men and six of the women are constantly confined to bed. None of these suffered from bed-sores.

The sanitary arrangements of these wards are still stated, to be unsatisfactory: there are no indoor water closets, and no lavatories. There is a fixed bath; but it does not appear to be used. A movable bath is, however, provided, but the water has to be carried to it.

It is difficult to understand how the insane, under such conditions, can be properly cared for.

On each side a paid attendant is in charge of these wards; the male attendant is paid 9s. per week. In addition, one of the Sisters, who accompanied me on the occasion of my visit, and appears to take an interest in the insane, supervises their care.

21st August, 1901.

CORK WORKHOUSE.

There are at present in the lunatic wards of this workhouse 78 men and 149 women. These figures show that an increase, both of men and women, has taken place since the last visit was paid, in October.

Amongst the men, fourteen are returned as suffering from epilepsy, and sixteen as of unclean habits; whilst amongst the women there are twenty-six epileptics, and five of unclean habits.

On the female side, the additional day-room and dormitory accommodation is now occupied, and, as far as it goes, adds greatly to the comfort of the inmates.

As the female patients were, at the time of my visit, all collected in the long day-room, the room was greatly crowded; but at other times a number of the inmates are drafted off to work, either to the work-room or the laundry. About eighty-six of the whole number are employed, and of these thirty go to the laundry. Thus, their lives are rendered happy and contented, and space is left in the rooms for the better care of those who are too helpless to work.

On the male side the condition of the men is not so satisfactory. The new building lately erected as a day-room, has not yet been occupied. The reason is stated to be that the beams were left unprotected, and would afford opportunities for self-injury, and that no sanitary accommodation has been provided in connection with the room. Undoubtedly, the room would have been more suitable for the use of the insane if the beams had been sheeted up, and if closets had been erected. But these difficulties can be easily surmounted—a few hoards and a carpenter would make the beams safe—and the old sanitary accommodation, though very objectionable, is not far off. Some relief of the existing overcrowding is urgently required, as at present the accommodation for the men is quite insufficient. The only accommodation during the day is a miserable shed. There the inmates pass their days, when it is wet, and take their meals. The only place for exercise is a yard, surrounded by buildings and high walls, affording no objects of interest or amusement. Here the inmates walk up and down, without any means of employment, or any attempt being made to occupy their time or attention. About eight are said to help in the wards; many, of course, are old and decrepit; but surely, some could dig in the garden, while others could cut fire-wood, break stones, or tease hair. If so many of the women can be employed, surely some of the men could likewise engage in work.

The dietary appears to be liberal. Extras are given to those who work.

CORK
WORKHOUSE.

Attendants.

CORK
WORKHOUSE.

Inspected on
28th March,
1901.

Numbers.

Accommoda-
tion for
females.

Employment.

Accommoda-
tion for males.

Employment.

Dietary.

CORK
WORKHOUSE.

Beds.

Religious
ministration,
Staff.

Preparations were being made to take stock, so that the bedding was disturbed; but the bed-clothes appeared to be sufficient, and fairly clean.

The greater number of the women attend Mass.

The staff consists of two paid nurses and a night nurse, on the female side, and on the male side a like number of paid officials. The head male attendant gets 11s. 7d. per week, and the second 9s. 7d. per week, with rations in both cases. The night man has £1 per week, without rations.

28th March, 1901.

NORTH DUBLIN UNION WORKHOUSE.

NORTH
DUBLIN
WORKHOUSE.Inspected on
18th June,
1901.

Numbers.

Unsuitable and
insufficient
accommoda-
tion.

The lunatic wards in this workhouse at present contain 196 inmates (61 males and 135 females). From year to year a gradual increase has taken place in the numbers resident, as ten years ago there were only 41 male and 110 females—which shows an increase of forty-five in that time. Such an increase is to be deplored, as the accommodation is quite insufficient, and utterly unsuited for the requirements of the insane. This has been pointed out so often in past reports that it can serve no useful purpose to again dwell upon the crowded condition of the wards, the gloomy rooms, the want of day-rooms and dining-rooms, and the limited space for outdoor exercise and recreation.

In this congested establishment room could not be found for the suitable accommodation of the insane, nor could space be given in which they could enjoy the sun and air. The only hope must be that at some future time these inmates will be removed to some more suitable habitation.

Staff.

Their condition has been rendered more unfortunate of late owing to the absence, through sickness, of both the male attendant, and the nurse on the female side. The absence of the male attendant is specially felt, as he is the only permanent official, and, when he is away, some one with no experience or knowledge of the patients or of the work has to take his place.

Health
statistics.

Of the insane at present resident, 15 men and 30 women are confined to bed, 8 men and 20 women suffer from epilepsy, 9 men and 16 women are of unclean habits.

Imbecile
children.

Amongst the males are three imbecile children, whose condition calls for improvement. They were untidy, dirty, and untrained, but appear to be cases capable of improvement. Perhaps it might be possible to have them transferred to an institution for imbeciles, by paying a small sum towards their support, under the provisions of the Act 41 & 42 Vic., cap. 60.

Laundry
arrangements.

The Master tells me that a general laundry is about to be built. This will, in some degree, improve the condition of the insane, as at present their washing has to be done in the wards, so that the men's lavatory is used as a wash-room, and the drying is done in their miserable yard, which is already overcrowded with human beings.

Beds.

Iron bedsteads have been substituted, in some instances, for the old wooden box beds; but some of the wire bottoms have already

rusted away. This is caused by the constant wet in cases of unclean habits. In such cases on the male side loose straw, without any tick, is used, with a tray underneath to receive the urine. Perhaps if three cushions of hair or coir, covered with canvas, and with a waterproof sheet on top, were substituted for the straw, matters would be improved. But the important point is to instruct the night attendants to look after all cases of unclean habits—taking them up and changing them when necessary—and not to leave them lying in wet straw.

NORTH
DUBLIN
WORKHOUSE.

Night nursing.

The dietary for the insane class is regulated by the Medical Officers, and appears to be plentiful, and of good quality.

Dietary.

In such overcrowded rooms, with no special dining-halls, it cannot be expected that the meals can be served with that attention to comfort, order, and regularity, which is so important in dealing with the insane.

Service of
meals.

Twenty men and eighty-two women employ themselves in various ways, and forty women are returned as attending to their religious duties.

Employment
Religious
administration.

During my visit I was accompanied by the Master and Assistant Master, who afforded me all the information I required.

18th June, 1901.

SOUTH DUBLIN UNION WORKHOUSE.

The interest taken in the welfare of the insane poor by the Guardians of the South Dublin Union certainly compares favourably with that shown in most Irish workhouses, and is very creditable to them. The accommodation provided has frequently been described in past reports. It is completely isolated, and at some distance from the rest of the institution. It consists of wooden blocks, some of which are new, and provide roomy and well-ventilated apartments, heated with hot water, and surrounded with land sufficient to afford employment to some of the male patients. At present it is in contemplation to remove one of the old wooden blocks, which is no longer fit for human habitation, and on this site to erect a two-storied brick building, containing day-rooms and dormitories, with sanitary accommodation. When this is done, the wash-room, which, up to the present, has been at a distance from the ironing and drying-room, will be moved, and the whole laundry will be under one roof, whilst the kitchen will be placed in the new block. While this building work is being carried out, I trust the Guardians will consider the advisability of erecting a general bath-room, where the inmates can be bathed with rapidity under the supervision of the attendants—a matter of great importance in their care.

SOUTH
DUBLIN
WORKHOUSE.

Inspected on
21st June,
1901.

Accommodation.

Laundry
arrangements.

Bathing
arrangements.

Just now the heating of the infirmary blocks on the female side by hot-water pipes is being carried out. When this work is completed the old stoves, which must have been a constant source of danger from fire, will be done away with.

Heating.

During the past year the outsides of the roofs and walls have been painted, as suggested in a former report.

**SOUTH
DUBLIN
WORKHOUSE.**
Numbers.

The lunatic wards at present contain 257 inmates (81 males and 176 females). Of these, 10 males and 7 females are epileptic, 7 males and 5 females are of unclean habits, and 16 males and 75 females are confined to bed.

**Health
statistics.
Condition.**

The large number of patients confined to bed on the female side throws a heavy responsibility on the female staff, but, on both sides, the patients were clean and well cared for.

Bedding.

The patients confined to bed are nearly all lying on loose straw. I think, as the Guardians have done so much for the insane, they might consider the advisability of substituting hair mattresses for straw in all cases. Straw bedding may be said to be almost unknown now in the treatment of the insane, and certainly hair is very much cleaner in every way.

Restraint.

In the female wards I found one young woman in bed with a strait waistcoat on. There can be no justification for the use of restraint in a workhouse. If a patient is so violent as to require restraint, surely the asylum is the proper place for such a case.

Employment.

The returns show that twenty-six men and forty-one women are usefully employed—the men in house-work, gardening, painting, and tailoring, and the women in laundry work, knitting, sewing, and house-work. Perhaps some additional means of occupation might be devised—such as cutting fire-wood, mat making, mattress-making, teasing hair, or breaking stones.

**Religious
administration.**

Amongst the males, about fifty-two Catholics and ten Protestants are able to attend their respective places of worship on Sunday, and about ninety-seven females go to prayers.

Staff.

On the male side, there are two paid attendants, and one night attendant, assisted by ten paupers during the day, and by five at night; whilst on the female side there are four paid nurses and one night nurse.

**Admissions,
discharges,
and deaths.**

The following changes have taken place amongst the insane inmates, since 1st July, 1900:—

79	men	and	104	women	have	been	admitted;
39	"		59	"	"		discharged;
17	"		11	"	"		transferred to the Richmond Asylum; and
19	"		31	"			died.

Records.

The books and returns kept in the workhouse give full details of the movements of the patients, and are most useful as affording a record of the various changes and events of importance which take place amongst the inmates, and of the routine management of the wards.

Epileptics.

Perhaps, when the proposed buildings have been erected it may be possible to transfer the insane epileptics from the main building, where they are at present, to the lunacy department, so that they may be more under supervision.

During my visit I was accompanied by the Master, who gave me all the information I required.

24th June, 1901.

DUNDALK WORKHOUSE.

Practically no change in the accommodation or the conditions of care and treatment of the patients classified as being of unsound mind has taken place since my colleague's report of last year. Having regard to the large number of lunatic or imbecile patients who seek shelter in this workhouse, it is clearly the duty of the Guardians to obtain proper accommodation for them, and they should urge on the County Council the desirability of making suitable provision for the chronic and harmless lunatics of the district, either in connection with the existing asylum, or by providing an auxiliary asylum, under the provisions of the 76th section of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898.

On the day of my visit there were no less than thirty-three patients in the female wards, while the accommodation for them is wholly inadequate. The overcrowding is so great that five beds have to be laid down in the corridor at night.

There were nine males resident, and their condition as to general cleanliness, and the supervision exercised over them, seemed not at all so satisfactory as on the female side.

One acute case of insanity was found locked in the corridor outside the cells. This man had been brought to the workhouse the previous day, from prison, in charge of a policeman, and he certainly, in my opinion, should have been transmitted to the asylum, and not to a workhouse.

12th August, 1901.

DUNDALK WORKHOUSE.

Inspected on
3rd August,
1901.

Necessity for
better accom-
modation for
insane in
workhouse.

Number of
females.

Overcrowding.

Number of
males.

Condition.

Cases for
asylum treat-
ment.

ENNISCORTHY WORKHOUSE.

There are in this workhouse at present thirteen men and twenty-nine women who are classified as lunatics or imbeciles.

The accommodation for the men consists of a good-sized day-room, with a dormitory overhead. In this dormitory the greater number of the men sleep. The bedding was in good order, and the linen appeared to be clean. Downstairs—off the day-room—are four cells. In each of these two inmates sleep—an objectionable arrangement, which ought to be discontinued. Here, also, is the bath-room, with a hot and cold water supply.

In the female ward there are two dormitories—one of which is boarded, the other flagged. The bedding appeared to be clean, and well looked after. A bath, with hot and cold water supply, is provided, as on the male side.

The accommodation provided in the female ward is not sufficient for the numbers, so that about seven of the women have to sleep in the body of the house. If these women were sufficiently sensible to be able to take care of themselves, and to live with the other pauper inmates, there would be no objection to the arrangement; but it would seem that they are not sufficiently intelligent for this, so that they are brought back every morning to the imbecile ward. To send such helpless imbeciles to sleeping rooms at a long distance

ENNISCORTHY WORKHOUSE.

Inspected on
4th Sept.,
1901.

Numbers.

Accommoda-
tion.

ENNISCORTHY WORKHOUSE.
 from their ward is an arrangement open to danger and abuse, and it is to be hoped that at no distant date steps will be taken to provide for these inmates in some institution where more suitable accommodation will be provided for them, and, with this view, I trust the Guardians will urge the County Council to carry out the provisions of the Local Government Act for the better care of the workhouse insane.

Nursing. Both the male and female lunatic wards are under the supervision of the Hospital Sisters, who appeared to take a great interest in the helpless human beings under their charge.

4th September, 1901.

KENMARE WORKHOUSE.

KENMARE WORKHOUSE.
 I visited Kenmare Workhouse on the 4th instant, and found that there are only two inmates (a male and a female) returned as being of unsound mind. There are, however, one or two other cases whose sanity is doubtful.

Numbers. One of the insane inmates—a deaf mute—is untidy in her person, and wears neither shoes nor stockings; but, with greater attention to her tidiness and cleanliness, there is no reason why she should not remain in the workhouse. Some employment is found for her. As regards her dietary, I would suggest that potatoes or other fresh vegetables should be given to her from time to time.

Condition. The male patient is a congenital imbecile, and his mind and habits have become so degraded that it is quite impossible to deal with him satisfactorily, unless in an institution specially set apart for lunatics or imbeciles. He sleeps on a straw bed, which I found very much soiled, and which, the nursing sister informed me, needs to be renewed daily. If he must be retained in the workhouse, it would be better and cheaper to supply him with a hair mattress made in three sections, with a protecting waterproof sheet.

Necessity for baths with hot water supply. One of the difficulties of dealing with cases of this kind in workhouses is the absence of baths supplied with hot water, without which it is quite impossible to keep such cases clean.

12th April, 1901.

KILKENNY WORKHOUSE.

KILKENNY WORKHOUSE.
 The inmates of the lunatic wards of this workhouse now number forty-nine—seventeen men and thirty-two women.

Inspected on 7th Nov., 1901.
Numbers. The men are located in two rooms on the ground floor—a dormitory and day-room—attached to the male side of the house. In connection with these rooms is a lavatory, in which there are basins and a bath, with a cold water supply; but hot water has to be carried from the kitchen. The ventilation in the dormitory has been improved by the construction of a window opening into the bath-room, but is still defective. The room is heated by a stove at one end, which has been lately erected. The bedding consists of straw ticks, a single sheet, a pair of very worn blankets, and a quilt. It certainly does not seem sufficiently warm for this season of the year.

The male lunatics are in charge of a paid attendant during the day; but during the night they are under the care of a pauper inmate. Some of the patients are old and feeble. Two were in bed at the time of my visit; three are said to be of unclean habits, two are epileptics, others are strong and healthy; but only three are employed. Two are boys, one of whom would appear capable of being taught, if sent to an institution for the training of imbeciles. Unfortunately, no such institution has been provided for the reception of such cases. Some of the old men might be kept tidier.

The women are located in rooms attached to the fever hospital. These rooms consist of a day-room and three dormitories, on the ground floor. There are detached privies and a lavatory, provided with a bath; but the nurse states that bathing must be given up for the winter, as there is no hot water supply. There are eleven women in bed, eleven of unclean habits, and two are epileptics. Of the patients in bed, one is suffering from a bedsore. The patients are in charge of two paid nurses. One of these has three years' service, and the other nine months. No provision is made for the care of the inmates during the night. The nurses sleep off the dormitories; but, as they cannot be expected to work both day and night, this arrangement cannot be regarded as affording adequate care for such helpless human beings, who would require constant attention.

Amongst the female lunatics are some who might, I think, properly be transferred to the asylum without delay; and I am sure the Guardians will agree with me that all these insane inmates—many of whom require the most careful nursing, and the most tender care—should be transferred to some establishment where more adequate arrangements are provided for the supervision and comfort of the insane.

7th November, 1901.

KILLARNEY WORKHOUSE.

I inspected the Killarney Workhouse on the 10th instant, and saw all the inmates classified as of unsound mind, numbering eight males and five females.

The latter associate with the infirm patients, and being under the direct observation of the nursing sisters, their condition as to cleanliness and tidiness was more satisfactory than that of the males. If, however, sufficient accommodation existed in the district asylum two of them at least should be transferred to that institution—the insanity of one of them being recoverable or improvable, and the other being subject, at times, to fits of excitement.

The male patients occupy one of the male infirm sheds, which cannot be said to be in a very satisfactory sanitary condition. They are in charge of a paid attendant; but he has not the training or skill which would enable him to deal properly with inmates of this class. Several of them were in a very dirty and verminous condition—and, indeed, they could scarcely be otherwise, seeing that there are no baths or hot water supply for cleansing them.

While two or three of them are proper cases for asylum care and treatment, there is no reason why the others should not remain in the workhouse in charge of an attendant, who had acquired some training in an asylum.

KILLARNEY
WORKHOUSE.
—
Attendants.
Health and
condition.

Accommoda-
tion for
females.

Health and
condition.

Attendants.

Cases for
transfer to
asylum.

KILLARNEY
WORKHOUSE.
—
Inspected on
10th April,
1901.

Numbers.
Condition of
females.

Condition of
males.

**KILLARNEY
WORKHOUSE.**Necessity for
bath with hot
water supply.

Employment.

Dietary.

A bath, with hot water laid on, should, however, be provided for the use of the insane on both sides of the house; otherwise, it is quite impossible that they can be kept personally clean.

Light employment should, as far as possible, be found for them, and the nursing sisters should, I think, be asked to exercise some supervision over the males, as well as the female patients.

On both sides several of the insane inmates are on No. 2 Dietary, which consists exclusively of bread and tea, or bread and milk. These patients should be given potatoes, or other fresh vegetables, at least two or three times a week.

12th April, 1901.

LOUGHLINSTOWN WORKHOUSE.**LOUGHLIN-
STOWN
WORKHOUSE.**Inspected on
31st July,
1901.

Numbers.

Condition.

Clothing.

Beds.

Bathing
arrangements.

Employment.

Attendants.

Since the last visit was paid—almost a year ago—little change has taken place in the numbers of the inmates in the lunatic wards. There are now nineteen men and thirty-one women. Amongst the men are seven epileptics; but there are none on the female side. On neither side is anyone confined to bed, nor is there any patient of unclean habits; the greater number suffer principally from the mental degeneration of old age, and, with the exception of those suffering from epilepsy, none of them would appear to require any special supervision.

The clothing is good: tidiness and cleanliness appear to be attended to. The females have now been provided with linen dresses, straw hats, and small shawls. The men have also got straw hats; but tweed suits, similar to those provided for the hospital patients, would be more suitable during this weather than the frieze at present in use.

The beds and bedding are good and the linen is clean.

Baths, with hot and cold water supply, are provided in each of these wards.

A number of the women are employed in washing the floors, and other household duties. Some of the men also are engaged at housework, and in delivering coals. Perhaps it might be found possible to find work for one or two on the farm.

Both the male and female lunatic wards are in charge of paid attendants.

During my visit Dr. Pim, the Visiting Physician, and the Master, gave me all the information I required.

31st July, 1901.

MONAGHAN WORKHOUSE.**MONAGHAN
WORKHOUSE.**Inspected on
4th July,
1901.

Numbers.

Employment.

Attendants.

In the lunatic wards of this workhouse there are at present seven men and eleven women classified as of unsound mind. Two men are of unclean habits, and two of the women are epileptic. The three cells on the male side still remain in use, and one is at present occupied by an old man of unclean habits. Two of the men and three of the women make themselves useful at various jobs about the house. The attendant in charge of the male department is paid £12 per annum, with rations. On the female side, the woman in charge, as far as I could understand, gets rations, but no salary.

4th July, 1901.

MOUNTMELLOCK WORKHOUSE.

MOUNT-
MELLOCK
WORKHOUSE.

There are at present in this workhouse seven men and eleven women classified as of unsound mind.

The Guardians have appointed paid attendants to take charge of these inmates. The male attendant is paid 7s. per week, and the nurse 5s. per week, with rations in each case.

The men inhabit two rooms. Both these rooms have tiled floors; in one the greater number of the men eat, sleep, and pass their days; in the other there are only two beds, in one of which is an idiot boy, who is incapable of moving or caring for himself in any way. He is attended on by an old man, who sleeps in the other bed.

Amongst the male lunatics two suffer from epilepsy, and four are of unclean habits. Of the latter, two boys were found in a neglected, dirty condition. The attendant in charge should be cautioned to pay more attention to these cases. Owing to their very degraded habits, perhaps the Medical Officer might consider the advisability of having them removed to the asylum, where better appliances and a larger staff are provided.

The bedsteads for the men are of iron, with straw ticks. The beds were fairly clean; but the pillow covers would require to be more frequently changed.

The women occupy one room, which is boarded. Here they take their meals, and pass their days. Five of them suffer from epilepsy, and a number of them are confined to bed, principally from old age and debility. None of them, fortunately, are of unclean habits. Two of them sew and two knit. The beds are of the old wooden type, with straw ticks. The bedding appeared to be fairly clean.

On neither side is there a fixed bath, with a warm water supply. I would suggest to the Guardians the necessity—if the insane inmates are to be retained in the workhouse—of providing these helpless creatures with proper appliances for washing; otherwise, it is impossible that they can be kept clean.

19th February, 1901.

NEW ROSS WORKHOUSE.

NEW ROSS
WORKHOUSE.

Inspected on
5th Sept.,
1901.

Statistics.

In this workhouse there are twenty men and twenty-seven women classified as of unsound mind. Of these, one male and three females are epileptic, two males and four females are inattentive to the calls of nature, and four of each sex are almost constantly confined to bed. From these returns it will be seen that in this, as in many other workhouses in Ireland, some of the inmates of the imbecile wards are of the most helpless class, needing constant care and skilled nursing, and requiring the appliances necessary for the treatment of the infirm in mind and body. Here the first and essential requisites to the well-being of such cases is wanting, viz., a proper and abundant water supply. The Master tells me that the only water to be obtained at present has to be brought by horses for a distance of nearly two miles. The only bath is a portable one. The only attendants are pauper inmates. The hospital sisters, I am

Helpless cases.

Water supply.

Nursing.

NEW BOSS
WORKHOUSE.

sure, make every effort to supervise the care of these helpless beings, but under such conditions it would be beyond human power to properly tend them.

Under these circumstances, it is useless to call attention to the condition of these inmates, which, as regards cleanliness, is unsatisfactory.

Better provision for this class required,

The Guardians will, I trust, agree with me that every effort should be made to remove the insane to some place where proper provision could be made for their care, and will, with this view, urge the County Council to carry out the provisions of the Local Government Act for the better care of the workhouse lunatics.

Suggestions,

In the meanwhile the Guardians should consider the wants of these helpless inmates, and, in the first place, afford them a sufficient supply of water for washing themselves and their clothing; provide them with fixed baths, with hot and cold water; and appoint paid officials, whose sole duty it would be to have charge of the imbecile wards.

5th September, 1901.

NEWRY WORKHOUSE.

NEWRY
WORKHOUSE.

Inspected on
17th Aug.,
1901.

Numbers.

Insufficient
and unsuitable
accommodation.

Employment.

Description
of rooms.

I visited this workhouse on the 17th instant, and saw the inmates classified as lunatics or imbeciles—seventeen men and twenty-nine women. I regret to say that the accommodation provided for them is insufficient and unsuitable, and I trust the Guardians will make a serious effort to have these patients removed as soon as possible from their charge, and placed either in an auxiliary asylum, or in the chronic wards of the district asylum.

I found six of the women in bed. Six work in the laundry; but no effort is made to find employment for the others, either at needlework or crochet. They occupy during the day a bare and cheerless day-room, measuring about 37 feet by 21 feet. There is a small hoarded dormitory, with eight beds, and a larger one with twelve. Attention has been previously called to the use of straw ticks as being especially unsuitable bedding for patients, many of whom are of degraded habits.

A lavatory fitted with basins has been provided on the female side; but at the time of my visit these basins were filled with soiled water, and slates had fallen off the roof of the building.

On the male side the day-room for these patients cannot be more than 8 or 9 feet wide, and must be very cold in winter. The end of this shed has been hoarded off, so as to provide space for a bath and water-closet.

Want of training school for weak-minded and epileptic children.

There is one very intelligent boy living on the male side who, in England or Scotland, would certainly be sent to a Training School for weak-minded or epileptic children, and where, no doubt, he would be able to learn a trade, and contribute towards the cost of his maintenance. The condition of many children of this class in Irish workhouses is peculiarly lamentable—growing up, as they do, in association with adult lunatics, and without any attempt to train them in habits of industry and order.

Dietary.

The dietary for these patients would appear to be fairly liberal.

19th August, 1901.

RATHDRUM WORKHOUSE.

RATHDRUM
WORKHOUSE.

In this workhouse ten men and twenty-three women are at present classified as of unsound mind. Of these, one man suffers from epilepsy, and two men and seven women are said to be inattentive to the calls of nature.

Inspected on
6th Sept.,
1901.

Statistics.

The male lunatic ward consists of a boarded dormitory, with a bath in one corner, to which there is only a cold water supply: hot water can only be obtained by carrying it from the cook-house. In this dormitory five imbeciles sleep. Off it are two cells occupied by two of the more troublesome lunatics. The remaining three sleep in the next ward. The bedsteads are of iron, and the bedding consists of a straw tick, with sheets, blankets, and a rug. The sheets are fairly clean, but do not appear to be much used; the pillow covers were soiled and covered with flea marks. The inmates themselves are all more or less demented: many of them unable to care for themselves in any way; they were found lying about the yard in the rear of the building, very untidy, dirty in their persons, and in their clothing. This can only be expected, as there is no one to look after them, except two old pauper inmates, who have very little idea of keeping themselves clean, and are quite unfit to look after anyone else.

Accommodation for males.

Beds.

Condition of males.

The female imbeciles are in charge of a paid attendant, and are in a better condition. Two of them would appear to me to require, or to be capable of deriving benefit from, asylum care, and whenever accommodation can be found for them they should be sent to the asylum.

Condition of females.

As regards the accommodation, eleven females sleep in a dormitory with a boarded floor—one of them sleeping on the floor, as there is no room for a bed; three sleep in cells, which are ill-suited for the purpose, as two of them are only passages, and the third is badly ventilated.

Accommodation for females.

The persons of the women and their bed-clothing were fairly clean, except the pillow covers, which were covered with flea marks. In the dormitory is a bath, supplied, as on the male side, only with cold water.

On the male side the meals are served in a small hall, and on the female side in a corridor—both with flagged floors.

Service of meals.

I trust the Guardians will consider the advisability of appointing a paid attendant to take charge of the male wards, and supplying the baths on both sides with hot water.

Paid attendant and hot water supply required.

Perhaps, however, they will agree with me that every effort should be made to have these inmates removed to some institution where, in accordance with the provisions of the Local Government Act, they would be properly cared for by an efficient staff. The Local Government Board, in their circular of the 26th February last, have pointed out the various ways in which these provisions can be carried out, and it only remains for the Asylum Committee of the County Council to determine in what way the necessary accommodation is to be provided.

Better provision for this class required.

6th September, 1901.

SLIGO WORKHOUSE.

SLIGO
WORKHOUSE.Inspected on
15th Nov.,
1901.

Numbers.

Condition.

Accommo-
dation.

The occupants of the lunatic wards of this workhouse at present number eighteen—nine men and nine women. Of these, one of each sex is epileptic, and three of each sex are bed-ridden. On the male side are two boys of unclean habits, both of whom were without shoes or stockings. One of them, if not both, might be improved if sent to any place where such cases would receive suitable training.

I am sorry to say that no improvement has been made in the accommodation provided for these insane inmates. On neither side is there a day-room, so that the inmates have to live, eat, and sleep in the same apartment, and, on the male side, the entrance to the room is not protected in any way from the wind and rain.

No bath or sanitary accommodation is attached to the accommodation provided for the men.

On the female side there is a small lavatory, with a fixed bath, but no hot water supply. This lavatory has to be used by the insane inmates in common with thirty women of the infirm class.

Beds.

The bedding consists of a straw tick, with one pair of blankets, in most cases much worn; a pair of sheets, and a rug. The beds are of the old "harrow" pattern, or wooden box-bedsteads.

Attendants.

A paid attendant is said to be in charge on each side; but this must be looked upon as a fiction, the man being only paid £5, and the woman £6 per annum, so that they are in reality pauper inmates. It is right to say that the maternity nurse, when not otherwise engaged, assists the man; and both sides are supervised by the nuns.

Better provi-
sion for these
classes re-
quired.

Up to this, no steps have been taken to provide for the better care of the lunatics and imbeciles of the district. Perhaps the Guardians, who must be aware of the miserable condition of these helpless human beings, will urge the County Councils of Sligo and Leitrim, with whom the matter rests, to take some steps to provide for their wants, either by setting apart some building for the purpose, or by adding to the district asylum.

15th November, 1901.

TULLAMORE WORKHOUSE.

TULLAMORE
WORKHOUSE.Inspected on
19th Feb.,
1901.

Numbers.

Attendants.

Accommoda-
tion and beds.

In the wards of this workhouse there are thirteen men and thirty-six women classified as of unsound mind. The latter appear to have increased in number of late, as the returns up to the 31st December, 1899, show only twenty-five insane females resident at that time. Of the forty-nine lunatics, one man and four women are epileptic, and four men and seventeen women are said to be of unclean habits. Both men and women are in charge of paid attendants. For the men there is one attendant, and for the women two nurses, who are each paid £10 per annum, with rations. There is no provision for the care of these inmates during the night.

The accommodation provided for the women consists of a small day-room and several dormitories. All these rooms are boarded, and are clean. Some of their bedsteads are of modern type, with wire bottoms and hair mattresses; others are of the old wooden box pattern, with straw ticks.

The rooms occupied by the men are floored with brick, and their bedsteads are of the old wooden pattern. TULLAMORE WORKHOUSE

Neither for men nor women has a fixed bath, with a hot and cold water supply, been provided, and the only means of washing is a movable bath. Bathing arrangements.

There is a good laundry attached to the workhouse, so that the supply of clean linen is said to be sufficient.

Both men and women were fairly clean and tidy as regards their clothing and their bedding. Condition.

Five of the women are said to assist in the wards, and some of the men do odd jobs about the building. Employment.

The Guardians will, I trust, consider the responsibility, difficulty, and danger of caring for such a large number of the insane—some epileptic, and some unable to care for themselves in any way—without appliances for keeping them clean, and they should either use every effort to have those who, in the opinion of the Medical Officer, would be benefited thereby, removed to the asylum, or else make suitable provision for their care and supervision in the workhouse, by (1) providing fixed baths with a hot and cold water supply, and (2) appointing some paid official to be responsible for their care during the night. Provision for care and treatment.

19th February, 1901.

WATERFORD WORKHOUSE.

The inmates of the lunatic wards in this workhouse now number eighty-two (twenty-eight men and fifty-four women). These numbers show little change since the last visit, in May, 1900. At present eleven men and about twelve women are confined to bed, principally from paralysis or chronic ailments; four of the men and six of the women suffer from epilepsy, and eight men and five women are inattentive to the calls of nature. The patients in bed appear to be fairly nursed, and in only one case did I find any evidence of a bed-sore. The beds are of straw, with iron bedsteads. Bed pans and urinals are supplied, but no chamber utensils. The inmates who are able to get up have to make use of the closet. WATERFORD WORKHOUSE.
Inspected on 5th March, 1901.
Numbers.
Health.
Nursing.
Beds.
Sanitary arrangements.

The staff for the men consists of an attendant, who is paid £15 per annum, assisted by two male paupers and a female pauper. At night the paid general night attendant and the paid nurse visit at intervals. Male staff.

On the female side the women were fairly clean; but more attention might be paid to the tidiness of their hair. The bedding was fairly clean: straw is still used. Four of the women go to the laundry, seven do some sewing, and several assist in housework. About twenty, in all, find some work to do. The women are in charge of a paid nurse, assisted by two paupers. At night there is a paid night nurse for these patients. Condition of females.
Employment.
Female staff.

There are some matters which I would again bring under the notice of the Guardians, viz.:—

- (1.) The want of a hot water supply for the male bath. The helpless and paralysed men must require constant washing hot water to keep them clean, and hot water is, therefore, a necessity. Necessity for hot water supply.

WATERFORD
WORKHOUSE.Flooring of
Closets.

No records.

- (2.) The wooden floors of the water-closets should be removed, and concrete laid instead. The wood is becoming quite rotten from the constant wet, and is most insanitary.

No report books are kept by the attendants in charge. Records of the changes and accidents which occur amongst the insane inmates would prove of great utility.

5th March, 1901.

WEXFORD WORKHOUSE.

WEXFORD
WORKHOUSE.Inspected on
5th Sept.,
1901.Accommo-
dation.

In this workhouse the lunatic wards consist, on the male side, of one large dormitory, in which the inmates eat, sleep, and spend their days. On the female side there are two dormitories, both boarded. The beds are of iron, and the bedclothes appeared to be clean and properly looked after. On each side a fixed bath, with hot and cold water, is supplied. There are one or two epileptics lying on the floor who would be better off if placed on low stretchers. The yards occupied by the insane during the day are also used for drying clothes. This is an objectionable arrangement: injurious to the health of the inmates, and to the cleanliness of the clothes.

Statistics

The lunatic wards are at present occupied by fifteen males and fourteen females—of whom two men and six women are epileptics, and three men and two women of unclean habits.

Nursing.

On both sides there are a number of helpless, bed-ridden cases, requiring constant attention, and careful nursing; but on neither side is there a paid attendant; and, although the hospital sisters supervise the care of these helpless human beings—and I am sure do all in their power to alleviate their condition, it cannot be expected that they can carry out the menial and repulsive duties unavoidable in the nursing of such cases.

Better provi-
sion for this
class required.

The Guardians will, I am sure, see the benefit which would result by having these insane inmates placed in some institution with an efficient staff for their care and nursing, and will use every effort to have the provisions of the Local Government Act put in force, so as to establish a place where the insane, scattered through the workhouses of the county can be collected, and given proper care. Until this is done, perhaps they will consider the advisability of appointing trained attendants, whose sole duty it would be to look after the insane.

Necessity
for trained
attendants.

5th September, 1901.

APPENDIX F.

CIRCULARS.

- (1) CIRCULAR RELATIVE TO DEDUCTIONS UNDER SEC. 7 (2) OF SUPERANNUATION ACT, 1887, FROM PENSIONS OF MILITARY AND NAVAL PENSIONERS IN DISTRICT ASYLUMS.

Circular re deductions under Sec. 7 (2) of Superannuation Act, 1887, from Military and Naval Pensions.

CIRCULAR TO RESIDENT MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENTS OF DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUMS IN IRELAND.

No. 7237 : 1901.

Dublin Castle, 29th April, 1901.

SIR,—Adverting to the Circular of the 26th June, 1899, relative to the notification of the admission of Military and Naval Pensioners and Reservists into District Asylums, in order to avoid misapprehension, I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to state, as regards the last column (7) of the Form of Notification, that in every case in which the Capitation Grant is *claimable*, the amount of the Grant will, in the first instance, be deducted from the Pension by the Military or Naval authorities, in pursuance of the provisions of Section 7 (2) of the Superannuation Act, 1887.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. HARREL.

- (2) CIRCULAR DIRECTING ATTENTION TO PROVISIONS OF LUNACY (IRELAND) ACT, 1901.

Circular directing attention to Lunacy (Ireland) Act, 1901.

Office of Lunatic Asylums, Dublin Castle,
12th October, 1901.

LUNACY (IRELAND) ACT, 1901.

1 EDW. 7, CH. 17.

SIR,—I am directed by the Inspectors of Lunatics to forward, for the information of your Committee, the accompanying copy of the Lunacy (Ireland) Act, 1901, passed last Session, and which contains important provisions affecting patients in District Asylums.

All the sections of the Act are now in force, save the third, which does not come into operation until the 1st April, 1902, and instructions regarding which will be issued in due course.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAS. SMITH

The Resident Medical Superintendent,
District Lunatic Asylum,

Lunacy
(Ireland) Act,
1901.

LUNACY (IRELAND) ACT, 1901.

CHAPTER 17.

An Act to amend the Law relating to Lunatics in Ireland.

[17th August, 1901.]

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :

1.—(1.) The Lord Lieutenant may in addition to his power of absolute discharge also discharge any criminal lunatic conditionally, that is to say, on such conditions as to the duration of such discharge and otherwise as the Lord Lieutenant may think fit.

(2.) Where a criminal lunatic has been conditionally discharged under this section, a report of his condition shall be made to the Lord Lieutenant by such person, at such times, and containing such particulars, as may be required by the warrant of discharge, or as may from time to time be required by the Lord Lieutenant.

(3.) Where a criminal lunatic has been conditionally discharged under this section, if any of the conditions of such discharge appear to the Lord Lieutenant to have been broken, or if the conditional discharge is revoked, the Lord Lieutenant may by warrant direct him to be taken into custody and conveyed either to the central asylum for criminal lunatics, or to the asylum in which he was detained previous to such conditional discharge ; and he may thereupon be so taken and conveyed in like manner as if he had escaped from such asylum, and shall be received and detained therein as if he had been removed thereto in pursuance of the provisions of the Act under which he was so previously detained.

2.—(1.) Sections three hundred and twenty-two (which relates to ill-treatment of lunatics) and three hundred and twenty-four (which relates to abuse of female lunatics) of the Lunacy Act, 1890, shall apply to Ireland, and the said section three hundred and twenty-two as so applied shall extend to striking, and shall include any person employed in the care of a single patient or of a lunatic in a workhouse, and accordingly in that section as so applied there shall be inserted after the word "otherwise" the words "or any person employed in the care of a single patient or of a lunatic in a workhouse, strikes."

(2.) Penalties under the said section three hundred and twenty-two as applied to Ireland may be recovered under the Summary Jurisdiction (Ireland) Acts.

3.—(1.) Subject as in this section mentioned, all expenses incurred in relation to a criminal lunatic confined in a district lunatic asylum, and all expenses of removing any such lunatic from a prison or the central asylum for criminal lunatics to a district lunatic asylum, shall be defrayed out of moneys provided by Parliament, and such first-mentioned expenses shall be calculated in accordance with regulations to be made by the Lord Lieutenant with the approval of the Treasury.

Conditional
discharge of
criminal
lunatics.

Application to
Ireland of
53 & 54 Vict.,
c. 5, ss. 322
and 324.

Provision as
to expenses of
criminal and
dangerous
lunatics.

(2.) Section sixteen of the Lunatic Asylums (Ireland) Act, 1875 (which relates to the case of a patient confined in a district lunatic asylum who has an estate applicable to his maintenance or for whose maintenance any person is liable), shall extend to a criminal lunatic confined in any such asylum, and to any person confined therein under section ten of the Lunacy (Ireland) Act, 1867.

Lunacy (Ireland) Act, 1901.
38 & 39 Vict., c. 67.
30 & 31 Vict., c. 118.

(3.) This section shall come into operation on the first day of April, one thousand nine hundred and two.

4. The powers, authorities, and duties to be had, exercised, and performed under the Lunacy Regulation (Ireland) Act, 1871, by the Lord Chancellor for the time being intrusted by virtue of the King's Sign Manual with the care and commitment of the persons and estates of persons found idiot, lunatic, or of unsound mind, shall and may be exercised either by the Lord Chancellor intrusted as aforesaid acting alone or jointly with one or more of such judges of the Supreme Court as may for the time being be intrusted as aforesaid, or (save as to the powers conferred by sections one hundred and eight, one hundred and twelve, and one hundred and fifteen of the said Act) by any one or more of such judges as aforesaid.

Jurisdiction with respect to lunatics.
34 & 35 Vict., c. 22.

5. The committees for any two or more district lunatic asylums may, with the consent of the councils of the counties affected, agree to unite in providing and maintaining a laboratory for pathological research in connection with insanity and nervous diseases, and may defray the expenses incurred in pursuance of an agreement under this section by contributions from the funds at their disposal for the maintenance of their respective asylums.

Powers to unite for purposes of pathological research.

6. In this Act the expression "criminal lunatic" means:—

- (a) any person for whose safe custody during His Majesty's or the Lord Lieutenant's pleasure, His Majesty or the Lord Lieutenant or the Admiralty is authorised to give order; and
- (b) any person whom the Lord Lieutenant or a Secretary of State or the Admiralty has, in pursuance of any Act, directed to be removed to an asylum or other place for the reception of insane persons;

Definition.

Provided that a person shall cease to be a criminal lunatic if he is remitted to prison or absolutely discharged, or if any term of penal servitude or imprisonment to which he may be subject determines.

7. This Act may be cited as the Lunacy (Ireland) Act, 1901, and may be cited with the Lunacy (Ireland) Acts, 1821 to 1890.

Extent and short title.

APPENDIX G.

LAST of all District, Criminal, and Private Lunatic Asylums, and Institutions for the Insane in Ireland, with the Names of the Medical Superintendents or Proprietors thereof.

DISTRICT ASYLUMS.

Asylums situated at	Counties and County Boroughs comprised in Districts.	Resident Medical Superintendents.
Antrim, . . .	Antrim,	Samuel Graham, M.D., F.R.C.S.
Armagh, . . .	Armagh,	George R. Lawless, F.R.C.S.
Ballinasloe, . .	Galway and Roscommon, . .	R. V. Fletcher, F.R.C.S.
Belfast, . . .	Belfast County Borough, . .	William Graham, M.D.
Carlow, . . .	Carlow and Kildare, . . .	Thomas P. O'Meara, M.B.
Castlebar, . . .	Mayo,	George W. Hatchell, L.R.C.P.
Clonmel, . . .	Tipperary, North and South Ridings.	Bagenal C. Harvey, L.R.C.P. & S., EDIN.
Cork,	Cork, County and County Borough.	Oscar T. Woods, M.D.
Downpatrick, .	Down,	M. J. Nolan, L.R.C.S.
Ennis,	Clare,	Francis O'Mara, L.R.C.P. & S.
Ennisceorthy, .	Wexford,	Thomas Draper, M.B.
Kilkenny, . . .	Kilkenny,	George F. West, L.R.C.P. & S., EDIN.
Killarney, . . .	Kerry,	L. T. Griffin, L.R.C.S.
Lettickenny, . .	Donegal,	E. E. Moore, M.D.
Limerick, . . .	Limerick, County and County Borough.	Edward D. O'Neill, L.R.C.S.
Londonderry, .	Londonderry, County and County Borough.	C. E. Hetherington, M.B.
Maryborough, .	King's and Queen's, . . .	Joseph H. Hatchell, F.R.C.P.
Monaghan, . . .	Cavan and Monaghan, . .	Edward Taylor, L.R.C.S.
Mullingar, . . .	Longford, Meath, and Westmeath.	Arthur Finagan, L.R.C.P.
Omagh,	Fermanagh and Tyrone, . .	George E. Carr, M.B.
Richmond and Perrane.	Dublin, County and County Borough; Wicklow, and Louth.	Conolly Norman, F.R.C.P.
Sligo,	Leitrim and Sligo, . . .	Joseph Petit, L.R.C.S.
Waterford, . . .	Waterford, County and County Borough.	James A. Cuskeel, M.D.

THE CENTRAL CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Dundrum, County Dublin.	All Ireland,	George Bevington, M.D., Resident Physician and Governor.
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PRIVATE ASYLUMS AND INSTITUTIONS FOR THE INSANE.

Asylums and Institutions.	Where Situated.	Proprietor or Superintendent.
Armagh Retreat. . .	Armagh.	Geo. G. and Joseph Allen.
Belmont Park. . (m.)	Waterford.	Rev. J. V. Murphy.
Bloomfield Institution. .	Donnybrook, Co. Dublin.	A. MILLER (Registrar).
Course Lodge,* . . (L)	Rich Hill, Co. Armagh. .	William and James Orr.
Elm Lawn. . . . (L)	Dundrum, Co. Dublin. .	(Miss) Sarah M. E. Bernard.
Farnham House, (m.) and Maryville. . (L)	Finglas, Co. Dublin. .	W. R. Dawson, M.D.
Hampstead House. (m.)	Glasnevin, Co. Dublin. .	H. M. Eustace, M.D. and Benj. F. Eustace.
Hartfield House. (m.)	Drumcondra, Dublin. .	Albert H. Lynch and Geo. J. Magrath.
Highfield House. . (L)	Drumcondra, Dublin. .	H. M. Eustace, M.D. and Benj. F. Eustace.
Lindville.	Blackrock Road, Cork. .	Cecil A. P. Osburne, F.R.C.S. EDIN., and Mrs. Osburne.
St. John of God. . (m.)	Stillorgan, Co. Dublin. .	Rev. Edward Sur.
St. Patrick's Hospital. .	James's Street, Dublin. .	R. R. Leeper, F.R.C.S.E.
St. Edmundsbury. . .	Lucan, Co. Dublin. . .	John Molony, F.R.C.P.E.
St. Vincent's Institution (L)	Fairview, Co. Dublin. .	The Superiores.
Stewart Institution. . .	Palmerton, Co. Dublin. .	Frederick E. Bainsford, M.D.
Verrill's. (L)	Green Lanes, Clontarf, Dublin.	Albert H. Lynch and Geo. J. Magrath.
Woodbine Lodge. . (L)	Bathfarnham, Co. Dub- lin.	(Mrs.) Mary Jane Bishop.

(m.) For male patients only.

(L) For female patients only.

* This Asylum was closed on 30th June, 1902.

LUNACY—IRELAND.

THE
FIFTY-FIRST REPORT

(WITH APPENDICES)

OF THE

INSPECTORS OF LUNATICS
(IRELAND),

For the Year ending 31st December, 1901.

Presented in compliance with the Acts

7 Geo. IV., cap. 74, sec. 65;

5 & 6 Vic., cap. 123, sec. 35;

and 8 & 9 Vic., cap. 107, sec. 22.)

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1902.